Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 2053626 8

The Library of

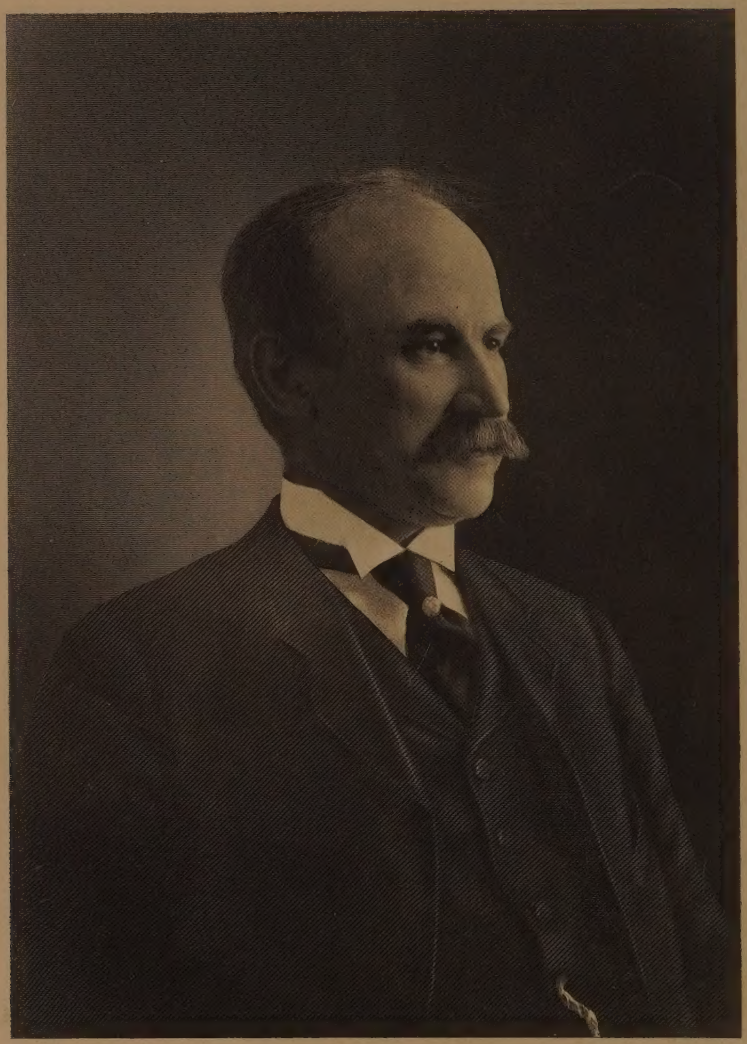
Katharine Collier

GEO. A. FLOHR CO.
LIBRARY
JUL 12 1966
BINDERS
CINCINNATI, O.

Donated in
Memory of
Katharine Chew Simonds
2007

BPP-04332 © Antioch Pub

GREENE COUNTY ROOM
GREENE COUNTY LIBRARY
76 EAST MARKET STREET
XENIA, OH 45385



M. L. Montgomery

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS

OF

BERKS COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

EMBRACING

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

COMPILED BY

MORTON L. MONTGOMERY

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I.

CHICAGO

J. H. BEERS & CO.

1909

PREFACE

THE first attempt at the compilation of local history in Berks County was made in 1841 by William Stahle, a storekeeper at Reading. He published a small volume of 68 pages in two editions, one in the English language and the other in the German, entitled "A Description of the Borough of Reading," and it related chiefly to the business affairs of Reading. The book was prepared for him by Jackson H. Sherman, a young lawyer, who had shortly before been admitted to practice in the Courts of Berks County.

The next attempt was made in 1844 by I. Daniel Rupp, of Lancaster. For some years before, he had been engaged in collecting information relating to a number of counties in Pennsylvania which were situated to the east and west of the Susquehanna River, and the result of his persevering industry was published in separate volumes, entitled after the several counties. One of them was the "History of Berks and Lebanon Counties," an octavo volume of 504 pages.

In 1859, Amos K. Strunk, of Boyertown, published a small book of 124 pages, embracing the names of the county representatives and officials who served from 1752 to 1860; and he issued it in two editions, one in the English language and the other in the German, for use as a convenient book of reference. In 1883, the author of the present work published the "Political Hand-Book of Berks County," an octavo volume of 104 pages, which was an enlargement of Strunk's idea, embracing census information of the county, the names of the representatives and officials of Reading, and also census information of Reading, besides the names of the county officials, from 1752 to 1883.

In 1881, Prof. David B. Brunner, a school teacher at Reading for many years, published "The Indians of Berks County," an octavo volume of 177 pages; which related to the aborigines of the county and included many cuts (176), made by himself, of the various relics found in the county; and a revised edition (257 pages) was issued by him in 1897.

The author compiled the following works on local history: In 1886, the "History of Berks County," a royal octavo volume of 1204 pages, for the publishers, Messrs. Everts, Peck & Richards, of Philadelphia, which embraced a comprehensive description and tabulated statements of local affairs, besides numerous biographical sketches of men who were prominent in the industrial, financial, political and professional matters of the county; in 1889, the "School History of Berks County," a duodecimo volume of 300 pages, for use in the public schools of the county as a supplementary reader, which has been used in the local schools since that time; in 1894, "Berks County in the Revolution," an octavo volume of 295 pages, for the purpose of showing what services the people of the county rendered the national government in the establishment of independence; and in 1898, the "Sesqui-Centennial History of Reading," an octavo volume of 298 pages, which embraced a concise narrative of local events and industrial affairs for 150 years, and a comprehensive description of the anniversary proceedings, as an appropriate memorial of the extraordinary occasion.

The volumes mentioned are the works of a general historical nature which have been published of the county. After the lapse of more than twenty years from the time of publishing the large county history of 1886, the author was encouraged by many persons to revise that work by bringing the historical details down to the present time. Arrangements were accordingly made with the publishers of this work to publish it under the title of "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County," so as to embrace, besides general history, local biography and genealogy, which in that time had become very important in the estima-

tion of many historical societies throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and their publication in a convenient and permanent form was encouraged by those societies.

Much time has been devoted to the careful preparation of this work in order to produce a compilation which should be recognized for its thoroughness in covering every section of the county. The table of contents relating to the historical annals is comprehensive, and the long list of personal sketches evidences patient inquiry in securing the biographical and genealogical annals; and these taken together will be appreciated by the public generally, as well as by the patrons of the work, as of incalculable value to the people of the county and to the numerous descendants of the First Families who were located in the county before the Revolution. Many of the sketches contain items of history which would not be preserved in any other way. In nearly every instance the data were submitted to those immediately interested for revision and correction.

"Family Reunions" has been a subject of importance to many persons of the county for upward of ten years, and descendants of different families have assembled at certain periods in different places of the county to show respect for their ancestors and to collect biographical and genealogical data. Some of them have been very successful. A chapter on the subject (XIII) has been included in this work, and it is the first attempt in the collection of this particular kind of information. It is to be regretted that many others of the "First Families," of equal prominence, have not also in this time formed reunions and held meetings so as to increase their beneficent social influence in the county and to assist in preserving distinct family records and genealogies.

November, 1909.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—ERECTION OF COUNTY

Page

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY 1- 4

Mountains, 1
Valleys, 2
Streams, 3
Schuylkill, 3
Latitude and Longitude, 4
Relative Elevations, 4
Iron Ore, 4
Copper Ore, 4
Minerals, 4
Geology, 4

CONDITIONS OF TERRITORY 4- 6

PETITIONS FOR COUNTY 6-16

Districts at Erection, 7
Boundaries of County, 7
First Assessment, 8
First Taxables, Names of in 26 Townships, 8-16

NATIONALITIES 16-20

Swedes, 16
Germans, 17
Huguenots, 17
French, 18
English, 18
Welsh, 19
Irish, 19
Hebrews, 19
Negroes, 19

FIRST OCCUPANTS, INDIANS 20-23

Origin, 20
Delaware Tribes, 20
Ganawese, 21
Manners and Customs, 21
Retreat of Indians, 22
Indian Names, 22
Villages, 23
Indian Relics, 23

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY 23-24

REDUCTIONS OF TERRITORY 24

Northumberland County, 24
Schuylkill County, 24
Other Counties Proposed, 24

CHAPTER II—INDUSTRY OF COUNTY

AGRICULTURE 25-26

General Condition and Progress, 25
Agricultural Society, 26
Farmers' Union, 26

IRON INDUSTRIES 27-28

Furnaces and Forges, 27
Industrial Statistics, 27
Iron-masters, 27
General Industries, 28
Memorial for National Foundry, 28

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS 28-44

Schuylkill River, 28
Fishing and Navigation, 28
Freshets, 29
Bridges, 29
Roads and Turnpikes, 31
State Highways, 33
Stages, 33
Canals, 34
Railways, 36
Post-Offices, 40
Telegraph, 43
Telephone, 43
Oil Pipe Lines, 44

CHAPTER III—EDUCATION IN COUNTY

RELIGION 45-54

Denominations Described, 45
Pastors Long in Service, 48
Churches in Townships, 49
Sunday Schools of Berks County, 51
Sunday Mails, 53

GENERAL EDUCATION 54-58

Early Encouragement, 54
Teachers Before 1752, 54
Charity Schools, 54
Common Schools, 55
System Accepted by Districts, 55
Tabular Statement of 1908, 56
Lecture on Conrad Weiser, 57
Purpose of Lecture, 58
Teachers' Institutes, 58

NEWSPAPERS 59-61

Weekly Newspapers, 59
Daily Newspapers, 60

LANGUAGE, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS 61-65

CHAPTER IV—GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

ELECTION DISTRICTS 65-66

PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVE MEN 66-68

POLITICAL SENTIMENT 68-71

Political Parties, 68
Vote for Governor, 68
Vote for President, 69
Vote for Constitutional Amendments, 69
Vote for Prohibition, 69
Election of 1876, 69
State Conventions at Reading, 69
Mass-Meetings, 70

POLITICAL FESTIVALS 71-72

Hiester Festival of 1820, 71
Harrison Festival of 1840, 71
Tilden Festival of 1876, 72
Cleveland Festivals, 72

OFFICES BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION 72-73

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES 73-74

Congressmen, 73
Foreign Ministers, 74
Foreign Consuls, 74
U. S. Commissioners, 74
Registers in Bankruptcy, 74

STATE REPRESENTATIVES 74-75

Delegates to Conventions, 74-75

STATE OFFICIALS 75

SENATORS 75

ASSEMBLYMEN 75-77

COUNTY OFFICERS 77-87

Commissioners, 77
Auditors, 78
Controllers, 79
Treasurers, 79
Sheriffs, 79
Coroners, 80
Prothonotaries, 80
Recorders, 81
Registers, 81
Orphans' Court Clerks, 81
Quarter Sessions' Clerks, 81
District Attorneys, 82
Special Detectives, 82
Surveyors, 82
Poor Directors, 82
Stewards, 83
Prison Inspectors, 83
Prison Wardens, 85
Jury Commissioners, 85
Mercantile Appraisers, 85
License Commissioners, 86
Oil Inspectors, 86
Sealers of Weights and Measures, 86
Superintendents of Common Schools, 87

COUNTY BUILDINGS 87-90

Court-Houses, 87
Prisons, 89
State-House, 89
Poor-House, 90

CHAPTER V—BENCH AND BAR

JUDGES—1752 TO 1790 91-92

JUDGES—1790 TO 1909 92-93

President Judges, 92
Additional Law Judges, 92
Orphans' Court Judges, 92
Associate Judges, 92

ATTORNEYS AT LAW 93-95

CHAPTER VI—MEDICAL PROFESSION

MEDICAL FACULTY OF BERKS COUNTY 96-105

Berks County Medical Society, 96
Reading Medical Association, 98
Allopathic Practitioners, 98-101
Reading, 98
Boroughs, 100
Manatawny Section, 100
Onfelaunee Section, 101
Tulpehocken Section, 101
Schuylkill Section, 101

HOMOEOPATHY 101-103

Homoeopathic Practitioners Association of Reading, 102
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading, 102
Homoeopathic Practitioners, 102

OSTEOPATHY 103

Osteopathic Practitioners, 103

DENTISTRY 103

Dental Practitioners, 103

VETERINARY 104

Veterinary Practitioners, 104

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC CHARITIES

STATE INSTITUTIONS 105

Wernersville State Asylum, 105
State Hospital, 106
Glen Mills Reformatory, 106
Eastern State Penitentiary, 106
Huntingdon Reformatory, 106

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS 106-107

Hospitals, 106
Schools, 106
Homes, 106

CHAPTER VIII—WAR PERIODS

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 107-110

Cause of War, 107
Troops in County, 107
Forts in County, 108
Premium for Scalps, 109
Peace Declared, 109
Murdered and Captured, 109

REVOLUTION—1775-83 110-120

Cause, 110
Meeting at Reading, 111
Lexington Awakens County, 112
First Officers from County, 112
Germans to Rescue, 112
Associators, 112
Recommendations for Companies, 113
County Colonels, 113
Declaration Read in County, 113
Population of County in 1776, 113
Companies in Service, 113
Colonels in Service, 116
Captains in Service, 116
Army Supplies from County, 116
Store House at Reading, 116
Lotz Receipt Book, 116
Iron Industries, 116
Ironmasters, 117
Continental Paper Money, 117
Incumbents of Positions, 117
Peace Declared, 119
Return of Soldiers, 120

WHISKEY INSURRECTION, 1794 120

Cause, 120
Troops from County, 120
Washington at Reading, 120

HOUSE-TAX AND LIBERTY-POLES, 1799 120-121

Cause of Insurrection, 120
Excitement at Reading, 121
Keim's Company Complimented, 121

EMBARGO OF 1807 121

ENGLISH WAR OF 1812-15 121-122

Cause of War, 121
Families from Philadelphia, 122
Companies from County, 122
Peace Declared, 122

MEXICAN WAR OF 1846-48 122-123

Cause of War, 122
Reading Artillerists, 123
Departure of Company for Mexico, 123
Battles of Company, 123
Return of Company, 123

CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65 123-139

Cause of War, 123
Call for Troops, 124
Patriotism of County, 124
War Meetings at Reading, 125
Appropriations for Bounties, etc., 126
Ladies' Aid Society, 126
Reading Hospital, 126
Drafts and Quotas of County, 126
Northern Men in Service, 127
Summary of Battles, 127
Paper Money, 127
Companies from County, 128
Surgeons from County, 129
Three Months' Service—1861, 129
Ringgold Light Artillery, 129
Three Years' Service—1861-64, 131
Ringgold Band, 134
Durell's Battery, 135
Nine Months' Service, 1862-63, 135
Volunteer Militia of 1862, 136
Drafted Militia of 1862, 136
Emergency Troops of 1863, 137
One Hundred Days' Service, 138
One Year's Service of 1864-65, 138
Miscellaneous Enlistments, 139
Military Associations, 139

SPANISH WAR OF 1898 139-140

MILITIA SYSTEM—1776-1909 140-145

Returns for 1775, 140
Returns for 1776, 141
Returns for 1777, 141
New System Provided, 1777, 141
System Since Revolution, 142
State National Guard, 143
State Police, 144

CHAPTER IX—CENSUS

FIRST ENUMERATION 146

CENSUS TABLE OF COUNTY, 1800 TO 1900 147

TAXABLES OF COUNTY, BY DISTRICTS—1885,1908 148

PROPERTY VALUATION OF DISTRICTS—1885, 1908 148

MONEY AT INTEREST, BY DISTRICTS—1885, 1908 149

REGISTERED VOTERS, BY DISTRICTS—1908 149

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1908 150

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY—1904,1908 150

BANKING IN BERKS COUNTY—1909 151

LAND AND LIVE STOCK OF COUNTY—1908 152

CHAPTER X—READING

TOWN, 1748 TO 1783 153-156

First Grant to Penn, 153
First Patents, 153
Town Laid Out, 153
Lots Sold, 153
First Patentees, 153
Ground Rent, 154
Reading made County-Seat, 154
Town District Established, 155
First Store at Reading, 155
Public Buildings, 155
Oldest Buildings, 155
Educational Affairs, 155
Nationality of Inhabitants, 155
French and Indian War, 155
Revolution, 156

BOROUGH, 1783 TO 1847 156-159

Borough Erected, 156
Surrounding Towns, 156
Post-Office, 156
Stage-Coach, 157
Bridges, 157
Turnpikes, 157
Public Buildings, 157
Canals, 157
Railroads, 157
Banks, 157
Panic of 1837, 157
Newspapers, 157
Churches and Schools, 157
Industrial Affairs, 157
Water and Light, 158
Fire Companies, 158
Street Names Changed, 158
Early Exhibitions, 158
Distinguished Visitors, 158
Liberty-Poles of 1799, 159
English War of 1812-15, 159
Mexican War of 1846-48, 159

CITY, 1847 TO 1909 159-166

Reading in 1847, 159
Decade, 1847-57, 160
" 1857-67, 161
" 1867-77, 161
" 1877-87, 162
Decade, 1887-97, 162
" 1897-1909, 163
Riot in 1877, 164
Sesqui-Centennial of 1898, 166

INDUSTRIES 167-193

Early Employments Before 1783, 167
Industrial Character of Inhabitants, 167
Early Traffic, 167
Warehouse in 1826, 167
Employments and Factories in 1840, 168
Industrial Development, 1783-1847, 168
Industries in 1847, 168
Industrial Development Since 1847, 169
Statement of Industries, 170-193

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS 193-200

Market-Houses, 193
Waterworks, 193
Public Roads, 194
Sewers, 194
Subway, 194
Ferries and Bridges, 195
Freshets, 195
Fire Company Buildings, 195
Public Parks, 195
Post-Office, 195
City Hall, 196
Cemeteries, 196
Turnpikes, 196
Stage-Coaches, 197
Canals, 197
Steam Railroads, 197
Street Railways, 197
Mountain Railroads, 198
Telegraph, 198
Telephone, 199
Gas Light, 199
Electric Light and Power, 199
Steam Heat, 200
Halls, 200
Location of City, 200
Elevation above Sea Level, 200

RELIGION AND EDUCATION 201-204

Churches, 200
Church Attendance, 201
Schools, 202
Statement of School Buildings, 202
Private Schools, 203

NEWSPAPERS 204

ASSOCIATIONS 204-216

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS 216-234

State Representatives, 216
Burgesses, 217
Mayors, 217
Chiefs of Police, 218
Treasurers, 218
Auditors, 218
Controllers, 218
Water Commissioners, 218
Water Superintendents, 219
Park Commissioners, 219
Park Superintendents, 219
City Assessors, 219
Building Inspectors, 219
Commissioners of Public Works, 219
Select Councilmen, 220-221
Presidents of Select Council, 221
Clerks of Select Council, 221
Common Councilmen, 221-226
Presidents of Common Council, 226
Clerks of Common Council, 226
City Clerks, 227
City Solicitors, 227
City Engineers, 227

Market Commissioners, 227
Board of Public Health, 227
Members of Board, 227
Health Commissioners, 227
Plumbing Inspectors, 227
Trustees of Public Library, 228
Justices of the Peace, 228
Aldermen, 229
Constables, 229
School Controllers, 230
Presidents of School Board, 233
Secretaries of School Board, 233
Treasurers of School Board, 233
City Superintendents, 234
Meat and Milk Inspectors, 234

CENSUS 234-237

Census Table—1850-1900, 234
Sexes of Population, 234
Population North and South of Penn Street, 234
Colored Population, 234
Comparative Statistics, 234
Assessment for 1898, 234
Assessment for 1908, 235
Presidential Vote, 1908, 235
Comparative Statement, 236
Number of Buildings, 236
Liquor Licenses for 1909, 236
Table of Industries in 1900, 237

CHAPTER XI—BOROUGHS

ERECTION 238
COMPARATIVE TABLE 238
INDUSTRIES 238
STATEMENT OF BANKS 239
MERCANTILE LICENSES 239
LIQUOR LICENSES 239
CHURCHES 239
SCHOOLS 240
STATEMENT OF I. O. O. F. 240
STATEMENT OF P. O. S. OF A. 240

EAST OF SCHUYLKILL

Kutztown, 240
Hamburg, 247
Boyertown, 252
Fleetwood, 259
Topton, 261
Lenhartsville, 263
Bechtelsville, 264
Mount Penn, 266

WEST OF SCHUYLKILL

Womelsdorf, 268
Bernville, 271
Birdsboro, 274
Centreport, 278
West Leesport, 280
Wyomissing, 281
Mohnton, 285
West Reading, 288
Shillington, 293

CHAPTER XII—TOWNSHIPS

FOUR SECTIONS 296
ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS 296
DEVELOPMENT OF SECTIONS 296
GOVERNMENT 297
RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH 297
INDUSTRIAL SITUATION 297
RELIGION AND EDUCATION 297
STATISTICS 298
TOWNS 298
MERCANTILE LICENSES 298
LIQUOR LICENSES 298
P. O. S. OF A. CAMPS 298
MANATAWNY SECTION 298-303

Names of Townships, 298
Derivation of Names, 299
Boroughs, 299
Names of Towns, 300
First Settlers, 300
Industrial Prominence, 300
Iron Ore Mines, 301
Highways, 301
Additional Taxables (Douglass, Rockland, and District), 301
Noteworthy Enterprises, 302

ONTELAUNEE SECTION 303-306

Names of Townships, 303
Derivation of Names, 303
Boroughs, 304
Names of Towns, 304
First Settlers, 304
Indian Atrocities, 304
Blue Rocks, 304
Iron Ore Mines, 304
Highways, 304
Early Iron Works, 305
Noteworthy Enterprises, 305

TULPEHOCKEN SECTION 306-308

Names of Townships, 306
Derivation of Names, 306
Boroughs, 306
Names of Towns, 306
First Settlers, 306
Highways, 306
Noteworthy Enterprises, 307
Berkshire Country Club, 307

SCHUYLKILL SECTION 308-311

Names of Townships, 308
Derivation of Names, 308
Boroughs, 309
Names of Towns, 309
First Settlers, 309
Highways, 309
Early Industries, 309
Suburban Towns, 309
Noteworthy Enterprises, 310

CHAPTER XIII—FAMILY REUNIONS

FIRST FAMILIES OF COUNTY 311-313
REUNIONS

Baer, 313
Bertolet, 313
Boyer, 314
Croll, 314
De Long, 314
Dierolf, 315
Dietrich, 315
Dries, 315
Fisher-Hartman, 316
Furry, 316
Gery, 316
Grim, 316
Hafer, 317
Hartman-Fisher, 316
Heffner, 317
Heinly, 317
Kistler, 318
Kline, 318
Krick, 318
Levengood, 318
Ludwig, 319
Lutz, 319
Reedy, 319
Ritter, 319
Rohrbach, 320
Saul, 320
Schaeffer, 320
Seaman, 321
Schneider, 321
Strauss, 321
Trexler, 321
Wamsher, 322
Yeich, 322

BIOGRAPHICAL 323

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Addams, Isaac 633
Addams, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac 633
Addams, Rufus 633
Addams, Wellington I 632
Althouse, Wilson D 968
Ancona, Sydenham E 376

Baer, George F 344
Barbey, John 585
Barbey, Peter 584
Bauscher, Henry and Sarah 1288
Beck, George S 840
Behne, Gustavus A 712
Beidler, Isaac Y 856
Benson, David E 688
Benson, Dr. Lot 688
Berks County Prison 105
Bissinger, Philip 760
Bittner, Daniel F 1257
Bland, Judge H. Willis 400
Blimline, Sebastian 1560
Bobst, William J 1368
Boone's (Daniel) Birthplace 299
Bornemann, Rev. George 564
Breneiser, Charles 736
Brooke, Edward 338
Brooke, George 336
Bruckman, Judge George W 752
Burkey, Peter 1080

Clymer, William H 360
County Map 1
Court-House, New 88
Court-House, Old 87
Crystal Cave—"Prairie Dogs" 822

Dechert, Adam 888
Dechert, Henry M 904
Deisher, Henry K 1160
Dick, Henry D 744

Early Patents, Reading 153
Eckenroad, Francis H 1544
Eckert, George B 797
Esser, Jacob B 872

Fahrbach, John A 1448
Federal Inn 155
Fire Engine 205
First Church in County 45
First Defenders, Monument 196
First House in County (Old Swede Building) 17
First Public School at Reading 202
First School-house at Reading 202
Flax Brake 64

Gan-sho-han-ne—Poem 3
G. A. R. Monument 196
Gittelman, John J. K 1592
Gnau, Jacob 1384
Grim, Daniel P 1304
Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel 392
Griscom, William M 392
Gundry, Prof. G. Harel 1480
Guss, Samuel M 1432

Haak, George E 624
Hafer, Edward E 1176
Harbster, Matthan 536
Harbster, William 528
Harrisburg (Penn Street) Bridge, Old 29
Hartman, Harrison E 938
Hawley, Jesse G 472
Haws, John W 1576
Heckler, Charles T 1464
Heckman, Harry A 1112
Heizmann, Albert A 664
Heizmann, Charles R 665
Heller, F. P 952
Hendel, Daniel J 648
Hendel, Edwin F 649
Henninger, Hunter 1191
Herbein, Rev. M. L 984
High, Ezra 785
High, Brig.-Gen. William 785
Hoffeditz, John C 1128
Huntzinger, Benjamin K 1000
Huntzinger, Rev. Franklin K 488

Irwin, William J 1337

Jacobs, J. Howard 616
Jail, New 105
Jail, Old 89
Jones, J. Glancy 323
Jones, Jonathan 352
Jones, Richmond L 384

Keim, George deB 496
Keim, Gen. George M 328
Keystone State Normal School 245
Kissinger, John M 1224
Kistler, Rev. Charles E 1144
Kline, Mahlon N 776
Knabb, Jacob 568
Kremp, Joseph P 1241
Kohler's (Crystal) Cave 822

Lancaster Bridge 29
Lauer, Franklin P 783
Lauer, Frederick and Mary 783
Lauer Monument 784
Lauter, Gerhard 1512
Leinbach, George A 592
Leinbach, Jonathan G 720
Leippe, Charles E 681
Levan, Abraham 1084
Lincolns, Early Home of 299
Luden, William H 768

Marks, Dr. William F 1400
Mauger, David F 527
McKinley Monument 196
McKnight, Capt. James 129
Merritt, Thomas P 480
Miller, Jonathan B 1352
Miller, Lewis 1240
Mishler, John D 696
Mohn, Jeremiah G 728
Montgomery, Morton L ..... Frontispiece
Monuments, First Defenders .....
G. A. R. .....
McKinley .....
Volunteer Firemen 196
Mould, Jonathan 704
Muhlenberg, Henry A 440

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Nicolls, Gustavus A. 520
Nolan, Edward C. 576
Nolan, James 456
Nolan, William 448
Nolan, William, Jr. 576
Nolde, Jacob 600

Old Swede Building (First House in County) 17
Otto, Henry M. 920

Patents, Early, Reading 153
Peifer, Peter 1528
Penn Hardware Company 666
Penn Street (Harrisburg) Bridge, Old 29
Pioneer Homesteads, Tulpehocken Valley, 1723, Map 306
Printz, Daniel F. 640
Prutzman, Asaph 808

Reading, Administration Building of School District 55
Reading, Boys' High School 202
" City Hall 196
" Early Patents 153
" Federal Inn 155
" First Public School 202
" First School-house 202
" Free Library 55
" Girls' High School 202
" Home for Friendless Children 214
" " " " " Play Grounds 214
" Hospital 212
" Penn Square, looking east from 5th St. .. 192
" Penn Square, looking west from 5th St. .. 192
" Penn Square, looking east from 4th St. .. 193
" Penn Square, North Side, looking east from 5th St. 200
Reading, Penn Square, North Side, looking west from 5th St. 200
Reading, Penn Square, South Side, looking west from 5th St. 193
Reading, Penn Square, South Side, looking west from 6th St. 198
Reading, Plan of Roads to 32
" Post-Office 195
" Public School Building, 5th and Spring Sts. 203
Reading, Public School Building, 11th and Pike Sts. 203
" Sesqui-Centennial, Executive Committee 166
" Sesqui-Centennial, Head of Civic Parade 167
" Sesqui-Centennial, Division of Industrial Parade 167
Reading, Town Plan 154
" View of City from West 153
" Widows' Home 213
Rhoads, Henry W. 1336
Richards, Louis 512
Rick, Cyrus 544
Rick, George A. 608
Rick, William 552
Ritter, Louis 657
Rocks of Rockland 300
Rothermel, Abraham H. 441
Rothermel Coat of Arms 441

Saylor, Benjamin 672
Schaeffer, Charles H. 368
Schall, David 786
Schall, William A. 786
Schofer, Christopher Henry 1208
Seidel, Franklin 1416
Seiders, Henry 1496
Seltzer, Jonathan R. 824
Smink, F. C. 432
Smith, Frederick L. 464
Smith, Levi B. 416
Smith, William D. 424
Spatz, Isaac S. 1048
Spatz, John G. 1048
Speidel, John G. 1064
Spinning Wheel 63
Stage Coach 197
State Asylum (Wernersville) 105
State House 90
State Normal School (Kutztown) 245
Staufer, William M. 1032
Strunk, John M. 1016

Tulpehocken Valley, Pioneer Homesteads, 1723, Map 306
Turner, Newton R. 1272

Volunteer Firemen, Monument 196

Walter, Dr. Robert 504
Wanner, Peter D. 1096
Weiser, Conrad, Grave of 331
Weiser, Conrad, Store of 155
Whitner, Calvin K. 408
Willson, Gile J. 680
Wool Wheel 62
Wunder, W. W. 1320

HISTORICAL INDEX

Additional Law Judges 92
Agricultural Societies of County 26
Agriculture of County 25
Albany, First Taxables of 8
Albany Township 303
Aldermen of Reading 229
Allopathic Practitioners ...98-101
Alsace, First Taxables of 8
Alsace Township 298
Amish Denomination in County 47
Amity, First Taxables of 9
Amity Township 298
Area of County 7
Armory at Hamburg.....252
Armory at Reading 205
Army Supplies from County in Revolution 116
Assemblymen from County... 75
Assessment of County, First.... 8
Assessment of Reading, 1898, 1908 235
Assessors of Reading 219
Associate Judges 92
Associations at Reading 204
Associators in Revolution 112
Attorneys at Law 93
Auditors of County 78
Auditors of Reading 218

Baer Family Reunion 313
Bands at Reading 211
Bank at Birdsboro 277
Bank at Fleetwood 261
Bank at Leesport 305
Bank at Mohnton 287
Bank at Topton 263
Banking in Berks County ...151
Bankruptcy, Registers in, from County 74
Banks at Boroughs, Statement of 239
Banks at Boyertown 256
Banks at Hamburg 250
Banks at Kutztown 243
Banks at Reading 209
Baptist Denomination in County 46
Battles, Summary of, in Civil War 127
Bechtelsville, Borough of 264-266
Belt Line in Schuylkill Section 310
Belt Line of P. & R. R. 39
Bench and Bar of County 91
Berks and Dauphin Turnpike... 32
Berks County Law Library.....210
Berks County Medical Society 96, 210
Berkshire Country Club 307
Bern, First Taxables of 9
Bern Township 306
Bernville, Borough of 271-274
Bernville Band in Civil War ..131
Bernville, Cleveland Parade at 72
Bertolet Family Reunion 313
Bethany Orphans' Home....106, 307
Bethel, First Taxables of 10
Bethel Township 306
Beulah Anchorage 214
Birdsboro, Borough of 274-278
Birdsboro Band in Civil War .132
Black Spot on Mount Penn ... 2
Blue Mountain 1
Blue Rocks 264, 304
Board of Health of Reading ..227
Board of Public Works of Reading 219
Board of Trade of Reading ...209
Boroughs of County 238
Boundaries of County 7
Boyer Family Reunion 314
Boyertown, Borough of 252-257
Boyertown Opera House Fire 257-259
Brecknock, First Taxables of . 10
Brecknock Township 308
Bridges in County.....29-31
Bridges and Ferries at Reading 195
Brooke Furnace in Manatawny Section 302
Brooke Iron Works at Birdsboro 276
Brunswick, First Taxables of . 10
Building Inspectors of Reading 219
Buildings at Reading 236
Bureau of Employment at Reading 212
Burgesses of Reading 217

Caernarvon, First Taxables of 10
Caernarvon Township 308
Canals in County 34
Canals, Lottery Privileges for 35
Captains of County in Revolution 116
Carsonia Park 302
Cemeteries at Reading 196
Census of County 146
Census of Reading 234
Census Table of County, 1800-1900 147
Centre Township 306
Centre Turnpike 32
Centreport, Borough of 278-279
Chapel Rock 303
Charitable Associations at Reading 212
Charity Schools of County 54
Charming Forge 307
Chiefs of Police of Reading ...218
Churches in Townships 49
Churches of Boroughs 239
Churches of County, First 45
Churches of Reading 200
City Clerks of Reading 227
City Hall at Reading 196
Civil War of 1861-65 123
Clays of County 4
Clerks of Common Council of Reading 226
Clerks of Orphans' Court 81
Clerks of Quarter Sessions ... 81
Clerks of Select Council of Reading 221
Cleveland Festivals in County . 72
Clymer Mass-Meetings in 1866.. 70
Colebrookdale, First Taxables of 10
Colebrookdale Iron Works.....302
Colebrookdale Mines 302
Colebrookdale Railroad 39
Colebrookdale Township 298
Colonels of Associated Battalions, 1775 113
Colonels of County in Revolution 116
Colonial Forts in County 108
Colored Population of County...234
Commissioners of County 77
Commissioners of Public Works of Reading 219
Commissioners of United States from County 74
Common Councilmen of Reading 221-226
Common School System Accepted by Districts 55
Common School System in County 55
Common Schools, Tabular Statement of County 56
Companies from County in Civil War 128
Companies from County in Revolution 113-115
Conditions of Territory at time of First Settlement in County 4
Congressmen of County 73
Consolidated Telephone Company 44
Constables of Reading 229-30
Constitutional Amendments, Vote for in County 69
Constitutional Conventions, Delegates from County 74
Continental Paper Money 117
Controllers of County 79
Controllers of Reading 218
Copper Ore in County 4
Coroners of County 80
Country Homes in Schuylkill Section 311
County Bridges, Statement of 31
County Buildings 87
County Charitable Institutions 106
County Commissioners 77
County Officers 77
County, Petitions for 6
County Surveyors 82
Court-Houses of County 87-88
Croll Family Reunion 314
Crystal Cave 321
Cumru, First Taxables of 11
Cumru Township 308
Customs, Language, Manners in County 61-65

Daily Newspapers 60
Declaration of Independence Read in County 113
Decline of Stages in County .. 34
Deisher Indian Relics at Kutztown 247
Delaware Tribes of Indians .. 20
Delegates to Constitutional Conventions from County .. 74
Delegates to Provincial Conference from County 74

DeLong Family Reunion 314
Dental Practitioners in County 103-04
Dentistry in County 103
Department Stores at Reading 184
Detectives, Special of County.... 82
Deysher Stock Farm 311
Dierolf Family Reunion 315
Dietrich Family Reunion.....315
District Attorneys of County .. 82
District Township 299
District Township Taxables ...301
Districts of County at Erection 7
Districts of County in 1776 ...113
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart Department Store.....185
Douglass, First Taxables of ..301
Douglass Township 298
Drafted Militia of County in Civil War 136
Drafts of Berks County in Civil War 126
Dries Family Reunion 315
Drum Corps at Reading 212
Dunkard Denomination in County 47
Durell's Battery in Civil War..135

Earl Township 299
Earl Mountain 2
Early Furnaces and Forges..... 27
Early Roads to Reading 32
Early Settlements of County .. 5
East Penn Railroad 38
Eastern State Penitentiary ...106
Education at Reading 202
Education, Early Encouragement of 54
Education, First Teachers 54
Education in County 45
Election Districts of County .. 65
Election of 1876 in County ... 69
Electric Light at Reading 199
Electric Plant in Schuylkill Section 310
Electric Railways in County .. 40
Elevations at Reading above Sea Level 200
Elevations of Places in County 4
Embargo of 1807 121
Engineers of Reading 227
English, Early Immigrants in County 18
English War of 1812-15 121
Enrollment of County for Military Service in 1908 144
Erection of County 1, 6
Evangelical Denomination in County 48
Exeter, First Taxables of 11
Exeter Township 298

Fair Ground in Manatawny Section 301
Family Reunions 311-322
Farmers' Union 26
Ferries and Bridges at Reading 195
Fertilizer Works in Schuylkill Section 310
Festivals, Political, at Reading. 71
Festivals, Political, in County.... 71
Filtration of Reading Water Supply 194
Financial Associations at Reading 209
Fire Companies at Reading ...205
First Officers from County in Revolution.....112
First Assessment of County ... 8
First Churches of County 45
First Families of Berks County 311
First Settlements of County ... 5
First Settlers of Manatawny Section 300
First Settlers of Ontelaunee Section 304
First Settlers of Schuylkill Section 309
First Settlers of Tulpehocken Section 306
First Taxables of County 8-16
Fisher-Hartman Family Reunion 316
Fishing and Navigation in County 28
Fleetwood, Borough of 259-261
Flying Hills in County 1
Foreign Consuls from County.. 74
Foreign Ministers from County 74
Forest, district in County 1
Forts, Colonial, in County 108-109
French and Indian War 107
French, Early Immigrants in County 18
Freshets of Schuylkill River in County 29
Friendless Children, Home for...213
Friends Society in County 46
Furnaces and Forges in County 27
Furry Family Reunion 316

Ganawese Indians..... 21
Garbage Plant of Reading 310
Gas Light at Reading 199
Geology of County 4
Germania Band 212
German Immigrants of County 17
Germans to Rescue in Revolution 112
Gery Family Reunion 316
Gibraltar Iron Works 310
Ginseng, Cultivation of 244
Glen Mills Reformatory.....106
Globe Rendering Co. 311
Government of County 65
Government of Reading 216
Governor, Vote for in County. 68
Greenwich, First Taxables of.. 11
Greenwich Township 303
Grim Family Reunion 316
Grosch's Sunset House 307

Hafer Family Reunion 317
Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading 102
Halls at Reading 200
Hamburg, Borough of 247-252
Hamburg Bridge 30
Harrison Festival of 1840 at Reading 71
Hartman-Fisher Family Reunion 316
Hassler's Highland House 307
Health Commissioners of Reading 227
Hebrews in County 19
Heffner Family Reunion 317
Heidelberg, First Taxables of .. 11
Heidelberg Township 306
Heinly Family Reunion 317
Hereford, First Taxables of ... 12
Hereford Township 298
Hiester Festival of 1820 at Reading 71
Historical Society of Berks County 210
Home for Friendless Children 106, 214
Homoeopathic Hospital 213
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading ...102
Homoeopathic Practitioners Association of Reading 102, 210
Homoeopathic Practitioners of County 102
Homoeopathy in County ...101-103
Hospital at Reading in Civil War 126
Hospitals at Reading 106
House of Good Shepherd ..106, 214
House Tax of 1799 120
Huguenots, Early Immigrants of County 17
Humane Society of Berks County 214
Huntingdon Reformatory.....106

Ice Plants in Schuylkill Section 310
Incumbents of Positions in Revolution 117
Indian Atrocities.....110, 304
Indians, Murdered and Captured by 110
Indian Names of County 22
Indian Relics in County 23
Indians, Enumeration of 22
Indians, First Occupants of County 20
Indians, Manners and Customs of 21
Indians, Origin of..... 20
Indians, Release of Territory .. 23
Indians, Retreat of 22
Indians, Tribes of 20
Industrial Associations at Reading 209
Industrial Statistics of County 27
Industries at Reading in 1900 ..237
Industries at Reading, Statement of 170
Industries of Boroughs.....238
Industry of County 25
Inspector of Meat and Milk at Reading 234
Internal Improvements of County 28
Internal Improvements of Reading 193
Irish Mountain 2
Irish Settlers in County 19
Iron Industries of County..... 27
Iron Industries of County in Revolution 116
Iron Masters of County in Revolution 117
Iron Ore of County 4

Jefferson Township 306
Judges from 1752 to 1790 91
Judges from 1790 to 1909 92
Jury Commissioners 85
Justices of the Peace of Reading 228

Keystone State Normal School 245
Kistler Family Reunion 318
Kittatinny Mountain 1
Kline, Eppihimer & Co. Department Store.....184
Kline Family Reunion 318
Krick Family Reunion 318
Kutztown, Borough of 240-245
Kutztown Branch Railroad 39

Kutztown, Cleveland Parade at 72
Kutztown Fair Ground 305
Kutztown, Hiester Festival at 71
Ladies' Aid Society in Civil War 126
Lancaster Bridge 30
Land and Live Stock of County in 1908 152
Language, Manners and Customs of County.....61-65
Latitude and Longitude of County 4
Lauer Monument 784
Lebanon Valley Railroad 28
Leesport Bank 305
Legal Association of Berks County 210
Lehigh Telegraph Co. in County 43
Lenhartsville, Borough of ...263-264
Levengood Family Reunion ...318
Lexington, Battle of, Awakens County 112
Liberty-Poles of 1799 120
Libraries at Reading 210
License Commissioners 86
Light and Power at Reading ..199
Liquor Licenses of Boroughs .239
Liquor Licenses of Reading ..236
Liquor Licenses of Townships 298
Literary Associations at Reading 210
Live Stock and Land of County in 1908 152
Livingood Family Reunion 318
Location of Reading 200
Longitude and Latitude of County 4
Longswamp, First Taxables of 12
Longswamp Township 303
Lord & Gage Department Store..185
Lottery Privileges for Union Canal 35
Lottery Privilege for Church at Womelsdorf 271
Lotz Receipt Book in Revolution 116
Lower Alsace Township 299
Lower Heidelberg Township ..306
Ludwig Family Reunion 319
Lutheran Denomination in County 45
Lutheran Ministers of County . 46
Lutheran and Reformed Churches of County 48
Lutz Family Reunion 319

Maiden-creek, First Taxables of 12
Maiden-creek Road 32
Maiden-creek Township 303
Manatawny Section of Townships 298
Manners, Customs, Language of County.....61-65
Manor of Penn's Mount 2
Marion Township 306
Market Commissioners of Reading 227
Market-Houses at Reading 193
Mass-Meetings at Reading 70
Maxatawny, First Taxables of 13
Maxatawny Township 303
Mayors of Reading 217-218
Meat and Milk Inspector, Reading 234
Medical Associations at Reading 210
Medical Faculty of Berks County 96
Medical Profession of County .96
Medical Society of Berks County 96, 98
Membership of Religious Denominations 49
Memorial for National Foundry.. 28
Mercantile Appraisers 85
Mercantile Licenses of Boroughs 239
Mercantile Licenses of County 298
Mercantile Licenses of Reading 298
Mercantile Licenses of Townships 298
Mexican War, 1846-48 122
Military Associations of Reading 139, 204
Militia Encampment at Reading in 1842 142
Militia Systems of County .140-144
Milk and Meat Inspector, Reading 234
Minerals of County 4
Mohnton, Borough of 285-288
Money at Interest, by Districts 149
Monocacy Hill 2
Montello Brick Works in Schuylkill Section 310
Monthly Newspapers of County. 60
Moravian Denomination in County 47
Mould, J. & Co. Department Store 184
Mount Neversink..... 2
Mount Penn 2
Mount Penn, Borough of 266-268
Mountain Railroads at Reading 198
Mountains of County 1
Muhlenberg Township 299
Murdered and Captured by Indians 109-10
Musical Associations at Reading 210-211

National Representatives from County 73
Nationalities in County 16
Navigation of River Encouraged 29
Navigation of Schuylkill River 28
Negroes in County 19
Neversink Mountain 2
Newspapers at Birdsboro 60
Newspapers at Boroughs 60
Newspapers at Boyertown 60
Newspapers at Hamburg 60
Newspapers at Kutztown 60
Newspapers at Reading ...59, 204
Newspapers at Womelsdorf ... 60
Newspapers, Daily 60
Newspapers of County 59
North Heidelberg Township ..306
Northumberland County, Erection of 24

Occupations at Reading, 1909....185
Officers of County 77
Offices by Special Legislation.... 72
Officials of County 65
Officials of County in Revolution 117
Officials of Reading 216
Officials of State, from County 75
Oil Inspectors 86
Oil Pipe Lines in County 44
Old Swede Building 16
Oley, First Taxables of 13
Oley Hills 2
Oley Road 32
Oley Township 298
Oley Turnpike 32
Ontelaunee Section of Townships 303
Ontelaunee Township 303
Orphans' Asylum, St. Catharine's Female 106, 214
Orphans' Court Clerks of County 81
Orphans' Court Judges 92
Orphans' Home at Topton..106, 263
Orphans' Home at Womelsdorf 106, 307
Orr Stock Farm 311
Orwigsburg, Hiester Festival at 71
Osteopathy in County 103

Packets on Canals 36
Paper Mills in Tulpehocken Section 307
Paper Money in Civil War 127
Paper Money in Revolution 117
Park Commissioners of Reading 219
Pastors Long in Service 48
Pathological Society at Reading 98
Patients of County at State Hospital 106
Patriotic Associations at Reading 210
Pay Schools of County.....59,203
Peace Declared in Revolution....119
Penn Common at Reading 195
Penn Street Bridge..... 30
Penn Township 306
Penn's Mount 2
Penn's Mount, Manor of..... 2
Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley R. R. 39
Pennsylvania Telephone Co. in County 43
Perkiomen Turnpike 32
Perry Township 303
Petitions for Erection of County 6
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad 37
Physical Geography of County 1
Pike Township 299
Pine-Grove, First Taxables of . 13
Pinnacle 1
Pipe Lines in County 44
Plumbing Inspectors of Reading 227
Polish Convent in Schuylkill Section 311
Political Festivals in County ... 71
Political Parties of County ... 68
Political Sentiment of County 68
Poor Directors of County ...82-83
Poor-House of County 90, 310
Poplar Neck 2
Poplar Neck Bridge 30
Population of County in 1776 .113
Population of County, 1800-1900 .147
Post-Office at Reading 195
Post-Offices of County ...40, 41, 43
Post-Offices, Discontinued, in County 42
Postage Stamps 40
Premium for Scalps 109
President Judges 92
President, Vote for in County . 69

Presidential Election of 1876 . 69
Presidential Vote by Districts in 1908 150
Presidents of Common Council of Reading 226
Presidents of Reading School Board 233
Presidents of Select Council of Reading 221
Preston's Sunnyside 307
Prison Inspectors of County 83-85
Prison Wardens of County ... 85
Prisons of County 89
Private Bridges in County 30
Private Market-Houses at Reading 193
Private Schools at Reading.....203
Professional Associations at Reading 210
Prohibition and License, Vote for in County 69
Prominent Representative Men of County 66
Property Valuation of County by Districts in 1885 and 1908 148
Protective Associations at Reading 205
Protestant Episcopal Denomination in County 48
Prothonotaries of County 80
Public Charities in County 105
Public Library at Reading 210, 228
Public Library, Trustees of ...228
Public Parks at Reading 195
Public Works, Board of 219
Purchase of Territory in County 23

Quarter Sessions' Clerks of County 81

Railroad Bridges in County ... 31
Railroads in County 36
Railways, Electric, in County . 40
Railways in County 36
Reading Artillerists in Mexican War 123
Reading Artillerists in N. G. P. 143
Reading, Associations at ..214-215
" Borough Erected in 1783 156
" Borough, 1783-1847 156-159
" Buildings at 236
" Canals 197
" Cemeteries 196
" Census of ...147, 234, 235
" Charitable Associations at 212
" Church Choral Society 211
" Churches at 200-201
" City, 1847-1909 ...159-164
" Cleveland Parade at .. 72
" Clymer Mass-Meetings in 1866 70
" County-Seat 154
" Development by Decades 159-164
" Distinguished Visitors of 158
" District Established in 1760 155
" Early Employments before 1783 167
" Early Traffic of 167
" Educational Affairs of Town 155
" Education at 202
" Electric Light and Power at 199
" Elevation Above Sea Level 200
" Employments, Factories, etc., at in 1840 168
" Ferries and Bridges ..195
" Financial Associations at 209
" Fire Company Buildings 195, 205
" First Lots Sold 153
" First Patentees of Lots 153
" First Store at 155
" First Patents of Land 153
" First Taxables of ... 13
" Gas Light at 199
" Government and Officials of 216-234
" Grant of Land to Penn 153
" Ground Rent on Lots..154
" Halls at 200
" History of 153-238
" Hospital 212
" Hospital in Civil War 126
" Industrial Affairs of Borough 157
" Industrial Development 168-169
" Industries at .170-193, 237
" Internal Improvement of 193-200
" Lauer Monument 784
" Library, Trustees of 228
" Liquor Licenses, 1909..236
" Literary Associations at 210
" Location of 200
" Mass-Meetings at 70
" Medical Association 98, 210
" Meeting at, in Revolution 111
" Mountain Railroads....198
" Musical Associations at 210
" Nationality of Inhabitants 155
" Newspapers ..59, 157, 204
" Officials 216-234
" Oldest Buildings ...155
" Panic of 1837 157
" Patriotic Associations at 210
" Political Festivals at . 71
" Post-Office Established at 40, 156, 195
" Private Schools at ...203
" Public Buildings...87, 155
" Public Parks 195
" Public Roads.....31, 194
" Religion at 200
" Religious Associations at 211
" Riot at, in 1877 164
" Ritner Young Men's Convention at 70
" School Buildings at ..203
" Schuylkill Seminary at 203
" Sesqui-Centennial of 1898 166
" Sewers 194
" Stage-Coaches at 197
" State Conventions at 69
" Statement of Industries at 170-193
" Statistics 234-238
" Steam Heat at 200
" Steam Railroads.....197
" Store House at, in Revolution 116
" Streets 194
" Street Railways at ...197
" Subway 194
" Sunday Schools of .. 52
" Telegraph at 198
" Telephone at 199
" Town, 1748-1783 153-156
" Town Laid Out ...153
" Turnpikes from 196
" Vote in 1908 235
" Washington at, in 1794 120
" Water Supplies of.... .....193, 302
" Whig Mass-Meeting of 1844 at 70
Reading & Columbia Railroad.... 38
Recommendations for Companies in Revolution 113
Recorders of County 81
Reductions of County 24
Reedy Family Reunion 319
Reformed Denomination in County 46
Reformed Ministers of County 46
Registered Voters by Districts in 1908 149
Registers in Bankruptcy from County 74
Registers of County 81
Rehrersburg, Cleveland Parade at 72
Relative Elevations of County 4
Religion of County 45
Religious Associations at Reading 214
Religious Denominations Described 45
Religious Denominations in County 49
Representative Men of County 66
Return of Soldiers in Revolution 120
Revolution, Cause of 110
Richmond, First Taxables of .. 14
Richmond Township 303
Ringgold Band in Civil War ..134
Ringgold Band of Reading ...211
Ringgold Light Artillery in Civil War 129
Ritner Young Men's Convention at Reading 70
Ritter Family Reunion 319
Roads and Turnpikes of County 31
Roads to Reading 32
Robeson, First Taxables of 14
Robeson Township 308
Robesonia Furnace 307
Rockland Township 299
Rockland Township Taxables .301
Rohrbach Family Reunion 320
Roman Catholic Denomination in County 47
Round-head 1
Rural Free Delivery in County 42
Ruscombmanor, First Taxables of 14

Ruscombmanor Township 298

Saul Family Reunion 320
Scalps, Premium for 109
Schaeffer Family Reunion 320
Schneider Family Reunion 321
School Affairs of Boroughs ...240
School Controllers of Reading 230-233
Schools at Reading 202
Schuylkill Canal in County ... 35
Schuylkill County, Erection of. 24
Schuylkill Gap 1
Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad . 39
Schuylkill River 3, 28
Schuylkill Road 32
Schuylkill Section of Townships 308
Schuylkill Seminary at Reading 203
Schwartzwald 2
Scull's Hill 1
Sealers of Weights and Measures 86
Seaman Family Reunion 321
Secret Societies at Reading ...206
Secretaries of Reading School Board 233
Sections of Berks County 296
Select Councilmen of Reading 220-221
Senators of County 75
Sewers at Reading 194
Sheriffs of County 79
Shillington, Borough of ...293-295
Signal Service of P. & R. R. Co. 39
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 214
Solicitors of Reading 227
South Mountain 1
Spanish War of 1898 139
Special Detectives of County .. 82
Special Legislation, Offices by... 72
Spring Township 308
Stage-Coaches at Reading ...197
Stages and Stage Lines in County 33
Stages, Decline of, in County . 34
State Appropriations to County, 1904 and 1908 150
State Charitable Institutions in County 105
State Conventions at Reading.. 69
State Highways in County..... 33
State Hospital at Harrisburg ..106
State-House of County 89
State National Guard.....143
State Officials from County ... 75
State Police in County 144
State Police Barracks.....144, 311
State Representatives from Reading 216
State Representatives of County 74
State Roads in County....302, 311
Statistics of Reading, Comparative Table 234
Statistics of Secret Societies 207, 240
Statistics of the Townships 147-150, 298
St. Catharine's Female Orphans' Asylum 106, 214
Steam Heat at Reading 200
Stewards at Poor-House 83
St. Joseph's Hospital.....213
St. Michael's Seminary.....303
St. Paul's Orphans' Asylum for Boys 106, 214
Stock Farms in Schuylkill Section 311
Store House at Reading in Revolution 116
Stoudt's Hill 1
Strauss Family Reunion 321
Streams of County 3
Street Railways at Reading ...197
Streets of Reading 194
Suburban Towns of Manatawny Section 303
Suburban Towns of Schuylkill Section 309
Subway at Spring Street, Reading 194
Sunday Mails, Opposition to .. 53
Sunday Schools of Berks County 51
Sunday Schools of County, Summary of 53
Superintendents of County Schools 87
Superintendents of Reading Schools 234
Superintendent of Water Board 219
Surgeons from County in Civil War 129
Surveyors of County 82
Swede Building, Old 16
Swedes, First Settlement by .. 16

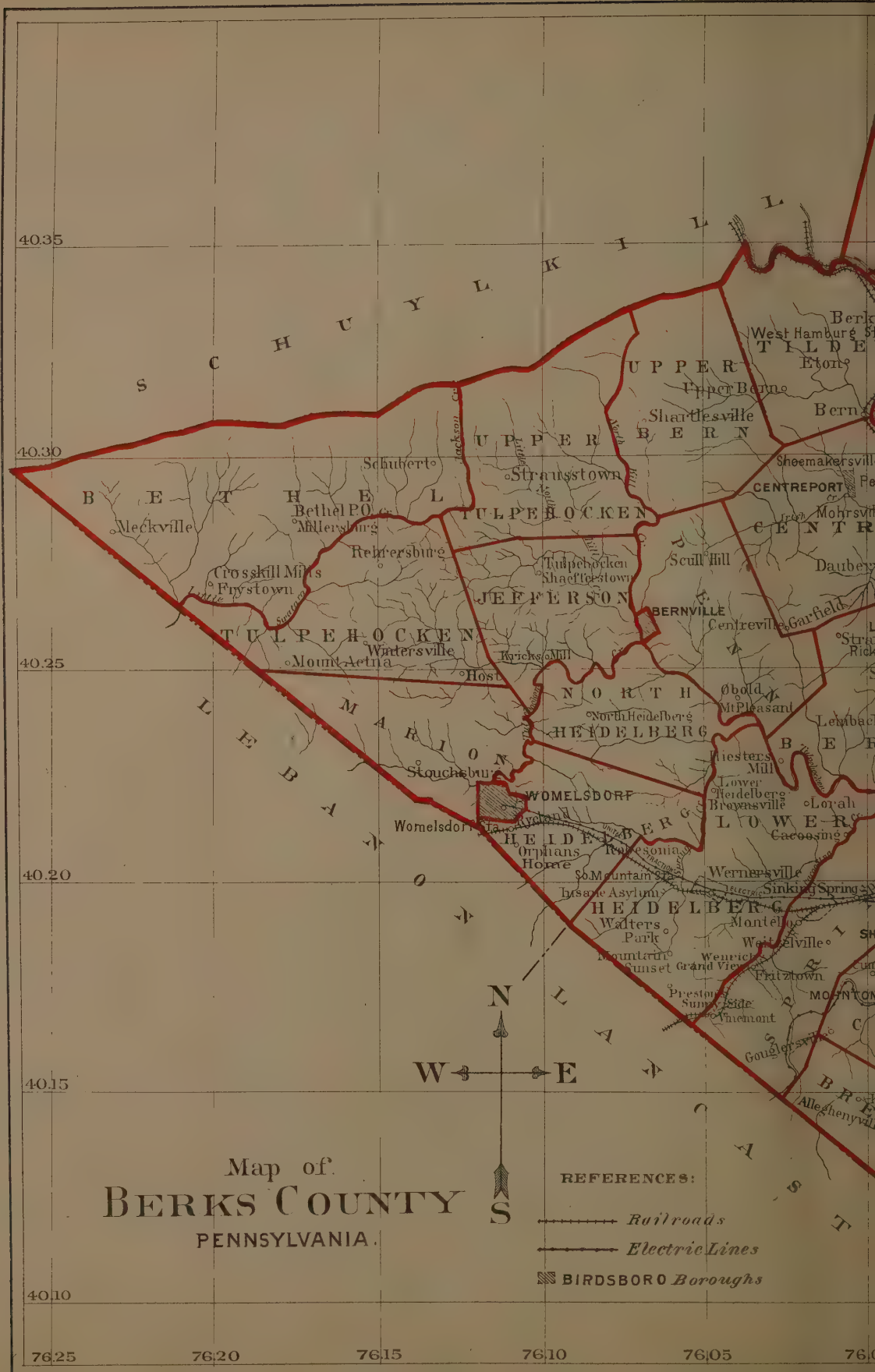
Taxables of Districts 148
Taxes from County to State..150, 151
Teachers' Institutes in County . 58
Telegraph at Reading 198
Telegraph in County 43
Telephone at Reading 199
Telephone Exchange in Manatawny Section 303
Telephone in County 43
Temple Furnace.....302
Textile Machine Works at Wyomissing 283
Tilden Festival of 1876 in County 72
Tilden Township 306
Topton, Borough of 261-263
Topton Orphans' Home....263, 305
Towns of Manatawny Section .300
Towns of Ontelaunee Section....304
Towns of Schuylkill Section ..309
Towns of Tulpehocken Section 306
Townships of Berks County 296-311
Trap Rock in Schuylkill Section 310
Treasurers of County 79
Treasurers of Reading 218
Treasurers of Reading School Board 234
Trexler Family Reunion 321
Trust Companies at Reading ..209
Tulpehocken, First Taxables of 15
Tulpehocken Road 31
Tulpehocken Section of Townships 306
Tulpehocken Township 306
Turnpikes at Reading 196
Turnpikes in County..... 31

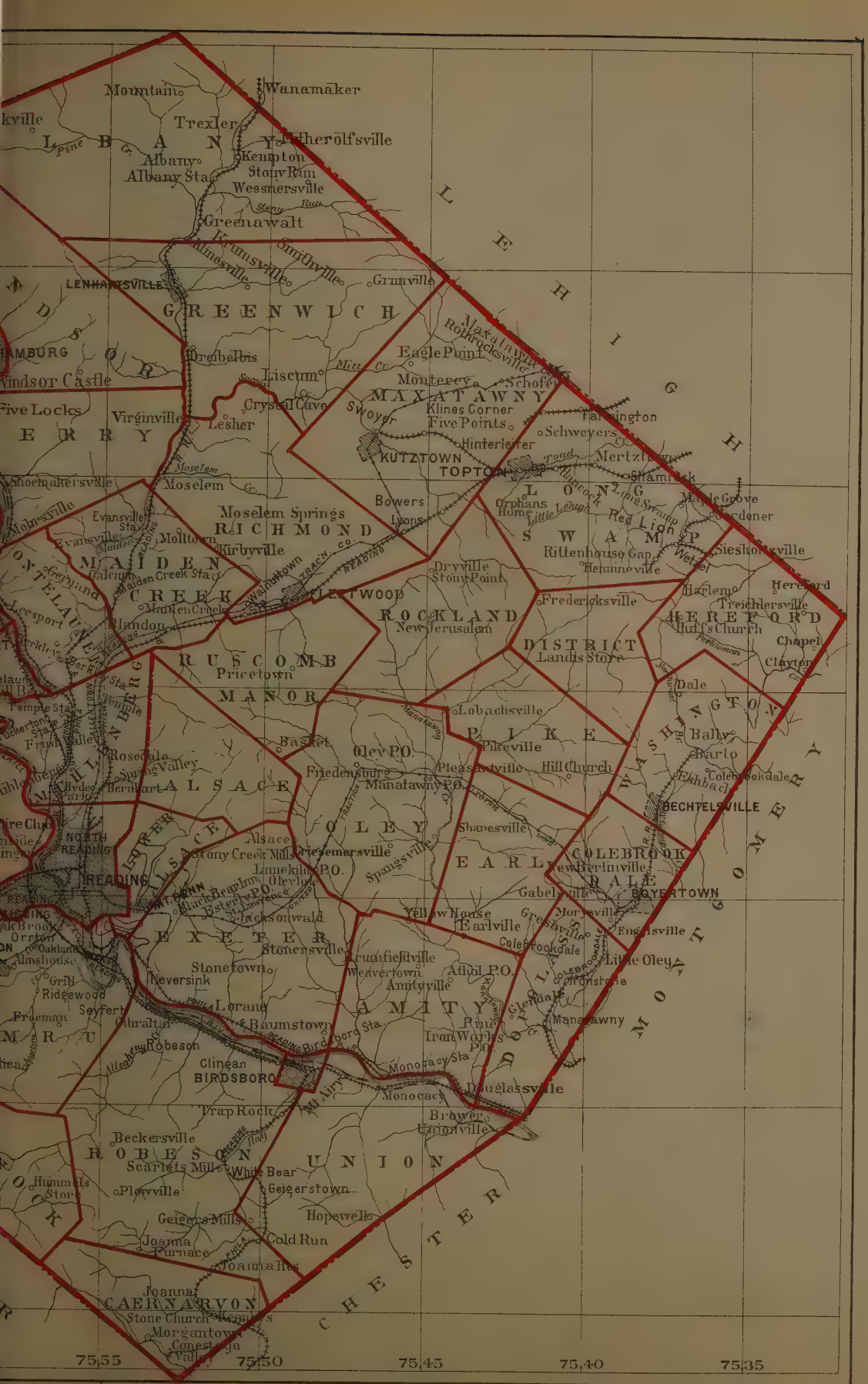
Union Canal 34
Union, First Taxables of 16
Union Township 308
United Evangelical Denomination in County 48
United States Commissioners from County 74
Upper Bern Township 306
Upper Tulpehocken Township 306

Valleys 2
Valuation of Property in Districts 148
Veterinary Practitioners 104
Volunteer Militia in Civil War 136, 137, 138
Vote for Constitutional Amendments 69
Vote for Governor 68
Vote for President 69
Vote for Prohibition and License 69
Voters of Districts, Registered, 1908 149

Walter Sanitarium 307
Wamsher Family Reunion 322
War Periods 107
Washington at Reading in 1794..120
Washington Township 299
Water Board of Reading ...218-19
Waterworks at Reading 193
W. C. T. U. at Reading 214
Weekly Newspapers of County 59, 60
Weights and Measures, Sealers of 86
Weiser, Conrad, Lecture on .. 57
Weiser, Conrad, Purpose of Lecture 58
Welsh, Early Immigrants of County 19
Welsh Mountain 1
Wenrich's Grand View 307
Wernersville State Asylum ...105
West Leesport, Borough of 280-281
West Reading, Borough of 288-293
West Reading Railroad 39
Western Union Telegraph Co. 43
Whig Mass-Meeting of 1844 at Reading 70
Whiskey Insurrection in 1794 .120
White Spot on Mount Penn ... 2
Whitner, C. K. & Co., Department Store of 184
Widows' Home 107, 213
Wilmington & Northern Railroad 38
Windsor, First Taxables of ... 16
Windsor Township 303
Womelsdorf, Borough of .268-271
Wyomissing, Borough of ..281-285

Yeich Family Reunion 322
Y. M. C. A. at Reading 214


40.35
40.30
40.25
40.20
40.15
40.10
76.25
76.20
76.15
76.10
76.05
SCHUYLKILL
LEBANON
BERKS
LANCASTER
BETHEL
TULPEHOCKEN
JEFFERSON
UPPER BERN
UPPER TULPEHOCKEN
NORTH HEIDELBERG
HEIDELBERG
WOMELSDORF
LOWER HEIDELBERG
MARION
Schubert
Strausstown
Bethel P.O.
Millersburg
Meckville
Rehrersburg
Crosskill Mills
Fryestown
Tulpehocken
Shaefferstown
Scull Hill
Centreville
Garfield
Kricks Mill
Mount Aetna
Host
Womelsdorf
Stouchsburg
Orphans Home
Lorah
Cacoosing
Wernersville
Sinking Spring
Walters Park
Montello
Fritztown
Upper Bern
Shartlesville
Bernville
Centreport
Mohrsville
Daubert
Obold
Mt Pleasant
Brownsville
Lower Heidelberg
Riesters Mill
Lenbach
Preston Park
Sunnyside
Piedmont
Gougersville
Allegheny
West Hamburg
Etors
Shoemakersville
Mountain View
Sunset
Grand View
Wenrich
Lyons
Rebersonia
Lebanon Asylum
So. Mountain
Map of
BERKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA.
N
W
E
S
REFERENCES:
Railroads
Electric Lines
BIRDSBORO Boroughs


Mountain
Wanamaker
Trexler
Albany
Albany Sta
Kempton
Stony Run
Wessnersville
Greenawalt
Kutztown
Smithville
Grimville
LENHARTSVILLE
GREENWICH
Windsor Castle
Five Locks
Virginville
Lesher
Liscum
Crystal Cave
Eagle Point
Monterey
Schofer
MAXATAWNY
Klines Corner
Five Points
Hinterleiter
KUTZTOWN
TOPTON
Schweyers
Tarrington
Mertztown
Shamrock
Maple Grove
Gardener
Shoemakersville
Moselem
Moselem Springs
RICHMOND
Bowers
Lyons
Orphans Home
LONG SWAMP
Red Lion
Rittenhouse Gap
Siesholtzville
Molltown
Kirbyville
MAIDEN CREEK
Maiden Creek Sta
Maiden Creek
Blandon
Dryville
Stony Point
CLEETWOOD
ROCKLAND
New Jerusalem
Fredericksville
Harlem
Treichlersville
HEREFORD
Hutt's Church
Chapel
Clayton
DISTRICT
Landis Store
Dale
RUSCOMB MANOR
Pricetown
Lobachsville
Pikeville
PIKE
Bally
Barto
Colebrookdale
Basket
Oley P.O.
Friedensburg
Pleasantville
Hill Church
Manatawny P.O.
ALSACE
OLEY
Shaysville
BECHTELSVILLE
Alsace
Priesemersville
Stony Creek Mills
Limekiln P.O.
Spangsville
EARL
COLEBROOK DALE
New Berlinville
Gabelsville
BOYERTOWN
Yellow House
Earlville
Morysville
Englesville
Little Oley
Christine
EXETER
Stonersville
Brumfieldville
Stonetown
Weaverstown
Attul P.O.
Ammyville
Neversink
Ridgewood
Seyfert
Lorane
Baumstown
AMITY
Pine Forge
Manatawny
Iron Works P.O.
Glenside
Oley Line
Monocacy Sta
Monocacy
Douglassville
Trap Rock
Brower
Unionville
Beckersville
ROBESON
UNION
Scarlets Mill
White Bear
Geigerstown
Plowville
Hopewell
Geiger's Mills
Joanna Furnace
Cold Run
Joanna Iron Works
CAERNARVON
Stone Church
Morgantown
Conestoga
Valley
CHESTER
MONTGOMERY
LEHIGH
BERKS
75,55
75,50
75,45
75,40
75,35

HISTORY
OF
BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I—ERECTION OF COUNTY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

MOUNTAINS.—The Appalachian chain of mountains extends through the eastern territory of the United States from the St. Lawrence river on the north to the State of Georgia on the south. The greatest heights are in North Carolina. There they are between 6,000 and 6,800 feet above the sea. This conspicuous chain includes all the ridges; and two ridges extend through Berks county. They are the Blue Mountain and the South Mountain.

The Blue Mountain, in its course south twenty-five degrees west from the Delaware at Easton to the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, forms the present northern boundary line of Berks county. It was a barrier to migration in the earliest settlements of this section of the State, and it was the limit of the earliest surveys which were made northwestwardly from the Delaware river. The earliest map of surveys, which was prepared by Lewis Evans, and published by him in 1749, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Several drafts of earlier dates appear in the first two volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, and relate to purchases of land from the Indians.

The apex of this mountain undulates. Its average height above the sea is about 1,200 feet. The distinguishing peculiarities in the formation of the mountain in Berks county are the "Pinnacle," the "Schuylkill Gap," the "Round Head," and numerous ravines which were washed out in the mountain-side by rolling waters in the course of time, and came to be useful to man in having marked out for him easy passes over the mountain.

From a distance, the mountain has a bluish appearance. Hence it was and is called Blue Ridge. On one of the early maps it is called the "Kittatinny Mountain," corrupted from the Indian word Kauta-tin-chunk, meaning *endless*. It is also sometimes called North Mountain.

The South Mountain extends through the county southeastwardly. It enters about the middle of the western boundary, near the corner-stone of the dividing line between Lancaster and Lebanon counties. At this point it is distant from the Blue Mountain about fifteen miles. It is called South Mountain because it lies *south* of the Blue Mountain. The distance between them increases as they diverge eastwardly. At Reading it is about twenty-three miles. The highest point in this mountain is near the county line in Lebanon county, on a spur extending several miles southwestwardly. Its height is about twelve hundred feet.

In the southern section of the county, this mountain has a greater width. It includes a succession of rolling hills, almost entirely covered with growing trees. Some portions have been cleared and converted into farming lands. This district, being thus covered and having the appearance of a forest, is called "The Forest." The "Welsh Mountain" and the "Flying Hills" are included in this range.

The "Flying Hills" extend along the southerly side of the Schuylkill river for several miles. They comprise a small ridge broken by gorges, and were given this name by the early settlers because numerous grouse were seen *flying* there. They are indicated on an early map of 1743, and from that time till now they have been so known and called. They can be seen and identified for forty miles down the Schuylkill Valley. From afar they resemble great monuments, and they were famous for game until about 1860. Of the gorges mentioned, the "Gibraltar" is the most remarkable and picturesque.

Numerous hills are scattered throughout the county, which subserve the agricultural districts admirably in respect to wood and water. Their natural arrangement and distribution are wonderful. The cupidity of man is, however, gradually breaking up this harmony of nature by cutting down the trees and tilling the land.

In the western section, the most conspicuous hills are "Stoudt's Hill," located at the great bend of the Schuylkill, about six miles north of Reading (named after the owner of the land), and "Scull's Hill," distant about five miles farther to the north (named after Nicholas Scull, the surveyor-general of the province from 1748 till 1761).

In the eastern section, the county is considerably broken by intersecting hills which extend in different directions, mostly, however, to the north and south. The "Oley Hills" are most conspicuous in a *historic* aspect. They are mentioned in patents and deeds of lands before 1720. Since 1783 the most prominent hill in that vicinity has been called "Earl Mountain," because it was cut from Oley and included in a new township of that name then erected. The "Monocacy Hill," cone-shaped, is situated several miles southwardly, near the river.

The "Reading Hills" are the most conspicuous in the central section in a *natural* aspect. They were included in the "Manor of Penn's Mount," a large tract which was set apart for the use of the Penns before the erection of the county, and included about twelve thousand acres. The hill known by the citizens of Reading as "Penn's Mount" adjoins the city on the east. To the north and west its elevated top commands a magnificent view of the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys, which are especially rich in agriculture, manufactures and internal improvements; and it overlooks an area of territory including about five hundred square miles. It has two conspicuous spots at the apex, facing the west, which are called "White Spot" and "Black Spot." They are visible to the naked eye for a distance of thirty miles, and were so called by the first inhabitants of Reading. Their general appearance does not seem to change; they are bare spots on the hillside, composed of stones and rocks. The "White Spot" is the nearer and more accessible. It has been for many years, and is still, resorted to for stones for building purposes; and it is frequently visited also by resident and stranger for the view it commands. The removal of the stones gives the spot a white appearance. Time and the weather are not given an opportunity to darken the surface of the stones. The "Black Spot" was not disturbed till 1889, when the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad was constructed, and the "Tower" erected on the top; hence its black appearance. Their elevation above the Schuylkill river at the foot of Penn street is as follows: White Spot, 767.64 feet; Black Spot, 879.78 feet. The elevation of the higher point above the sea is about 1,100 feet.

The hill known as the "Neversink" adjoins the city on the south. Its highest point is somewhat lower than Mt. Penn. It commands a magnificent view of the Schuylkill Valley to the southeast for forty miles, and of "The Forest" to the south and southwest for upward of ten miles. It overlooks the double bend in the river, which forms a large S, both projections being mostly farming land; the one extending northwardly being known as "Lewis's Neck" (from the first settler there), and the other southwardly as "Poplar Neck" (from the great poplar trees) for more than one hundred and fifty years. This hill lies east and west and forms, with Mt. Penn, a large T. Its northern declivity is rather gentle, but the southern steep and rugged. It has been known by the name of "Neversink" for many years. It is mentioned in surveys of adjoining land which were made as early as 1714.

An interesting, though ridiculous, tradition is connected with its origin. It was said by early settlers that an Indian had devised a flying machine, by which he proposed to fly from the one hill (Flying Hill at Poplar Neck) to the other and "never sink." His efforts proved a failure. Instead of flying into fame he sank into shame. The word is of Indian origin, "Navesink," and means fishing-ground. The Schuylkill river in this vicinity was formerly a famous fishing-ground for shad. Fisheries were carried on successfully until the construction of the canal about 1820.

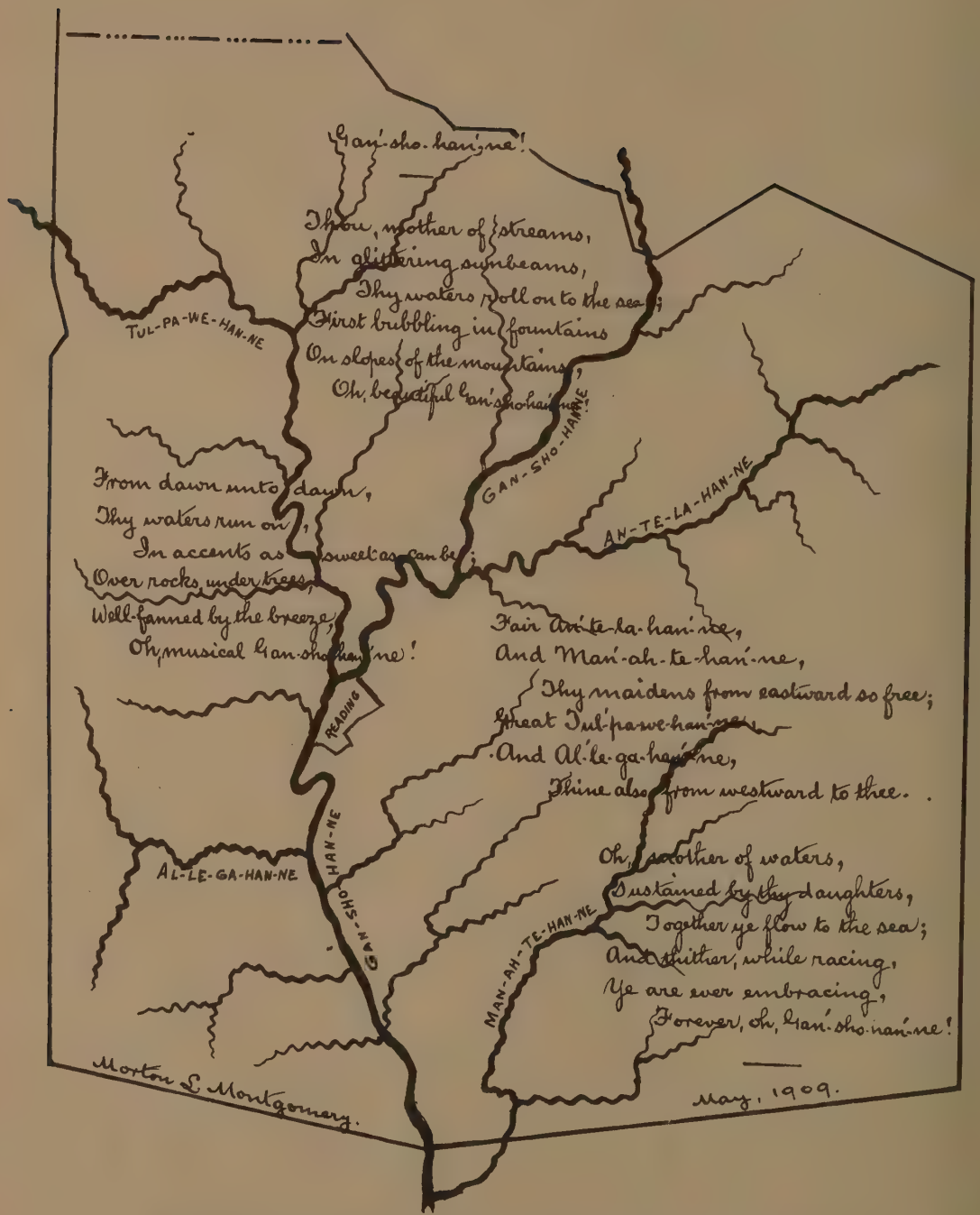
"Schwartzwald" is situated several miles to the east. It was included in the "Manor lands." The woods are dark and like a forest. This name was given by the early settlers in commemoration of their native place.

"Irish Mountain" is near the center of the county. It is prominent and overlooks the Schuylkill Valley from the Blue Mountain to the South Mountain, especially the fertile lands which adjoin the Maiden creek and its tributaries. The early settlers round about were mostly Germans. They named the hill after English settlers who had located or rather "squatted" there. The language and manners of the latter were more or less objectionable to them, and they among themselves entertained contempt for the intruders, and in conversation called them the "Irish."

"Spitzenberg" is a cone-shaped hill near by the Pinnacle. Its peculiar shape makes it conspicuous. It is not as elevated as the mountain to the north.

VALLEYS.—Nature has arranged the earth's surface within the borders of Berks county in a superior manner. Its rolling character, interspersed with hills and mountains, and intersected by numerous irrigating rivulets and streams, renders it most admirable for successful cultivation with ordinary labor. The well-directed energy and enterprise of the farmers have enriched and improved it to a wonderful degree.

A depression in the central portion of the county extends from the Blue Mountain on the north to the boundary line on the southeast, a distance of thirty-two miles. It resembles an L irregularly drawn. It is called "Schuylkill Valley," and takes its name from the meandering river that flows through its bosom. It is not distinguished for width. Above Reading it is rather open, below rather confined. Valleys enter it on the east and on the west. The most conspicuous of the eastern valleys are the Maiden-creek, the Antietam, the Monocacy and the Manatawny; and of the western, the Tulpehocken, the Wyomissing, the Allegheny, and the Hay-creek. All take their names from the streams which flow through them. On both sides they begin at the extreme limits of the county, excepting the Antietam and the Monocacy, which begin in the central portion.



NOTE.—Gan'-sho-han'-ne, meaning "the mother of waters," is the Indian name for the Schuylkill river. The Dutch name, Schuylkill, means hidden stream, the outlet of the Schuylkill flowing into the Delaware river being so wide as not to be observable.

The Schuylkill is the principal stream of Berks county, with important branches—Ontelaunee and Manatawny, flowing into it from the east, and Tulpehocken and Allegheny from the west. They together flow into the Delaware river below Philadelphia, and thence into the Atlantic ocean.

Together these valleys present a remarkable conformation. They distribute the water supply equally. Their depression is from the limits of the county toward the center, with a southerly inclination. The principal valley has the lowest points of the county from the northern limit to the southern. The limits on the east, west and south are watersheds to a great degree; inside the waters flow inwardly, but at the lines and outside they flow outwardly—on the east into the Lehigh river and Perkiomen creek, and on the west and south into the Swatara creek and Conestoga creek, which empty into the Susquehanna river. These valleys, therefore, gather all the waters within the county and direct them into and through its territory for the great benefit of its industrious inhabitants before they allow them to depart.

Berks county occupies the central portion of the large district, in area forty-six hundred square miles, which lies between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The plan of distribution of valleys and waters between these rivers is marvelous, and the leaders in the movement for the erection of the county in this large body of land displayed remarkable foresight and knowledge in obtaining such boundary lines.

The Tulpehocken Valley forms the eastern section of the Lebanon Valley, the Swatara Valley (which extends westwardly through Lebanon and Dauphin counties) the western section. These two valleys together are about fifty-four miles long, and they take the name of Lebanon Valley from the town which occupies the highest point midway.

There are other valleys, but they have only a local character and take their names from the respective streams which flow through them. There are several gaps in the county, but the Schuylkill Gap in the Blue Mountain, where the Schuylkill river enters, possesses the most marked features.

STREAMS.—Springs are the great sources of all streams. They arise mostly in the mountains and elevated portions of country, and supply all the streams in Berks county, almost the entire quantity flowing from numerous springs which are situated within its borders. This is exceptional; for comparatively little water is drained from the adjoining counties into Berks county, but a great quantity is drained from Berks county into all the adjoining counties, excepting Schuylkill county on the north. This indicates that the borders of Berks county are higher than the surrounding territory.

Bethel township, in the northwest, is entirely drained by the Little Swatara creek into the Swatara, and the waters pass through Lebanon and Dauphin counties into the Susquehanna river. Caernarvon township, on the south, is entirely drained by the Little Conestoga and Muddy creeks, into the Conestoga, and the waters pass through Lancaster county into the Susquehanna river. A part of Union township, on the southeast, is drained by French creek, and the waters pass through Chester county into the Schuylkill river. Considerable parts of the eastern townships (Colebrookdale, Washington and Hereford) are drained by Perkiomen creek, and the waters pass through Montgomery county into the Schuylkill. And the greater part of Longswamp township on the northeast, and the remaining part of Hereford, are drained by the Little Lehigh into Lehigh river, and the waters pass through Lehigh county into the Delaware river.

The streams of the county are numerous. They irrigate every section and contribute much to the natural fertility of the soil. The most conspicuous feature of the water system is the Schuylkill river. Streams flow into it from the east and from the west, and the territory on each side, thus supplied, is about equal in area. On the eastern side, beginning in the upper section, they are 1, Windsor; 2, Perry; 3, Maiden creek (which has two principal tributaries flowing into it, both on the east—Moselem and Sacony); 4, Laurel Run; 5, Bernhart Run; 6, Rose Valley run; 7, Antietam; 8, Monocacy; and 9, Manatawny (which has two principal tributaries flowing into it—the Ironstone from the east, and the Little Manatawny from the west). Of these, the Maiden creek and Manatawny are especially large. The Bernhart run and the Antietam (formerly, for a time, known as Ohlinger creek) have been entirely appropriated by the city of Reading for a municipal water supply.

On the western side they are 1, Mill creek; 2, Irish creek; 3, Tulpehocken; 4, Wyomissing; 5, Angelica; 6, Allegheny; 7, Hay creek; 8, Sixpenny; and 9, Mill creek. Of these, the Tulpehocken, Wyomissing and Hay creek are especially large.

All the streams mentioned afford valuable waterpower. They attracted the attention of the early settlers of the county and their inexhaustible supply was fully appreciated, having been appropriated immediately by the settlers, and turned to account in running gristmills and iron forges. Many of the early deeds on record relate to this.

Schuylkill.—The word Schuylkill is of Dutch origin and means Hidden creek, or Skulk creek. The Dutch named the river when they took possession of the land about its mouth. The outlet is very wide and deceiving, and appears to be a part of the Delaware river instead of being a tributary. By some persons it is said to be of Indian origin, but this is not correct. The name given to it by the Indians was "Ganshowehanne," which means a roaring or falling stream. Rupp says they called it "Manajung," which means mother. The river rises in Schuylkill county. It flows generally in a southeasterly direction and traverses the State for a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, until it empties into the Delaware river at Philadelphia. It has many important branches which flow into it on the east and on the west, from its source to its mouth. These contribute much to the physical and productive welfare of the southeastern section of the State. Together they drain a very large area of territory.

The important branches are the following: On the east, beginning in the north: 1, Main Branch; 2, Little Schuylkill (formerly called Tamaqua); 3, Maiden creek; 4, Manatawny; 5, Perkiomen; and 6, Wissahickon; and on the west: 1, West Branch; 2, Bear creek; 3, Tulpehocken; 4, Wyomissing; 5, French creek; and 6, Pickering. Each is conspicuous for length and large flow of water; and in a general way they are about equal in these respects. This harmony in their proportions is wonderful. The earliest drafts show the Maiden creek, Manatawny and Tulpehocken, which indicates that the surveyors regarded them of more than ordinary importance. The Schuylkill is not only the grand trunk of this system of water, but it occupies the central line of the territory in which this system is arranged.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—The county of Berks lies in the lower central portion of the North Temperate Zone, between 40° and 41° North Latitude, and between ½° and 1½° East Longitude, reckoning from Washington.

RELATIVE ELEVATIONS.—The following statement exhibits the elevation, above mean ocean tide, at Philadelphia, of the several places in Berks county, and other places out of the county, as compared with Reading, in different directions. The figures to the left of the places indicate the distance in miles from Reading, and those to the right, the elevation in feet.

READING

Seventh and Penn Streets ..... 265 feet
Foot of Penn Street ..... 198 feet

Miles		Feet
	NORTH	
17	Hamburg	372
35	Pottsville	611
	Tamaqua	800
	NORTHEAST	
18.5	Topton	482
36	Allentown	254
	EAST	
	Manatawny	189
	Boyertown	386
	Barto	466
	SOUTHEAST	
9	Birdsboro	170
18	Pottstown	147
41	Norristown	72
58	Philadelphia	25
	SOUTH	
13.6	White Bear	346
19.2	Joanna	624
	SOUTHWEST	
8.5	Fritztown	469
10	Deep-Cut	570
35	Lancaster	369
45	Columbia	261
	WEST	
15	Womelsdorf	453
28	Lebanon	463
54	Harrisburg	318

IRON ORE.—The mining of different ores was carried on quite extensively from the beginning of the settlements in Berks county, particularly iron and copper. The former of these was mined in connection with the manufacture of charcoal iron. Rich deposits were found at many places within the limits of the county, and became a great source of profit to miners and manufacturers. These deposits were mostly in the townships of Cumru, Alsace, Oley, Ruscombmanor, Colebrookdale and Caernarvon, and along the East Penn Valley.

In 1880 the Census Report placed Berks county third in the list of ore-producing counties in Pennsylvania, and seventh in the United States. The iron ore produced in that year was 252,940 tons and over one hundred mines were in successful operation. The character of the ore was primitive and hematite.

COPPER ORE.—It is believed that copper ore was found in the southern section of the county before 1700. Subsequently, a tract of one thousand acres of land came to be owned and occupied by David Jones, in 1735, and he mined large quantities of copper ore, causing the locality to be known from that time until now as the "Jones Mines." No statistics have been published relating to it. It was operated at different times afterward for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

CLAYS.—A number of beds of clay have been found and worked in recent years, which are described in the several townships where the operations have been carried on.

MINERALS.—Prof. David B. Brunner (prominent educator of Berks county for many years) tabulated a list of the minerals found in the county and this list comprises seventy different kinds.

GEOLOGY.—A geological survey of Pennsylvania was made from 1836 to 1857 by the State, and this immediate section, including Berks county, was found to contain four principal strata, which extend through the county from northeast to southwest. By a published map it appears that the *slate* formation covered nearly the upper half of the county, or four-tenths; the *limestone*, the central section, or three-tenths; the *white sandstone*, the lower central, or one-tenth; and the *red sandstone*, the lower, or two-tenths.

CONDITIONS OF TERRITORY

When the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn by Charles II., King of Great Britain, in 1681, no township or county organizations existed within its limits. But the arrival of Penn was the dawn of government, progress and civilization, and within a month afterward he caused three counties to be laid out—Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. County government then began, and county representation in the Provincial Assembly was inaugurated.

During this period, thousands of immigrants came into the province and effected permanent settlements; and each succeeding year found them farther removed from the county-seats of the counties named. They proceeded up the courses of streams mostly. Very few followed the streams from their sources to their outlets. Only one col-

ony came from New York overland, and this was nearly fifty years after the settlements had begun, and the government had been given a fixed character. Nearly all landed at Philadelphia; and thence the great majority proceeded toward the interior districts and the head-waters of streams. This is particularly the case with the Schuylkill river and all its tributaries.

The settlements between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers were numerous before 1700. Every decade thereafter found them farther northward from the Wissahickon to the Perkiomen, from the Perkiomen to the Manatawny, and from the Manatawny to the Maiden creek. And so they proceeded between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers.

Gradually those who had settled in the interior districts toward the mountains began to feel the inconvenience and expense incident to their location. They were compelled to travel, regardless of roads or weather, to the county-seat far removed from their settlements, and to haul their goods many miles to the market before they could realize any value for the products of their hard manual labor. Naturally they felt inclined to improve their condition. A county organization was the first step toward accomplishing this object, as well to bring the county-seat into their midst as to create a market near by for the disposition of their produce.

But, notwithstanding the numerous settlements and the large population in the great district of territory east of the Schuylkill and south of the Blue Mountain, no additional counties were erected before 1750. It was different to the west of the Schuylkill. The tide of immigration seems to have been greater in that direction. They did not have the natural facilities to enable them to reach their county seat in Chester county, as the settlers had in the districts to the east of them, which lay in Philadelphia and Bucks counties. In 1729 they induced the Executive Council to separate them from Chester county and erect their settlements into a new county, which they called Lancaster.

During the first quarter of the eighteenth century many immigrants proceeded to the right into Perkiomen Valley along the West Branch, and into Oley Valley along the Manatawny and its tributaries. These were mostly Germans; some were English, and others Swedes. Other immigrants, mostly Welsh, proceeded to the left into Conestoga Valley. The settlements for miles on both sides of the river were mostly confined to the south of the succession of hills commonly called South Mountain. This was especially the case to the right. In this district of territory the settlements were then known by the names "Amity," "Oley" and "Colebrookdale." But to the left, a small settlement of Germans had taken place in the Tulpehocken Valley, the enterprising settlers having come down the Susquehanna river from New York, and migrated eastwardly to the head-waters of the Tulpehocken creek; and another settlement, of English (commonly called "Friends") and Welsh, had taken place along the Allegheny and Wyomissing creeks. These settlements were known by the names "Tulpehocken" and "Robeson." An earlier settlement to the south was called "Caernarvon." Accordingly, during the first quarter of that century, six distinct settlements in this vicinity had come to be formed and recognized.

During the second quarter, the way for settlements north of the South Mountain was opened by the purchase of the territory from the Indians. The Friends were the first to enter the new district to the right of the river. They took up large tracts of land along the Ontelaunee, called by them Maiden creek. Many Germans followed immediately afterward. And to the left, many Germans, Friends, and Welsh were added to the settlements along the Tulpehocken, Wyomissing and Allegheny creeks.

Improvements were carried on with great energy and success throughout the great valleys which lay between the South Mountain and the Kittatinny Mountain (sometimes called "North," but commonly "Blue Ridge"). New districts were formed to encourage local government and to facilitate intercourse. To the right they were called Douglass, Exeter, Ruscombmanor, Alsace, Maxatawny, Maiden-creek, Richmond, Longswamp and Allemengle; and to the left, Heidelberg, Bern, Cumru, Bethel and Brecknock. Altogether, till 1750, the districts were twenty in number. This was the territorial situation of the settlements in this section of the province toward the close of the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

The settlers had provided themselves with meeting-houses and schools for their religious and secular education. In this respect they had exhibited commendable zeal. The German population predominated; consequently, the preaching and teaching were mostly done in the German language. But the Friends were not backward. They were prominent in Oley, Exeter, Robeson and Maiden-creek; and their schools were distinguished for excellence.

Manufactures were carried on everywhere; spinning was a common, if not a necessary employment in every household. Wearing apparel was home-made; carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and shoemakers were in every locality; and iron ore mines and furnaces and forges were in operation to the north, south, east and west.

The great highways were comparatively few; the most prominent public road being the Tulpehocken. It extended from the Tulpehocken settlement in the west, in a southeasterly direction, *via* the ford across the Schuylkill (now the site of the Penn street bridge at Reading) and Pine Iron Works, to Philadelphia. From this ford a prominent road extended to the north, on the eastern side of the river, called Maiden-creek road; and another to the south, on the western side, called Schuylkill road.

This point of concentration naturally attracted attention toward this locality as a practicable place for a town-site. Elsewhere, for many miles round about, there was no town, not even a village; and there were then apparently no steps toward founding either. But just as the settlers had labored for years to establish a county out of the surrounding territory, similar efforts were expended for a town here.

PETITIONS FOR COUNTY

The first efforts for the establishment of a new county out of the upper sections of Philadelphia and Lancaster counties, adjoining the Schuylkill, were made in the latter part of 1738. On Jan. 13th, of that year, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province laid before the Council two petitions addressed to him—one from the inhabitants of Providence, Limerick, etc., in Philadelphia county; and the other from the inhabitants of the northeast side of the county of Lancaster (with a map of the Province of Pennsylvania)—praying that a new county may be bounded as by the dividing lines in the said map, for that they labor under great inconveniences and damage by reason of their distance from the courts held at Philadelphia and Lancaster, and for many other reasons in the said petition mentioned; which were read and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration. The first petition has not been found; but a copy of the other is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and it includes the names of 172 subscribers, of which the first 61 were Welsh, the others Germans.

In May, 1739, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed a message to the Assembly, in which he referred to these petitions, but the Assembly took no action. The petitioners waited patiently for six years without any progress in the matter; then they forwarded another petition, renewing their request for a new county. It was read to the Council, "and their case being thought proper to be recommended to the Assembly, the same was done," in a message similar to the first. The Assembly ordered it to lie on the table. It was signed by John Potts, Henry Harry, William Bird, Francis Parvin and numerous other inhabitants.

On Jan. 14, 1745, a similar petition was presented, in which the petitioners (the persons named "in behalf of themselves and a great many other inhabitants") prayed "that their former petition might now be considered." It was read and ordered to lie on the table. The next day (15th) it was again read, but referred for further consideration. In two weeks afterward (on the 30th), another "petition from a considerable number of inhabitants of Philadelphia and Lancaster counties, praying to be set off into a new county," was presented, read and ordered to lie on the table. On Feb. 28, 1745, sundry persons appeared before the House and urged the matter of the erection of this new county, but the matter was dropped for five years more.

In the mean time settlements had been extended westwardly and northwestwardly beyond the Susquehanna river. York county was erected on Aug. 19, 1749, and Cumberland county on Jan. 27, 1750, both out of the westerly part of Lancaster county. This successful action on the part of the German settlers west of the Susquehanna awakened a new interest in behalf of the new county between the Susquehanna and the Delaware; for, some months afterward (May 7, 1750), a petition was presented and read, but again it was not effective. If they were then disappointed, they were not discouraged. Their determination prepared them for another effort. A year afterward, they tried it again. They caused their petition to be brought up before the Assembly Aug. 16, 1751, and read a *second* time; but it was "referred to the consideration of the next Assembly."

When the next Assembly met, these earnest petitioners were on hand. They prepared the way by presenting still another petition, Feb. 4, 1752, which represented—

> That they were inhabitants of Reading-town, upon the Schuylkill. That they had settled in the said town, expecting that it would be a great place of trade and business, and had put themselves to vast expenses in building and removing thither with their families, several of whom had left tolerably good plantations; that though the said town had not above one house in it about two years ago (1750), yet it now consisted of one hundred and thirty dwelling-houses, besides forty-one stables and other out-houses; and that there were one hundred and sixty families, consisting of three hundred and seventy-eight persons, settled therein; that they had good reason to believe that in another summer they would be much increased, as the chief part of the province that could be settled was already taken up, and the settling of the town would be of great benefit to tradesmen and others who are not able to purchase tracts of land to live on; that they humbly conceived it their interest, to the honorable proprietaries as well as to themselves, and that unless this House would be pleased to erect part of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster into a separate county, they should be entirely disappointed in their expectations, notwithstanding all the cost and trouble they had been at; they therefore prayed that this House would take their case into consideration and grant them relief by erecting such parts of said counties as they should think most proper into a new county, with the same privileges that the other counties of this province enjoyed; and that the seat of judicature should be fixed within the said town of Reading.

And on the following day (5th) another petition was presented, in which they stated that

> Although their grievances were laid before the Assemblies of this Province several years past, and their petition again renewed at the last sitting of the Assembly, yet as they find the causes of their complaint still growing, they humbly beg leave further to represent that they are settled at a very great distance from the place of judicature, many of them not less than one hundred miles, which is a real hardship upon those who are so unhappy as to be sued for debts, their charges in long journeys, and sometimes in severe weather, with the officers' fees, amounting to near as much, if not more, than the debts; that the hardships on jurymen, consta-

bles, etc., in being obliged to attend when required, is also very great; that now there is a new town laid out by the Proprietaries' Order, within fifteen perches of the division line between Philadelphia and Lancaster counties, and above one hundred and thirty houses built, and near as many families living therein; it is very easy for rogues and others to escape justice by crossing the Schuylkill, which has already been their practice for some years; that, though their grievances when laid before the Assembly some years past were not redressed, because of other weighty affairs being at that time under consideration, yet the prayer of their petition was thought reasonable, and the number of petitioners being since doubled by the increase of the back inhabitants; they therefore pray that this House would grant relief in the premises, by erecting them into a separate county, bounded as to the wisdom of the House shall seem best.

In pursuance of the reference, the petition was read on the 5th, and referred for the next day. The 6th arrived and it was read again and referred. On the 12th, the same proceedings were had. And finally, on the 13th, the monotony of reading and reference was broken; for then the House, after having considered the petition, and also the petitions from Reading, *"Resolved,* that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of their petition."

On that day, some of the petitioners presented themselves before the House and desired leave to be heard respecting the bounds which they understood the House proposed for a new county in case it should be granted. Their objections were heard; and, after answering such questions as were put to them, they withdrew.

On the 18th, the bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table. On the 19th, it was read a second time, considered paragraph by paragraph, and, after some debate, ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. On the 20th, it was read a third time, and, upon the question that the bill do pass it was ordered to be given the Governor for his concurrence. After some consideration and amendments, the Act was finally passed on March 11, 1752. So, after the lapse of fourteen years, the zeal and persistent efforts of the petitioners were at last crowned with success. The Act specified the name of the county to be "BERKS," fixed the boundary lines, authorized the erection of county buildings for the public service, and gave the inhabitants the customary powers of local government, etc.

Surveying Commissioners, appointed in the Act (Edward Scull of Philadelphia county, Benjamin Lightfoot of Chester county, and Thomas Cookson of Lancaster county), made a survey of the boundary lines of the new county extending them as far as the Susquehanna river, which was then the limit of settlements.

The settlers, soon ascertaining that the lines were run, then extended their settlements rapidly farther on; which caused complaints to arise, because the adjoining counties claimed and exercised the right of levying taxes on the inhabitants and their property along the lines.

An Act was therefore passed on February 18, 1769, which authorized three commissioners to run the lines between Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks counties on the west, and between Northampton and Berks counties on the northeast, by actual survey, and extend them in a northwestwardly course as far as the lands extended which were purchased from the Indians by the Proprietaries in 1768.

The territory to the east of the Schuylkill river was taken from Philadelphia county, and that to the west from Lancaster and Chester counties. The estimated area of the county, as at present bounded, from each of them is as follows:

	Acres
Philadelphia county	280,000
Lancaster county	238,500
Chester county	7,500
	526,000

DISTRICTS AT ERECTION.—At the time of the erection of the county there were twenty districts or townships, and taking the river as the natural dividing line, they were as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION

Albany	Longswamp
Alsace	Maiden-creek
Amity	Maxatawny
Colebrookdale	Oley
Douglass	Richmond
Exeter	Ruscombmanor

WESTERN DIVISION

Bern	Cumru
Bethel	Heidelberg
Brecknock	Robeson
Caernarvon	Tulpehocken

BOUNDARIES OF COUNTY.—The county is bounded on the northwest by Schuylkill county, the Blue Mountain forming a natural boundary line in length about thirty-six miles; on the northeast by Lehigh county, the line extending S. 49 degrees E., twenty-four miles; on the southeast by Montgomery county and Chester county, the line along the former extending S. 33½ degrees W., sixteen and one-fifth miles, and the line along the latter, S. 53 degrees W., eleven and a half miles; and on the southwest by Lancaster county and Lebanon county, the entire line extending N. 49½ degrees W., thirty-nine miles, along the former county nineteen miles, and along the latter twenty miles.

The population of the new county at the time of its erection cannot be approximately estimated. It may have been about twelve thousand.

First Assessment, 1754

EASTERN DIVISION

Districts	Tax Levied			Taxables	Collectors
Albany	£ 18	1s.	6d.	63	Cornelius Treiss
Alsace	17	14	6	59	
Amity	45	9		139	John Webb
Colebrookdale	23	4	6	81	Nicholas Isch
Douglass					
Exeter	31	2	6	85	Jacob Wiler
Greenwich	22	3		75	Frederick Mayer
Hereford	24	15	6	69	Benedic Leeser
Longswamp	25		6	82	Frederick Helwig
Maiden-creek	21	5	6	56	Paul Rodarmell
Maxatawny	31	6		82	Andrew Hauck
Oley	50		6	115	John Hill
Reading	36	16	6	140	Christopher Witman
Richmond	18	19	6	56	Abram Kiefer
Ruscombmanor	14	10	6	53	Anthony Peck
Windsor	28	16	6	101	Leonard Reever
	409	6		1,256	

WESTERN DIVISION

Bern	£52	10s.	6d.	168	Jacob Reeser
Bethel	17	14	6	69	Nicholas Wolf
Brecknock	6	3	6	27	Henry Brandle
Caernarvon	5	18	6	23	
Cumru	27	10		94	John Morris
Heidelberg	44	13		127	Leonard Grow
Robeson	17	11	6	73	Ephraim Jackson
Tulpehocken	84	3	6	284	Christopher Weiser
Union	14	4		41	Thomas Pratt
	270	9		906	

BEYOND BLUE MOUNTAIN

Brunswick	£10	18s.		56	Francis Yarnall
Pine Grove	3	16	6	29	Nicholas Long
	14	14	6	85	
Total	694	9	6	2,247	

Explanations

Alsace.—Tax collector same as Reading.

Caernarvon.—Tax collector same as Union.

Douglass.—Established in 1736, included with Amity.

Brunswick and Pine Grove had not yet been established as Districts, but the taxable inhabitants there were assessed.

Assessment made after erection of the county, the additional districts having been established and recognized in the meantime.

First Taxables.—The following lists show the names of the taxables as they appear in a record recently found. It is believed that the Assessment was made in the year 1752 or shortly afterward by direction of the Commissioners for the purpose of levying the necessary tax to carry on the local government; but 1754 has been set in at the head of the preceding table as the year when it was probably prepared, the Commissioners having in the meantime doubtless taken the assessment made of the districts in the original counties as a guide until they were enabled to put the legal machinery in proper motion. It will be noticed that seven additional districts came to be recognized since the erection of the county (Greenwich, Hereford, Reading, Windsor, Union, Brunswick and Pine-Grove). This is the first time that the names of these taxables were published, and no attempt was made to correct the improper spelling in many instances as reported by the several assessors.

Albany

Anthony Adam
John Baily
Arnold Bittick
Adam Boose
Geo. Orchard Bomgartner
Andrew Haigh Bug
John Creeker
Christopher Celphack
George Cleanman
Philip Coogler
John Michael Corker
Jacob Cuntz
Adam Drum
Nicholas Emrich
William Farmer
Julius Flack
Casper Foolweiler
George Gorner
Jacob Hacker
George Hard
Christian Heffeler
Christian Henrick
Michael Herbester
Fredrick Hower
Jacob Jarkmer
Martin Keffer
John Kesler
Peter Kistner
Jacob Lantz
George Lember
George Lentz
Fredrick Mensel
John Miller
Michael Mowner
Casper Nigh
Valentine Peter
Anthony Petershiminer
Michael Proabst
Martin Probst
Felty Probst
Nicholas Ratick
Henry Reifeldorfer
Fredrick Rickelderfor
Henry Ritter
Jacob Stam
William Smader
William Stamp
Philip Stampack
Tobias Stapleton
Nicholas Strawser
Daniel Smith
Christopher Swing
Peter Treese
Henry Treese
Simon Treese
Cornelius Treiss
Andreas Wenner
Nicholas Wenner
John Witt
Henry Zimmerman

Single Men

Nicholas Milderberger
Solomon Packerman
Adam Staler

Alsace

Jacob Backer
Henry Baker
Peter Bingaman
Detrick Bittleman
Dewalt Boom
George Born
John Close
Herman Dehaven
Jacob Dehaven
Mathias Drenkle
Simon Drisebogh
John Eabling
Michael Fether
Michael Fisher
Adam Garrett
Henry Garrett
Rudolph Garrett
Leonard Glaser
Fredrick Goodhart
John Haberacker
Philip Haflick
Jacob Heidelshoe
George Heir
Samuel High
Barnard Keller
Conrad Keller
Christian Kinsey
George Kline
Mathias Knip
John Kulp
John Lamer
Jacob Lansiscus
George Lorah
Casper Millhouse
Baltser Moon
Christian Morian
George Nees
Peter Norgong
William Null
Conrad Pop
Philip Reaser
Adam Reiffel
Rinehard Rorebaugh
Christopher Spangler
Adam Swasbogh
Jonas Seely Esq.
Ernst Seydel
John Smeck
Bolser Swenck
Peter Smith
Henry Snider
Victor Spice
George Sowerbeir
Stephen Shlunacker
Adam Wagoner
Lawrence Winsel
Henry Wolf
Francis Yost
Nicholas Yost

AMITY

Rinehard Abershan
Abram Andrew
Daniel Andrew
Mary Antis
Jacob Arly
Philip Jacob Bakel
Thomas Banfield
Thomas Barnard
Joseph Boone
Moses Bower
John Boyer
John Boyer
Nicholas Boyer
Thomas Bromfield
James Burn
Andrew Busserd
Samuel Busserd
David Cambell
John Campbell
Godfrey Cassebe
Derick Cleaver
Balster Creesman
John Child
Michael Cogel
John Colter
Lawrence Cooper
John Close
Jacob Crust
Bridget Davis
Cornelius Dehart
Marg't Dehart
Edward Doughty
Edward Drury
Francis Eckerman
Aaron Eppler
Lodwic Eisey
Morris Ellis
Daniel Fraley
John Fretz
Lodwic Filinger
George Adam Fisher
John Fye
Francis Gibson
Ellis Griffith
John Griner
Lodwic Gowger
John Hammer
George Hansleman
Rowland Harris
Adam Hatfield
Joseph Holoway
Martha Howard
Michael Hufman
Andrew Huling
John Hulings
Marcus Huling
Jonas Jones
Nicholas Jones
Peter Jones
Felty Keely
John Kerlin
Peter Kerlin
John Klinger
Simon Lightner
Peter Livergood
Daniel Lodwick
Jacob Long
John Lowrow
George Lutts
William Macky
Patrick Magwire

Stin Mayberry
Hugh McCaffery
Michael Messinger
Hugh Mitchell
Mathias Moud
Jacob Naugle
Philip Near
Martin Peker
Walter Price
John Potts
John Powell
Adam Reed
Andrew Reingberry
Jacob Roads
Leonard Rodermel
Barnabas Rhoads
John Rutter
Abijah Sands
John Sands
Balster Stas
George Shedler
John Ralph Snider
George Stinger
George Swiger
John Taylor
Joseph Thomas
Michael Trump
Henry Vanreed
Jacob Waren
James Waren
John Waren
Jacob Weaver
Peter Weaver
John Webb
George Adam Weidner
Isaac Weisman
Stophel Wigel
Daniel Will
Elisabeth Williams
William Winters
Fredrick Wombach
Daniel Womeldorff
Peter Yoacam
John Yocam
Jonas Yocam

Single Men

Michael Berfenstone
Jeremiah Boone
Solomon Bromfield
Hugh Caain
Solomon Davids
William Davis
Adam Drinkout
Joshua Evans
Alexander Gey
James Hickley
Samuel Hughes
Mountz Jones
Valentine Lightner
Henry Martin
Nicholas Meissner
Peter Jesse Minker
Valentine Morte
Fredrick Stone
Joseph Wallick
Daniel Walter
Joseph Williams
William Williams

BERN

John Abler
Christian Albrecht
Jacob Albrecht
Jacob Appler
Valentine Appler
Jacob Allwine
Christian Althouse
John Althouse
Ulrick Bakenstove
Jacob Bayler
George Belloman
George Benter
Christian Berger
David Brecht
Adam Boone
Philip Boyer
John Bugs
Jacob Burkey
Jacob Burkee Jun'r
Christian Byler
Nicholas Clay
Jacob Conrad
Hans Curtz
Titus Denning
Jacob Dilman
Mathias Dombach
Benedic Domma
John Ebbert
John Eleman
Adam Eiler
John Faust
Christian Fight
John Fight
Christian Fisher
Hieronimus Fisher
Philip Foust
Jacob Fox
Fredrick Frum
Christian Furry
George Gernant
Eberhard Geshwind
Jacob Gicker
David Grim
Jacob Grim
Jacob Grim
Jacob Good
Abram Haas
John Haas
Jacob Hackley
Lawrence Hansel
Peter Harpine
Jacob Hartzler
William Hatrick
Yost Heck
Jacob Heek
Hieronimus Henning
John Hester
Yost Hester
Valentine Himmelberger
Jacob Hochstutlar
Peter Hofman
Nicholas Holler
John Holly
John Hufman
Jacob Jeis
Paul Junger
Christian Kaufman
Isaac Kaufman
Jacob Kaufman
Jacob Kaufman
John Reabert
Benedic Keprer
George Kershner
Martain Kershner
Christian Kershberger
Henry Ketner
Peter Krebiel
Henry Kicker
Christian King
Samuel King
Peter Kline
Stephen Kurtz
Hans Lantz
Widow Leib
Michael Lindemoth
George Loose
Valentine Long
William Lymister
George Magner
Jacob Mayer
Philip Magemer
Jacob Mast
John Meat
John Megemer
Fredrick Meyer
George Miller
Jacob Miller
John Miller
Nicholas Miller
Simon Mink
Valentine Mogel
Jacob Neis
Lodwic Nicholas
Joseph Obald
Casper Philips
Peter Radinbach
Ulrich Radmacker
Jacob Reeser
Adam Rickenbach
Nicholas Rime
Philip Jacob Rode
John Runkle
Nicholas Runcle
Sebastian Rutt
Barnard Shartly
Henry Staly
Jacob Stain
Adam Stam
George Schall
Albright Strauss
Lodwic Seaman
Martain Specht
John Sieber
Conrad Snider
John Snider
John Snider
Samuel Spilbert
Nicholas Souder
John Shock
Yost Shoemaker
Philip Strouse
Adam Stoudt
John Stout
Martha Stoudt
Michael Stout
Christian Stutzman
Jacob Stutzman
John Tomlinson
William Tomlinson
George Tripner
Baltas Unbehaviour
George Wagoner
Herman Weaver
Mathias Weaver
Jacob Weidman
George Weidman
Andrew Weiler
Jacob Wetzler
Christian Kurtz Willets
James Williamson
Andrew Winter
Samuel Wollason
Barnhard Wommer
Nicholas Wommer
Christian Yoder
Christian Yoder Jun'r
Jacob Yoder
John Yoder

John Young
Roland Young
Joseph Zollberger
Christian Zoog
Moritz Zoog
Hans Zimmerman
Michael Zuber

Single Men

Henry Reeser
Peter Suefer
Christopher Winter

BETHEL

John Apple
Christian Bartorf
John Adam Bartorf
George Berger
Henry Berger
George Besehore
Thomas Bover
Adam Daniel
Jacob Dene
Peter Detrick
John Eichgelberger
Martin Eichgelberger
Martin Eisenhocker
Balster Emrich
John Emrich
Jacob Emrich
George Emrich
Leonard Emrich
John France
Conrath Further
Nicholas Gebhart
George Groff
Michael Groff
Michael Groseman
Lorentz Haucks
Christopher Herold
Martin Kapler
Christopher Knebel
Andrew Kremer
Henry Kowbel
John Kuncle
Adam Kussel
Francis Leyenberger
Jacob Leyniner
David Marks
Nicholas Marks
Peter Mayer
Rudy Moyer
Chrissel Newcomer
William Parsons Esq.
Peter Pickler
Nicholas Poncious
Wendel Reeger
George Reninger
Christopher Rier
Nicholas Seaman
Martin Speck
Werich Selher
Jacob Seirer
Casper Sneavely
Daniel Sneider
Ulrick Spice
Wendel Sivert
Detrich Sixth
Andreas Smith
Baltser Smith
Charles Smith
Jacob Smith
Bastian Stone
Henry Shuhin
John Shuy
Fredrick Trester
Martin Trester
John Adam Walborn
Michael Weiland
Nicholas Wolf
Jacob Zerbe

Single Men

Teeter Marcle
Peter Leening

BRECKNOCK

John Ahtonberry
Henry Brandle
Adam Behmer
Christian Betz
Daniel Comer
Daniel Cuper
John France
Adam Fellbon
Jacob Fry
Valentine Fry
John Hemick
Lodwick Herman
Peter Holler
Charles Hornbery
Adam Housh
John Loy
Lawrence Lyfred
Francis Marshall
William Moore
Adam Niduc
Henry Ourwaser
David Pealer
Peter Sharman
Baltser Snider
Michael Slougy
Leopold Yost
Jeremiah Zemer

BRUNSWICK

John Adams
Burgoon Bird
Valentine Bomgartner
Abram Bowlebaugh
John Bushe
John Costnets
Stephen Coufman
George Crowl
John Clouser
Peter Conrad
Michael Dewer
Thomas Ellas
John Fincher
George Fitchime
Jacob Fudge
John Green
Adolph Henry
George Honsinger
Michael Humble
Paul Hyme
John Jones
Joseph Jordan
Philip Kinder
Henry Kitner
Daniel Ladee
Nicholas Miller
Henry Miller
Adam Miller
Daniel Milberger
George Mock
Polser Nifong
Michael Platner
Barnabas Purtese
John Rersh
Sylvenus Robinson
Moses Robeson
Joseph Rue
Jacob Rust
Jacob Shafer
John Starrett
Richard Stevens
George Sheffer
Jacob Shearman
Peter Smelker
Barnabas Sidle
Hanteeter Switese
Nicholas Timmerman
George Webb
Thomas Willits
George Widener
Francis Yarnall

Single Men

Wm. Anderson
Conrad Creebaum
Joseph Lodwic
John Sheaver
John Willits

CAERNARVON

John Brackin
Michael Close
John Davis
John Dobbins
Robert Ellis
John Farn
Francis Fisher
James Fisher
Nicholas Hudson
James James
Daniel Jones
David Jones
Valentine Kirby
Jacob Light
John Light
Christian Long
William Low
Ruth Morgan
Mark Pealor
Aaron Ratow
William Robinson
John Witson

Free Men

Christian Longs

COLEBROOKDALE

Andrew Asshenbach
John Backer
Jeremiah Bacon
Francis Beally
Conrad Beam
Fredrick Bettenman
Casper Brocke
David Bookert
Casper Bowman
Jacob Buckwalter
Michael Cline
Peter Clingersmith
Jacob Cunez
Michael Deiner
Peter Erett
Fredrick Erne
Philip Fissel
Adam Gerber
John Gerber
Frederick Goss
John Goulden
Harpine
Jacob Haucke
Stephen Hauck
Herp
Rudolph Hover
Nicholas Isch
George Joseph
Fredrick Kehler
David Kepler
Peter Kill
Jacob Klodz
Conrad Leachlider
Hans Adam Link
Deobalt Long
Peter Lubber
Nicholas Mathias
Jacob Mattis
Jacob Miller
Cunrad More
Paul Moser
Tobias Mouck
Emanuel Pifer
Thomas Potts
Widow Potts
Peter Pyfer
John Adam Reidener
Casper Rickert
Mathias Rode
Conrad Roude
Paul Rutter
Thomas Rutter
Thomas Sehone
John Sleagle
George Schwinharth
Hermanus Sossamanhous
Michael Spots
Daniel Stover
Lawrence Shuller
Jacob Tongler
Rudolph Totterolph
Mathias Tutrow
Wagoner
Bernhard Wanmacker
John Werstler
Thomas Willson
Charles Wise

Single Men

George Church
John Wollrick Dumari
Henry Eagle
John George Eagle
Erasemus—(tailor)
Francis Gerleck
Jacob Machline
Valentine Machline
John Negrom
John Pile
Anthony Spaez
Peter Shene
Thomas Walker

Cumru

Jacob Ashman
John Best
Martin Briner
Christian Bowman
Jacob Bowman
Francis Creek
Jacob Cloward
Michael Crowl
Nicholas Cour
Martin Colber
John Davis
James Davis Sen'r
Wm. David
James Davis
Elisabeth Davis
John Dealy
John Dealy
David Edwards
Joseph Evans
David Evans
David Evans
Nathan Evans
George Englehart
John Englebrown
Jacob Ecoy
Sam'l Emry
Henry Freyley
Jacob Frymire
Geo. Hague
Conrad Hart
Henry Harry Esq.
Andrew Hicman
Adam Household
Tho's James
Wm. Jones
Michael Laph
James Lewis
Geo. Lewis
Rich'd Lewis
Eleanor Lewis
John Little
Widow Loyd
George Mawra
Geo. Minder
Lodwick Moon
Werner Moon
John Moon

John Morris
Morgan Morgan
Peter Munich
Tho's Nicholas
Henry Olsloff
Jno. Geo. Pak
Tho's Paine
Evan Price
John Pinclay
John Pugh
Michael Rood
Geo. Roleman
Peter Rood
Jacob Rood
Matis Ryton
Henry Staupher
Francis Steal
Jacob Stealy
Jonathan Stephen
Casper Stever
Adam Sigler
Mich'l Shoemaker
Peter Shoup
John Stole
Wm. Thomas
Evan Thomas
Peter Weidner
John White
Sam'l Wilkinson
Warner Wisel
Casper Wineman
Jacob Worst
Philip Worstloff
Isaac Young

Single Men

Evan Evans
James Goudye
Peter Hause
Wm. Howell
Thomas James Jun'r
Nicholas Kilion
Daniel Murphoy
Thomas Perkins
Peter Penon
Thomas Weaver

Exeter

Martin Alstatt
Nicholas Alstatt
Jacob Bacly
Fred'k Baker
John Bishop
Adam Bouman
Joseph Boone Jun'r
James Boone
William Boone
Benjamin Boone
Jacob Boyer
Christopher Boyer
Joseph Browne
Peter Cime
James Cooper
Paul Durst
Rowland Ellis
Enoch Flower
Martin Gerich
George Henton
John Hecler
Rudick Hecler
George Hest
Jacob Hesterly

Peter Hewett
Ellis Hughes
Samuel Hughes
John Hughes
Edward Hughes
Leonard Hye
Henry Kerner
Henry Kersten
Michael Keister
Nicholas Kime
John Lark
Isaac Levan
John Lebo
Michael Lodwic
William Maugridge
Valentine Messersmith
Martin Moll
John More
Ulrick Moore
Michael Mure
John Ourhawn
Benjamin Parks
Robert Patterson
George Ritter

Ferdenand Rutter
Francis Rutter
George Rutter
William Russel
Widow Sadler
Peter Sneider
John Stitzel
Mathias Teetler
Henry Thompson
James Thompson
Michael Turlings
Martin Walls
Peter Waffer
Widow Wagoner
Venal Wawl
John Webb
Jacob Wiler
Christian Wicks
Adins Williams
Henry Wolf

Paul Zerleafel

Single Men

Peter Beckley
John Boone
George Cross
Nicholas Herner
Fredrick Keller
George Keller
William Kirbe
Joseph Kirbe
Jacob Koop
Abram Levan
Mordecai Lincoln
George Messersmith
Peter Nol
John Stadwiller
Henry Shlieg
John Thompson
Martin Vesner
John Wainright

Greenwich

Henry Aspbach
Lawrence Beaver
Jacob Beel
Melchior Beele
Geo. Bouman
Fredrick Bower
Adam Bower
Widow Buzzard
Rudy Buzzard
Philip Callback
George Creamer
Fredrick Cremer
Godfrid Cremer
Simon Derck
John Duncle
Philip Foust
Jacob Foust
Leonard Fox
Jacob Grenoble
Nicholas Gotshall
Fredrick Hairn
Peter Haucke
Simon Isenberager
Gabriel Isenberger
Peter Kardenginger
John Keller
Mathias Keffer
John Keel
Philip Kerker
Daniel Kline
George Komp
George Koser
John Kooler
Mathias Lay
Peter Lenard
Michael Lesher
Fredrick Levey's Widow
Geo. Mich'l Liver
Jacob Liver

John Long
Daniel Manusmith
Fredrick Mayer
George Miller
Charla Palmer
Henry Polender
Mathias Reamer
Geo. Wm. Reel
Conrad Reigleman
Anthony Starren
Adam Staup
Fred'k Shallaberager
John Seseman
Henry Sheafver
Rudolph Slear
John Sweedner
Jacob Sittlemier
Michael Smith
Nicholas Shoemaker
George Spone
Peter Suttes
Daniel Teer
And'w Unaugust
Mich'l Undercuffeler
Jacob Wery

Single Men

Jacob Adam
Christian Baum
Martin Beeker
Abraham Clease
Conrad Dennis
Adam Foust
Conrad Kefner
George Keller
Henry Miller
Jacob Sheffer
George Swinger

Heidelberg

John Arts
Nicholas Bachtle
John Blank
Abram Besler
Simon Bennet
Peter Betz
George Brindle
John Boyer
Andreas Boyer
Henry Boyer Sen'r
Henry Boyer Jun'r

Adam Bonevitz
Adam Brown
Michael Bush
Frantz Brustman
Nicholas Clat
John Cowbel
Fredrick Cowbel
Andrew Croff
Thomas Davis
Christian Deby
George Derr

John Desler
John Henry Dickert
John Ditter
Casper Durst
Eleazor Evans
John Echard
Peter Eberly
Conrad Ernst
Christ Frantz
Peter Feg
Leonard Feg
William Fisher
John Jacob Fisher
Henry Fidler
Philip Fitzmier
Peter Fitzer
Conrad Finck
Yost Fox
Peter Foust
Anthony Foust
Henry Fry
Fredrick Gerrard
Leonard Grow
Henry Haines
Fredrick Haines
Hans Christian Haines
George Haines
Peter Haines
Casper Haines
Adam Haines
Peter Haus
Henry Hetterick
Martin Hehdorn
Yost Hederick
William Johnson
Jacob Kern
Valentine Keyser
John Keller
John Klinger
Peter Knop
Jacob Kuhl
Henry Kruber
Casper Lerg
Martin Link
Paul Lingle
John Martin Long
George Louck
Michael Lower
Nicholas Martin
Dietrick Marshall
Melchor Mehl
Ulrich Michael
Christian Miller
Fredrick Miller
Hans Moyer
Catherine Mountz
George Nagle
Peter Newman
John Melchor Norr
Bastian Obaldt
Michael Oberhauser
Martin Pattinger
Tobias Pickle
Henry Printz
Peter Pricker
Gabriel Razar
William Reeser
Nicholas Reed
Peter Reedly
Ulrich Richard
Nicholas Rool
Conrad Sharp
Detrick Shall
Casper Shaffer
Nicholas Shaffer
Jacob Sencebach
Michael Smell
Thomas Stierns
Adam Shorf
Philip Stort
Catherine Stronekin
Michael Shower
Adam Shower
John George Shock
Adam Spohn
Henry Spohn
William Spotz
Henry Sturt
John Surby
Henry Sugar
John Stump
Peter Werner
Balser Wendrick
Mathias Wendrick
Philip Weiser
Conrad Weiser Esq.
Lazarus Winnert
Nicholas Weinhart

Single Men

Lodwick Durr
Jacob Fox
Peter Fry
Henry Klasner
——— Rudolph
Henry Stort
Peter Werlau

HEREFORD

Thomas Bansfield
Abram Beightle
George Beightell
John Beightle
Michael Bower
Abram Bower
Samuel Bower
Martin Craden
Valentine Crasmore
David Coley
George Cones
Valentine Delinger
Jacob Evener
Nicholas Fink
Jacob Fisher
Christian Gamman
John Gregory
Richard Gregory
Philip Heiney
Francis Latchor
Benedic Leeser & Brother
Fredrick Mason
David Masters
Gregories Master
Sophia Mayberry
George Mercle
Jacob Miller
White Miller
Adam Moser
Peter Mull
Fredric Nesler
Andrew Oldman
Conrad Pope
Conrad Popp
William Rickert
John Ridenour
George Rorebach
Jacob Rosman
George Sailer
Michael Shell
Theodore Schneider
Widow Stoneman
Daniel Stover
Jacob Stover
John Stopp
Benedic Stroam
Christopher Shultz
Melchor Shutts
Martin Sturtsman
Mason Tark
Peter Teddrolfe
Melchor Wagoner
Jacob Walter
John Walters
Peter Weller
Jacob Welssel
Valentine Wibell

Single Men

George Bawer
Leonard Crasemer
Jacob Creesmer
Richard Gregory Jun'r
John Godfrey
John Latcher
Philip Lawr
John Meene
Casper Meyers
Henry Routh
Philip Routh

LONGSWAMP

Christian Abenshen
Jacob Bard
Michael Beeber
Jacob Beery
Nicholas Beringer
Frederick Boffenmoyer
Henry Bollinger
Martin Boger
Jacob Buger
Samuel Burgher
Philip Burgher
Baltus Cleaber
George Cumb
Jacob Danner
Henry Delong
John Diehl
Mathias Eigener
John Egg
Philip Emert
George Falk
Barnard Fegely
Jacob Fenstermacher
Philip Fenstermacher
John Flamer
Samuel Fogel
Frederick Helwig
Christian Henry
John Hess
Jacob Huffman
Martin Hurcher
Jacob Hum
Nicholas Jacoby
Dewalt Karl
George Keplinger
Jacob Kieffer
Frederick Kieffer
Nicholas Kintz
Bernhart Klein
Dewalt Klein
Henry Knoblich
Lorentz Lofer
Jacob Long
Jacob Long
Nicholas Long
Nicholas Martz
Peter Martz
Joast Mertz
Henry Mentz
Andreas Milshlegel
Mathias Morell
Michael Mothstein
Michael Nederaur
Inias Noel
Peter Putser
Peter Redler
George Severt
George Shaffer
Andreas Sharley
Frederick Sheffer
Christian Shick
George Shroder
Michael Shroder
Henry Strickler
Nicholas Swartz
Henry Tear
Conrad Treiss
Frederick Ulry
Jacob Wimer

Single Men

Anthony Abal
John Agner
John Cline
Melchoir Danner
Jacob Drollinger
Adam Gary
Philip Heesner
Adam Helwig
Philip Hen
Martin Ibert
Michael Jacobe
Elias Klenler
Peter Kline
Michael Long

MAIDEN-CREEK

John Barger
Stephen Barnett
Anthony Brest
Melchor Clinefelter
Jacob Dipra
George Flagly
Pheliz Franfelter
Michael Feller
Philip Fitzsimons
Rudy Hoy
John Hutton
James Hutton
James Jordan
James Kays
Thomas Kirby
Jacob Lightfoot
Leonard Mire
Edward Moran
Godfred Orby
Francis Parvin Esq.
Thomas Pearson
Richard Penrose
Joseph Penrose
William Penrose
Elias Read
John Reeser
Jacob Richard
Paul Rodarmell
Moses Star
Moses Star Jun'r

Merick Starr
Urban Shettle
John Sook
Philip Wax
Nully Whee
Henry Willits
John Wily
John Wily

Single Men

Peter Ax
Simon Barger
Thomas Barger
Fredrick Christian
Barnabas Curree
Robert Dicky
Martin Houesman
Jacob Housman
Owen Hughes
Peter Kirby
B. Parvin
Francis Parvin Jun'r
Jeremiah Starr
James Starr
John Starr
George Seere
Casper Stroal
Benjamin Wiley

MAXATAWNY

Conrad Bader
Christopher Bader
Christian Bawn
Peter Braun
Dewalt Beever
John Beever
John Beever
George Beever
Dieter Benier
Anthony Bensinger
Rudolph Bergy
Abram Berling
John Bost
Lodwick Buss
Michael Creasman
Michael Cline
Henry Christ
Widow Cuttz (Kutz)
Fredrick Delaplank
John Delong
Peter Dick
Peter Delong
Anthony Fisher
Urbon Fribell
Henry Graull
Jacob Graull
Jacob Gireadin (Sharaden)
Lorentz Groin
William Groff
William Gross
Nicholas Harmony
John Hartman
Andrew Hauck
Conrad Heniner
Michael Henninger
John Hergenroeder
John Hill
John Hostader
Widow Huttenstein
Dewalt Kemp
Julius Kerper
Casper Killrain
Jacob King
Dorst Kursner
George Kutz
Jacob Kutz
Daniel Levan
Jacob Levan
Sebastian Levan
Henry Lukenbill
Conrad Manusmith
Nicholas Muffly
Casper Reap
Christopher Ruth
George Sassman
Andrew Sassman
Casper Smack
Martin Sick
Joseph Sickfred
John Sigfred
Jacob Sigfred
Jost Henry Sossamanhous
Henry Wetzstone
Peter Will
Casper Wink
Sabastian Zimmerman

Single Men

George Bauder
Joseph Bridle
Ulrick Bruner
Phillip Croul
Nicholas Dehoe
Andrew Fridle
Peter Fock
Jacob Floher
William Hauck
Philip Hen
Henry King
Jacob Kumerer
Michael Man
Michael Steinborn
George Shriber
Peter Weiler

OLEY

Conrad Arnold
John Barto
Abram Bartolet
Fredrick Bartolet
John Bartolet
John Bechtold
George de Benneville
Gabriel Boyer
George Brown
Nicholas Clemmons
Casper Creesmer
Jacob Deplank
John Dorke
Mordecai Ellis
Jacob Engle
John Fredrick
Conrad Fisher
William Foulk
John Gelbach
Casper Gregory
Fredrick Gulden
Samuel Gulden
Peter Harpel
Jonathan Harpine
Peter Herpine
Samuel High
John High
Jacob Hill
Michael Hiller
Henry Hose
Benjamin Hufnail
Valentine Hufnail
John Hunter
Nicholas Hunter
Adam Ingboden
George Katesen
Jacob Kaufman
Simon Kraus
John Kegle
John Keplinger
Widow Kersten
Jacob Kime
Widow Kime
Samuel Lee
Thomas Lee
Anthony Lee
John Lee
John Lesher
Nicholas Lesher
Abram Levan
Fredrick Limebach
Henry Limebach
John Limebach
Peter Lobach
Benjamin Longworthy
Jacob Loutz
Nicholas Matery
Peter Mathew
Jacob Miller
Henry Neunkerch (Newkirk)
George Oyster
Abram Peter
Peter Priel
William Pott Jun'r
Conrad Reif
Stephen Report
Valentine Rice
Widow Richard
Christian Riple
Leonard Shaffer
John Stapleton
William Stapleton
Henry Shefer
Jacob Selser
Jacob Sneider
Martin Shinkle
George Shitz
Nicholas Shlichter
Jacob Stover
Dehecus Weidner
Lazarus Weidner
George Windbegler
David Weiser
Anthony Yager
John Yoder
John Yoder Jun'r
Samuel Yoder
John Yoder Yost
Jacob Young
Valentine Young
Widow Younkam

Single Men

William Collins
John Fredrick
Samuel Gulden
Jacob Hart
Christopher Harple
John Hercher
John Hill
Daniel Hoch
John Hoch
John Hoof
Elias Hufnail
Michael Knap
John Mertz
Henry Musk
Degenhart Pott
John Pott
Peter Reed
Philip Reiff
John Schneider
Nicholas Smith
Jacob Stutz
Jacob Yoder
John Yoder Yost

PINE-GROVE

Jacob Barger
John Bresler
Mathias Brickle
Christopher Bollinger
Willpart Compart
Leonard Conrad
John Donder
Nicholas Eshway
Philip Graver
Michael Gimberle
Christopher Hedrick
Henry Kline
Andrew Kockendorfer
Lodwick Kornmer
Nicholas Long
Jacob Miller
George Miney
Peter Miney
John Mozt
Casper Newfong
Martin Potaker
George Rith
Philip Smell
Jacob Stealy
George Six
Peter Smith
Jacob Shope
Philip Summer
Nicholas Youngblood

READING

William Armon
William Armald
Peter Baum
Marks Beek
James Biddle
Peter Bingaman
Joseph Brintlinger
Jacob Boldee
Earhard Bomgartner
Jacob Boocher
Conrad Bower
Henry Boyle
Abram Brosius
Fredrick Brown
Samuel Cays
Martin Craft
John Curtz
John Crul
Conrad Deboy
Fredrick Degohard
George Devil
George Dom
George Douglass
Ludwic Emlan
Andrew Engle
Hieronimus Eigelberger

Peter Feather
Michael Figthorn
Lawrence Fix
Charles Friken
Fredrick Foland
George Gisler
Henry Goodhart
Christopher Gotschall
Bastian Growser
Joseph Hank
Philip Hart
Peter Haus
Henry Hawn
Craft Heiner
Moses Heyman
Michael Hollich
Peter Holtzseider
Samuel Hude
William Huttenstone
William Iddings
Paul Iselore
Israel Jacobs
Evan Jones
Casper Kepperlin
Jacob Kern
Abram Kerper
Christian Kimro
Alexander Klinger
Peter Klinger
Peter Kooch
Peter Kop
Martin Kost
John Knorr
Paul Lebo
Jacob Leibrook
Christopher Lemon
Benjamin Lightfoot, Esq.
John Margen
George Marks
William Marks
Everhard Martin
Jacob Masoner
Henry Medcalf
Baltser Meyerly
David Meyerly
William Miller
Jacob Morgan
Jacob Moyer
Philip Nagle
Tidrick Parlet
Benjamin Pearson
Paul Perlet
Michael Prest
Nicholas Pick
Jacob Pick
Derst Pister
John Philippi
Evan Popkins

Jacob Rabolt
James Read, Esq.
John Ream
Josiah Rees
Henry Reidmeyer
Michael Renner
John Richards
Earhard Roade
Michael Rouch
Leonard Rupert
Philip Sailer
Joseph Shamo
Nicholas Seysinger
Adam Sheck
Adam Slegel
George Steel
Henry Shier
Abram Smith
John Smith
Peter Smith
George Sowerpry
Nicholas Shofart
Michael Spot
George Shuler
George Shulf
Tobias Wagner
Peter Weiser
Isaac Wickersham
Fredrick Windish
Adam Witman
John Witman
Lodwic Witman
Christopher Witman
George Wonder
Adam Wordenberger
Jacob Yager
George Yoe
Nicholas Yost

Single Men

Christian Busse
David Fox
William Graff
James Gibbins
Stephen Haveracker
George Isenbeis
Peter Momah
Christian Mourer
Lyon Nathan
John Readinger
David Rine
John Rose
Conrad Sigtor
Bernhard Shisser
Mathias Souermilk
Michael Shun
Andrew Wolf
Martin Young

RICHMOND

Michael Adam
Peter Adolph
Jacob Breon
Peter Biel
Henrick Burget
William Cowwood
Jacob Dreblepiss
Henry Dilbon
Christopher Disher
Henrich Edle
David Ely
Abram Ely
Conrad Fogelfender
John Glas
Peter Grenewald
Henry Heffner

Michael Hesler
Michael Hessely
Daniel Hoy
Jacob Huttenstone
Henrick Kelkner
George Kern
Abram Kiefer
Peter Merkle
Nicholas Merckel
George Merckle
Conrad Miller
George Nutes
George Olinger
Baltas Reim
Michael Revert
John Riel

Peter Roder
John Rodermell
Christian Rotermel
George Sheffer Jun'r
Michael Steinburner
Christopher Shlegel
Peter Spim
Philip Suntz
Martin Wanner
Michael Weiman
Fredrick Zirr

Single Men

George Michael Derr

Peter Dilbone
Paul Hoorman
David Kamb
Martin Kamb
John Kamber
Jacob Lupfer
Christian Merkle
Casper Merckle
John Rany
Jacob Shoemaker
Christopher Wanner
Conrad Wolf

ROBESON

James Bird
Josiah Boone
Walter Burk
Jacob Bychle
John Cadwallader
France Colony
Jacob Cough
Henry Cough
Garrett Dewese
Cornelius Dewese
Stephen Douty
George Dycass
Felty Eamse
Isaac Edwards
Christopher Ergate
Enos Ellis
Christopher Freat
David Garrad
Richard George
Christopher Giger
John Griffith
Philip Hart
Marg't Harris
William Harvot
Michael Hewet
David Howel
John Howman
Widow Hoyle
Hudson Hughes
Owen Humphrey
Ephram Jackson
Evan Jones
Thomas Lewis
Peter Liking
Robert Long
Samuel Mooney
John Moore
Richard More

Jenkins Morris
James Nox
Jacob Overdear
Thomas Pew
Elias Redkey
Jacob Redkey
Griffith Rees
Israel Robeson
John Scarlet
Adam Shaver
Samuel Seely
Robert Stewart
William Sowers
George Sowers
Fredrick Stoner
Willetrick Stoner
William Talman
Thomas Thomas
Thomas Thomas
John Thomas
David Thomas
Benjamin Williams
George Windle
Henry Winterberry

Single Men

Andrew Allen
James Cadwalader
Joseph Dowdle
Thomas Emry
George Hart
Jonas Likins
Owen Nicholas
Jacob Overdear
Samuel Robinson
James Thomas
Jacob Wilkler

RUSCOMBMANOR

Adam Ahar
George Angstat
George Angstat
Julius Bauhman
Philip Berninger
Peter Breifogel
John Rudolph Camber
Peter Colb
Mathias Colb
Jacob Diser
Jacob Ely
Titer Fohl
Jacob Fox
Bastian Gernant
Nicholas Guliard
Peter Guidleman
George Hefnor
Caspar Hoofman
Ludwic Hospelhorn
Christian Hufnail
Philip Keller

Peter Kulter
Henry Long
Jacob Libbert
Philip Lining
Jacob Michael
John Miller
Godlick Nolick
Conrad Price
Anthony Peck
Casper Piking
John Reel
Peter Reif
George Rock
Casper Routzhorn
George Swartz
Christian Shoemaker
Adam Shurel
John Sowers
Yost Wagner
John Wickenhammer
Michael Widower

John William
John Yon
Jacob Zanger

Single Men

Fredrick Bla
Stophel Colb

Jost Faall
Teetor Folb
George Kilver
John Kohl
Michael Miller
Henry Rincer

TULPEHOCKEN

John Ansbach
Leonard Ansbach
Peter Ansbach
Michael Albert
William Albert
George Bachtel
John Bachter
Jeremiah Barr
Adam Crick-Bawm
William Crick-Bawm
Jacob Beck
George Beel
Felty Bensel
Christian Bergke (Burkey)
George Bleistein
Philip Bleistein
Jacob Breck
Jacob Bizman
Simon Boreiff
Fish Bornen
George Boyer
Henry Boyer
Jacob Brown
Philip Brown Sen'r
Philip Brown Jun'r
Jacob Buhz
——— Capwright
Jacob Casser
Fredrick Clasbrener
George Christ
Stephen Conrad
Peter Crouser
Nicholas Deck
Adam Deiffebach
Barthel Deisinger
George Dollinger
Jacob Donder
Melchor Dotweiler
Mathias Dubeler
Andrew Eber
John Eder
Jacob Ezberger
Jacob Eichler
Adam Emrich
Bastian Eruth
Nicholas Ely
George Faurs
Nicholas Framer
Christian France
George Fenikle
Widow Fidler
Jacob Fisher
Ulrick Fisher
George Folk
Jacob Fomler
John Force
Adam Fox
George Gardner
Peter Gebhart
Philip Gebhart
George Goodman
Leonard Grow
Jacob Grub
Henry Haine
Michael Hambarger
John Hartman
Michael Hartman

Jacob Hartman
George Hauck
John Haveler
Peter Hecman
Samuel Herman
Jacob Hofman
Fredrick Hoffener
Thomas Hon
Adam James
David Kaderman
Jacob Kaderman
John Kaler
John Kaufman
Michael Keal
David Keisler
George Klein
Mathias Kemp
Daniel Kremer
Rudolph Kendel
Thomas Kern
Daniel Kenzner
William Kesran
Peter Kreyer
Michael Keyser
William Keyser
George Kinter & Son
Nicholas Kinser
Peter Kissener
Michael Kitner
Christian Krugar
Jacob Kubeller
Christian Kurtz
George Kutner
John Kofp
Jacob Konner
Michael Kope
Thomas Knorr
Fredrick Koufman
Nicholas Kouger
Christian Lawferweller
Abram Lebo
Peter Lebo
George Lechner
Jacob Lederman
George Lehman
Adam Lesh
William Lightner
Jacob Livergood & Son
George Lodwic
Casper Long
John Long
Nicholas Long
Jacob Lost
Christian Lower
Daniel Lucas
Abram Luke
Abram Luke Jun'r
Peter Luke
Jacob Lux
Francis May & Son
Daniel Mayer
Philip Meat
Jacob Miller
Jacob Miller
Nicholas Miller
Wendel Miller
Jacob Milleisin

Jacob Ming
Michael Moser
John George Moule
Daniel Moushavner
Bernhard Mountz
Christian Moyer
John Moyer
Rudy Moyer
Jacob Moz
Valentine New
John Nokle
George Noll
Mathias Noxser
John Oberle
Andrew Oleback
George Paffenberger
Christian Pens
John Poncious
Jacob Portner
George Procias and two married sons
Michael Rice
John Rigelmiller
Zacharias Rockroch
Henry Rodebach
George Rool
Joseph Rozs
Mathias Rozs
Michael Runcle
Adam Ryal
Casper Read
John Ream
George Read
Conrad Reber
Casper Reed
Casper Reed
Fredrick Reed
Jacob Reed
Leonard Reed
Leonard Reed
Peter Reed
Widow Reed
Christopher Reeser
Andrew Reger
Godfred Rehrer
Jacob Rehrer
Abram Reiber
Daniel Reigel
John Repman
Andrew Shafer
George Shaffer
John Shaffer
Michael Shaffer
Michael Shaffer Jun'r
Fredrick Shaffer
Peter Shaffer
Michael Sauser
John Snably
Jacob Swanger
Lodwick Swartz
John Swartz
Henry Seller
George Seller
Jacob Seiber
Philip Seiper
Philip Shearman
Widow Shell
Adam Stein Jun'r
Adam Stein Sen'r
Peter Stein
Bastian Sweyger
George Shireman

Adam Smith
George Smith
Mathias Smith
Abram Snider
Benjamin Spicker
Peter Spicker
Nicholas Swingel
Adam Sholter
Bernhard Shoon
Adam Sonday
John Shop
George Stock
Jacob Stock
Henry Stoll
Fredrick Stop
Martin Stoup
John Snow
Michael Summay
Casper Stump
Melchor Tabler
Adam Team
John Theam
Melchor Ticeler
William Ticeler
Oly Tonkleberger
John Troutman
George Ulrick
Valentine Unrow
Christopher Ums
Christopher Ury
Peter Wagoner
Mathias Wagoner
Widow Walborn
George Weber
Adam Weeber
Jacob Welhelm
Christopher Weiser
David Weiser
John Weiser
France Wenrich
Henry Wilberger
Conrad Wirth
Fredrick Winter
Jacob Wolf
Jacob Wolf
George Wolf
George Wolf
Michael Wolffart
John Wolleben
John Wombledorf
John Zerbe
Peter Zerbe
Peter Zerbe Jun'r
John Zellor
Oley Zoleberger
John Zollete

Single Men

Fredrick Anters
Jacob Arbs
Peter Carbrigh
Godfret Carkert
Henry Cuns
Valentine Grasey
Jacob Gessler
Geo. Goodman Jun'r
Adam Haverle
Little Jacob
Fredrick Miller
Jacob Precias
William Resman
John Roster
Nicholas Sneider
Lorentz Simple
John Strosneider
John Unrue

UNION

Thomas Banfield
Jacob Bashance
William Bird
Jenkin Davis
Evan Evans
John German
John Godfrey
Mordecai Harris
John Harrison
Caleb Harrison
John Haus
Andrew Hoffman
John Holloway
Mathew Hopkin
Edward Hugh
Mounce Jones
Steven Lewis
Morgan Lewis
John Lincorn
Charles Magrew
Jonathan Millard
Joseph Millard
Benjamin Millard
Timothy Millard
Thomas Pratt
Christian Standly
John Stone
Henry Sudlar
Conrad Walter
Abram Wanger
Andrew Wolf
Daniel Yoder

Single Men

Pennel Evans
Fredrick Hause
Obediah Jerman
Jeremiah Jerman
Paul Ryley
Andrew Smith
Charles Terdman
George Tishler
George Trustle

WINDSOR

Reyhard Alsboch
Mathias Alspoch
Daniel Baily
Peter Barteymay
Isaac Bartolet
Christopher Brening
William Bresler
Christopher Bickel
George Bowman
George Craine
Wendel Cooper
Mathias Dear
Michael Dewald
Clementz Doncleberger
Peter Donkleberger
Michael Dunkle
Martin Fell
Nicholas Fey
Patrick Finley
John Garver
Jacob Grave
George Godtchall
Michael Hansel
John Hart
Fredrick Hershe
Fredrick Hess
Daniel Hill
Daniel Hill Jun'r
John Daniel Hill
Jacob Hill.
John Hill
Philip Hingel
Valentine Hoof
John Hossinger
John Houser
Christian Housgneit
Conrad Housman
Jacob Hower
Wendel Howers
Widow Hughes
Philip Humel
Jacob Hummel
Michael Iseman
Daniel Kamb
Michael Keisher
Leonard Keplinger
Conrad Kersner
George Kersner
Henry Kime
Adam Kline
John Koch
Christopher Kosner
Michael Kower
Widow Kuhn
Peter Kluke
Valentine Kyme
George Lindermood
Adam Lookinbill
George Miller
Hans Moyer
Jacob Petery
George Poust
Henry Proabst (Brobst)
Leonard Reever (Reber)
Barnard Rend
George Resler
Lawrence Rodermell
Peter Rodermell
Jacob Rouse
Martin Rouse
Nicholas Roust
Michael Sleer
Elias Stein
Andreas Sidle
Henry Shiera
George Shnider
Jeremiah Shoppel
Mathias Trayer
George Adam Wagner
Theobald Warner
Peter Weaver
Philip Wensil
Garet Will
Jacob Winger
Nicholas Winger
Nicholas Winger
Thomas Wright
Jonathan Worral

Single Men

Lips Adam
William Anderson
William Andlemon
Peter Cratsler
Jacob Dewald
Jacob Hill
George Hower
Andrew Humel
Leonard Ketz
George Lusher
James Malone
Jacob Meyer
John Mingel

NATIONALITIES

SWEDES.—The first permanent settlement along the Delaware in Pennsylvania was effected by a small colony of Swedes in 1638. Ten years before this, the subject of encouraging Swedes to settle in Pennsylvania, for purposes of trade, had been discussed by the King of Sweden; but his warfare with the Germans about that time, and his sudden death, ended the matter, till it was reconsidered and revised by his lord chancellor under the patronage of his daughter, the young Swedish Queen Christina. The whole number of settlers then in the new country (which they called New Sweden) did not exceed fifty. The Swedes effected the most of their settlements on the western side of the Delaware river, and extended them along this river and its prominent tributary, the Schuylkill. In ten years, their number did not increase to one hundred. Notwithstanding their success in carrying on trade, they could not acquire such a firm hold upon the country as to continue their government a score of years. In 1655, their Governor surrendered to the Dutch, and this ended the rule of the Swedes in Pennsylvania. But those who had settled and taken up lands along the Delaware and Schuylkill did not abandon their settlements. Penn, upon his arrival nearly thirty years afterward, encouraged them to move toward the interior.

The English settlers multiplied rapidly after Penn had given a fixed government to the province, and toward the close of the seventeenth century the Swedes began to consider the propriety of accepting Penn's offer. A small colony, under the leadership of Andrew Rudman, found suitable land along the Schuylkill, several miles above the mouth of the Manatawny creek, and they in 1701 petitioned for ten thousand acres. Immediately afterward, in pursuance of warrants issued, certain tracts, aggregating 10,500 acres, were surveyed and laid off for them. The names of these Swedes were Andrew Rudman, Andrew Bankson, Benjamin Burden, Peter Boon, Benjamin Boon, Mounce Jones, Justa Justason, Mounce Justice, John Cock, Peter Cock, Otto Ernest Cock, Jacob Culinn, Matthias Holston, Morton Morton, Richard Roads and Jonas Yocum.

All of these, excepting Rudman, remained and made permanent settlements. A building erected by one of them, in 1716, is still standing though somewhat altered. It is the oldest building in the county. Descendants of some of them are still in the township (called Amity shortly afterward), notably the Joneses and Yocums. This was the only colony of Swedes which came into the county, and the only section of the county in which they took up lands; and they did not wander away, remaining in the township almost entirely.

They were the first settlers who erected a building for religious worship in this county. They were members of the Lutheran denomination, and they possessed admirable characteristics to take up and develop a new country. They remained more

immediately together than any other subsequent class of settlers. The Indians must have appreciated their virtues in suffering them to remain unmolested before the land was released. Hence

OLD SWEDE BUILDING

they were a peaceable people. There was amity between them, and so the township came to be named in 1720.

GERMANS.—The German immigrants were the second to enter this section of territory. The first settlement by them was effected in 1710, along the Manatawny, in Oley. Many arrived within the next decade. To the east of the Schuylkill river they proceeded northwardly from Philadelphia. To the west, however, the first colony of Germans, before 1730, entered from the west, proceeding from New York southwardly and from the Susquehanna river eastwardly into Tulpehocken Valley. The total number of Germans who settled in the county previous to 1752 cannot be estimated, but they were certainly more numerous than all the other nationalities taken together. In 1747 Governor Thomas stated that the Germans of Pennsylvania comprised three-fifths of the whole population, or about one hundred and twenty thousand.

Many of them were redemptioners, or persons who had bound themselves or one or more of their children to the masters of vessels, upon their arrival, for a term of years, to pay for their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended upon the age, strength and health of the persons sold. Boys and girls generally served from five to ten years, till they attained the age of twenty-one years. Many parents were compelled to sell the service of their own children in order to satisfy their passage-money, so that they might be released from the vessel upon which they were brought to this country. Children under five years of age could not be sold to service. They were disposed of gratuitously to persons who agreed to raise them and give them their freedom when they attained the age of twenty-one years. In this manner the redemptioners came to occupy a very humble position; but "from this class there have sprung some of the most reputable and wealthy inhabitants of the province."

Prior to 1727, most of them brought considerable means, but afterwards, many of them were poor, and they came to be redemptioners on that account. The years in which they arrived were 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751. The principal part of them were farmers; but many were mechanics who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries, comprising carpenters and builders, weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers (cordwainers), comb-makers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, paper-makers and clock-makers. They became perfect mechanics and workmen through a custom of "Peregrination" *(Wanderschaft)*, which, as young men, just after the close of their apprenticeship, they carried on for one or more years in order to make themselves more proficient in their several trades. This was required of young mechanics before they were permitted to set up for themselves. By this course, they were afforded opportunities of acquiring much useful knowledge which books could not supply, besides proficiency in their trade. They were called "Traveling Journeymen" *(Handwerks-Bursch)*.

This was the class of Germans which settled the country along the Schuylkill and its tributaries. They were a valuable acquisition to Penn and his sons in the development of their great province. They were just what a new country needed to start it grandly in the march of material progress. Their labor, economy, perseverance and stability added great and increasing wealth to the country. In this manner they prepared the way for the erection of a new county, and having thus fitted the settlements for a separate political organization they proceeded earnestly in behalf of its establishment.

The Germans were along every stream excepting the Wyomissing, Allegheny, and Hay creek in the southern section. They were in the valleys and on the hills rather than along the Schuylkill. This selection of localities was not accidental, for they found the best quality of land away from the Schuylkill. The best farms in productiveness and appearance are in the localities where they settled—in Oley, in Maxatawny, and in Heidelberg. And in these respective localities we still find the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the first German patentees.

And the Germans were extreme Revolutionists, having encouraged the war for Independence to the utmost of their ability. Their conduct was admirable through the whole trying period, and when the great struggle was successfully ended, with the acquisition of increased power to the people, they naturally asserted their rights and took elective offices to themselves.

HUGUENOTS.—Many of the earlier immigrants were Huguenots, who had been encouraged by Penn and the English government to emigrate to Pennsylvania and New York. In France, this name was used as a term of reproach for those who aimed at a reform of religion according to the principles

enunciated by Calvin. The name attached itself to these reformers when they broke off all connection with Lutheranism and began to organize themselves both as a church and as a political body. Their churches sprang up with wonderful quickness during the middle of the sixteenth century; but they became very unpopular.

After the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572, the subordination of their religious interests to their political interests became inevitable, and having become followers of Henry of Navarre, heir to the French crown, their subsequent discontent obtained from him, as King Henry IV., in 1598 (April 13th), the famous Edict of Nantes. But the provisions of this Edict were found as helpful for Catholics as for Protestants, and they were so modified as to show a decreasing favor of the Calvinists, who had dreamed of dominance and had hoped for equality, but were put off with tolerance. This situation caused them to become dissatisfied with the Edict; and the King then determined to reduce them to nothing.

About 1590, the Huguenots carried on worship in about thirty-five hundred chateaux and two hundred towns, which were situated chiefly in the south and west of France. When Louis XIV. took up his reign, the tranquility of the Huguenots began to pass away. In 1657, they were forbidden to hold colloquies, lest they might take to politics; and in 1659, they were told to hold no more synods. Soon the court went further and conversions were undertaken. Wherever a pastor could be bribed, converted or got rid of, his temple was torn down. Their worship then became almost impossible in towns. As the King's conscience grew morbid, he became more eager to expiate his own crimes by punishing heretics. Within twenty years seven hundred churches were destroyed. Throughout that trying period, whilst thousands of them yielded to oppression or bribery, thousands of others fled the land. The emigration began in 1666, and continued for fifty years. It is probable that, in 1660, there were over two millions of Huguenots who were regarded as the best and most thrifty citizens in that country; and of these it is said fully a million escaped from their inhospitable fatherland. At last, the King revoked the Edict of Nantes, because he thought that the Huguenots were suppressed. This was on Oct. 15, 1685, and it was the sentence of civil death on all Huguenots. It crushed more than half of the commercial and manufacturing industry of the kingdom.

French.—Among the Huguenots, there were many settlers with French names, which may be found in the lists of the first taxables to the east of the Schuylkill. The spelling has been changed so much that they can hardly be recognized, this having been done by the assessors to conform to the English or the German pronunciation. Some of these names and changes will be enumerated: Bardo or Barto was Bardeau; Bushong. Beauchamp; Bushour, Boucher or Buchat; Bertolet, Berthollet; Bast, Baste; Deisher, Duchere; Deturck, De Turcq; Dippery, Duprez; Dilplain, Delaplaine; Lessig, Lesecq; Lorah, Larue; Monyer, Monnier; Plank, De la Plank; Sharadin, Girardin; Shappel, Chapelle; Shomo, Chaumont. Several of the unchanged names are Boyer, Delcamp, De Long, Levan.

English.—The English entered this territory and took up lands shortly before 1720. They were, accordingly, the third class of settlers. Their first families were the Boones, Ellises, Lees and Lincolns. They settled in Oley,—the Ellises and Lees in the eastern section, along the Manatawny, and the Boones and Lincolns in the central and western sections along the Monocacy and the Schuylkill. Within ten years after their permanent settlement, they established a meeting-house for religious worship. This was about 1726, at a point where the Exeter meeting-house stood until recently, in an elevated position near the northwestern limit of the Swedes' tracts, then called Amity township.

Shortly after 1730, they also settled along and about Hay creek and Allegheny creek, to the west of the Schuylkill, and also farther north, along and about the Maiden creek, immediately after the Indians had released their rights to the territory. The first families in the former settlements were the Embrees, Lewises, Humphreys, Scarlets, Harrys, Prices, Webbs, Hughes, Moores, Williamses and Thomases; and in the latter settlements the Parvins, Lightfoots, Huttons, Starrs, Davises, Penroses, Pearsons, Wileys, Wrights, Willits, Harveys and Reeds; and these respective families also established meeting-houses in the midst of their settlements, about the year 1736 — the one at the cross-roads near the center of Robeson township, and the other near the center of Maiden-creek.

All these families were connected with the Friends. They exerted a strong influence in these three sections of the county. The numerous English names given to the townships east of the Schuylkill were suggested by them. George Boone was particularly prominent in the lower section, and Benjamin Lightfoot in the upper section, in respect to proceedings for setting apart new townships. They were surveyors and men of more than ordinary ability. And just as these two men were prominent in their branch of service, Anthony Lee and Francis Parvin were equally, if not more, prominent in these respective sections as justices of the several courts of the county. Indeed, until the Revolution, the Friends exerted the most influence in directing political affairs here notwithstanding their number was far less than the Germans. But during the Revolution and immediately afterward, the natural energy of the Germans carried them forward in political matters, just as it had carried them forward in agriculture and manufactures before it; and Independence having elevated them into political rights, they exercised these by placing themselves into power. So the Friends lost their

official positions and consequently their public influence.

Before the Revolution, their number was strong and their religious meetings were active and successful, but since that time they have gradually decreased.

There were English people here besides the Friends. At first, between 1735 and 1740, before the erection of the county, they were in the southern and southeastern sections, the one body in Caernarvon township, and the other in Amity. They were members of the Established Church of England, here called Episcopalians. Afterward, when the county was erected, they also appeared in Reading, though without sufficient strength to cause the erection of a church for themselves until 1824.

WELSH.—Just as the Swedes settled in the county on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, so the Welsh settled in the county to the west of this river. They migrated through Chester county till they crossed the South Mountain, and though some of them reached a point beyond the mountain before the purchase of the territory from the Indians in 1732, yet the most of them entered this district immediately afterward. The Swedes did not have a township named after any of their places, but the Welsh were earnest in this behalf, having named three townships, Caernarvon, Cumru and Brecknock.

The Welsh had purchased from Penn in England, before 1700, a large body of land, aggregating 40,000 acres, to be selected in Pennsylvania; and these acres they located to the west of the Schuylkill. They settled the country so numerously that, before 1698, they had named six townships in the county of Chester.

Rowland Ellis was a prominent Welshman who induced a large emigration from Wales to this country. After having persuaded Thomas Owen and his family to emigrate and settle in Chester county, he, himself, in 1686, embarked with 109 Welshmen. Some of the settlers were named Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwallader Evans, William Jones, Robert Jones, Hugh Griffith, Edward Foulke and John Humphrey. The territory which lay to the south of the South Mountain and west of the Schuylkill was gradually settled by these Welsh people, and they migrated farther and farther up the river during the next fifty years. Before 1740, several hundred of them had settled in the district beyond this mountain. They were adherents of the Baptist denomination. Their lands were taken up mostly along and in the vicinity of the Wyomissing and Cacoosing creeks, and there they were most thickly settled, the many tracts they took up aggregating 20,000 acres, before 1752. They were enterprising, having a gristmill along the Wyomissing before 1740. This flowing stream was appreciated by them for its superior water-power, and they accordingly erected different factories along its banks for the manufacture of gun-barrels, files, etc. Agriculture was the principal employment. Like the Swedes, they remained in their first settlement, southward of the Schuylkill and Cacoosing. They co-operated earnestly with the Germans in obtaining a new county out of the upper sections of Lancaster and Philadelphia counties.

IRISH.—Persons of Irish nativity did not settle in Pennsylvania for nearly forty years after Penn had obtained the province. Penn visited Germany in this behalf, kindling a strong interest in the province; but it would seem that he did not care for the Scotch or Irish, not having encouraged them to emigrate. Accordingly, neither of these came until after his death; and when they did arrive, they settled that portion of the province which lay mostly along the southern borders, adjoining Maryland. Though some of them followed the course of the Susquehanna and settled in Lancaster county, the great body of them migrated into the country which lay west of the river. Very few proceeded up the Schuylkill Valley.

Doubtless the German element in this direction was not agreeable to them. Hence, they directed their way to the westward from Philadelphia, immediately after landing, rather than to the northward. No settlement was effected by them in any of the districts which are now included in Berks county.

HEBREWS.—The same can be said of the Hebrews in this respect. Their immigration was so limited and so quiet that no notice was taken of them. Some of them have been in the county for many years, but almost entirely at Reading. A number of them settled along the head-waters of the Tulpehocken at or in the vicinity of Myerstown. Single individuals wandered to Womelsdorf, and even to Reading. In 1836 there were six of them at Reading—Abraham Speier, John Siegel, Mayer Siegel, Mayer Arnold, Alexander Heyman and Bernard Dreifoos.

The Hebrews here have been engaged almost exclusively in trading, and used the German language amongst themselves for many years. Through their children and local education, however, the English language has become prevalent among them.

In 1864 the following were in Reading: Bernard Dreifoos, Solomon Hirsch, Abraham Speier, Mayer Einstein, Aaron Henlein, Solomon Weil, Marcus Lyons, Isaac Mann, Isaac Hirschland, Joseph Loeb, Jacob Levy, Ralph Austrian, Abraham Arnold, Aaron Einstein and Isaac Schwerin.

NEGROES.—The negro is also worthy of mention. Slavery existed here to a very limited extent. The slaves of which any notice was found were owned almost entirely by early ironmasters, but they were few in number. This condition of servitude was incompatible with the notions of our early settlers; hence it was not encouraged. The farmers had no slaves.

Pennsylvania instituted an early movement for the gradual abolition of slavery. An Act of Assembly was passed on March 1, 1780, to this end. The Act required the owner of slaves to file a statement in the Quarter Sessions' office, giving age, surname,

etc., of each slave. A statement of this kind could not be found in the office.

Colored people were at Reading soon after it was founded. It was not, however, till after 1820 that they became sufficiently strong to form a society for religious purposes. Some of them owned real estate before 1800, and long before their enfranchisement in 1863, they were orderly, industrious and progressive.

Descendants of many of the first settlers are still flourishing in numbers, industry, wealth and social, religious and political influence in the county, and they have continued persistently engaged in agriculture upon or in the vicinity of the original settlements. Some moved to other districts of the county; others to Reading. Many sons and daughters migrated to the West and settled particularly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Colorado. Some of the sons turned to the professions, and others to trades and manufactures, in which they realized rich rewards for their industry and well-directed energy. In tracing down all the pursuits of life carried on in the county, it is only occasionally that a complete stranger appears and identifies himself with her onward movement for any considerable length of time. This is especially the case in our politics. The names of the old families are continually on the surface. Not particularly demonstrative, they are like expert swimmers in deep water and float on majestically in the great stream of time, their heads always visible, their endurance prevailing.

FIRST OCCUPANTS, INDIANS

ORIGIN.—Where the Indians of this vicinity came from and when they settled in this immediate section of country no one has yet determined. It has been generally conceded that they migrated eastwardly hundreds of years ago till they reached the large body of water which we call the Atlantic Ocean. As a nation, they were known as the *Lenni Lenâpé* (original people). This general name comprehended numerous distinct tribes which spoke dialects of a common language—the *Algonquin.* According to the traditions of their ancestors, the *Lenni Lenâpé* were an unmixed and unchanged race, residing many centuries ago toward the setting of the sun, somewhere in the western part of this continent. For some reasons not explained, they determined to migrate toward the rising of the sun. After journeying for a time they arrived at the Mississippi river (*Namasi Sipu,* meaning Fish River). There they fell in with another nation of Indians, who were also in quest of a new home to the eastward. Those were the *Mengwe,* or, as they have been named by the French, the *Iroquois.* At that river both nations united their forces, because they anticipated opposition to the east of the river from the *Alligewi,* who were a populous race of gigantic form. Shortly after their union, and before they had advanced any distance, they realized their anticipations, for they were compelled to fight many severe battles in carrying out their determination to march onward. At last their enemy, the *Alligewi,* to escape extermination, abandoned the country, fled far southward and never returned. The victors then divided the country between themselves — the *Iroquois* choosing the country to the north along the great lakes and their tributary streams, and the *Lenâpé* taking possession of the country to the south of them, from the river eastward to the ocean.

The *Lenâpé,* on their way hither, became divided into three separate bodies. One body settled along the Atlantic ocean and the country adjacent for some hundreds of miles, comprising, it was supposed, one-half of the nation; and the other bodies settled to the east and to the west of the Mississippi river. That part of the body which was situated in Pennsylvania became known as the *"Delawares."* The word "Delaware" is unknown in the Indian language. At first the Indians thought that the white people had given this name to them in derision, but when they were informed that they were named after a great white chief—Lord de la Ware —they were satisfied.

DELAWARE TRIBES.—The Delawares divided themselves into three tribes—the *Unamis* or Turtle, the *Unalâchtgo* or Turkey, and the *Minsi* (sometimes called Monseys) or Wolf. The first two were settled on the territory which lay nearest to the ocean, between the coast and the high mountains, and, as they increased in numbers, they extended their settlements from the Hudson river to the Potomac.

The *Minsi* lived back of the other tribes, to form, as it were, a bulwark for their protection and to watch the actions of the *Mengwe.* Their settlements extended from *Minisink,* on the Hudson (a place named after them where they had their council-seat), to the west, far beyond the Susquehanna. Their northern boundaries were supposed to be along the head-waters of the great rivers, Delaware and Susquehanna, which flowed through their territory, and their southern boundaries along that ridge of hills known in Pennsylvania by the name of *Lehigh.*

Many clans sprang from these tribes. They selected distant spots as places of settlement, and gave themselves names or received names from other tribes. Their names were generally taken after simple natural objects or something striking or extraordinary. Though they formed separate and distinct clans, yet they did not deny their origin, retaining their affection for the parent tribe, of which they were proud to be called grandchildren. Many families, with their connections, lived by themselves. They were settled along the streams throughout the country. They had towns and villages, in which they lived in separate clans, with a chief in each clan ruling over them. These chiefs were subordinate to the council which comprised the great chiefs of the nation.

Minsi Clans.—The clans of the Minsi Indians were the Schuylkills, Susquehannas, Neshamines, Conestogas, Assunpinks, Rankakos, Andastakas and Shackmaxons. They were regarded as the most warlike of all the Indians in these tribes. Each clan had a chief to control its actions. The chief of the Schuylkill clan, which was settled along the Schuylkill and its tributaries, was, for a time, Manangy; and each chief was under the command of a Grand Sachem.

GANAWESE.—The Ganawese (sometimes called the Shawnees, or Piscataway) were also one of the tribes of the *Lenni Lenâpé.* They had lived formerly along the Potomac river, and were permitted by the governor of Pennsylvania to locate among the Schuylkill Indians, near Tulpehocken, in pursuance of a request from Manangy (the Indian chief in this section) with a guaranty of their friendship by the Conestoga Indians. This request was made in 1705, because the Ganawese had been reduced by sickness to a small number, and had expressed a desire to settle here. It is not known whether they came immediately or not; but four years afterward they were classed with the Indians in this vicinity. In 1728 they were represented at Philadelphia by their king, Manawkyhickon, who was called Shekellamy, also Winjack; and he was appointed then by the "Five Nations." It is supposed that he lived at Shamokin, his tribe having by this time removed thither beyond the Blue Mountain.

After Conrad Weiser had settled in Tulpehocken, in 1729, an intimacy was cultivated between him and Shekellamy. In 1732 these two were appointed to travel between the Indians and the settlers, "in order to speak the minds of each other truly and freely, and to avoid misunderstandings"; and as such agents they performed invaluable services in our early history by the satisfactory and amicable adjustment of disputes. "They were universally respected for their wisdom in council, their dignity of manner, and their conscientious administration of public affairs."

Grand Sachems.—The sachems of the *Lenni Lenâpé,* from the time of the first English settlements till the Indians retreated before the onward march of civilization and eventually disappeared entirely from this part of our country, were, in succession, Kekerappan, Opekasset, Taminent, Allumapees (who was afterward also called Sassoonan) and Teedyuscung. They had their headquarters at Minisink, on the Delaware river, some miles above the Blue Mountain (now in Pike county), and also at Shamokin, on Shamokin creek (in Berks county for a period of twenty years, and since 1772 in the eastern part of Northumberland county).

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—The early settlers of Pennsylvania found the Indians possessed of a kindly disposition and inclined to share with them the comforts of their rude dwelling-places. When they were guests of the Indians, their persons were regarded as sacred. Penn said that they excelled in liberality; that they never had much, for they never wanted much; that their wealth circulated like the blood; that none wished for the property of another; and that they were exact observers of the rights of property. "They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange," said he, "nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; they take pleasure in hunting, fishing and fowling, which feeds them. They spread their table on the ground anywhere, and eat twice a day, morning and evening. They care for little for they want but little. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are free from our pains."

The Indians, in their peculiar savage life, possessed, on the one hand, certain personal virtues—a high sense of honor (according to their conceptions of duty), mutual fidelity among individuals, fortitude that mocked the most cruel torments and devotion to their own tribe, for whose welfare they were ready to make any sacrifice; but, on the other hand, they had no appreciation of domestic virtues, for they treated their wives with cruelty and their children with indifference. They were gloomy, stern and severe, and strangers to mirth and laughter. They permitted no outward expression of pain. Remarkable indifference to the good or ill of life was one of the peculiar elements of their character; and they exhibited no pleasure in anything, save boisterous joy in the moment of victory. They had a great aversion to regular labor, and yet they were capable of enduring the greatest possible exertions during the chase or times of war. They were extremely improvident. When they had an abundance of food and liquor they ate and drank great quantities, not thinking of the morrow and the famine they might have to endure. They recognized polygamy.

They believed in the existence of a Supreme Being, and of a Being in a subordinate position. The former was the Great Spirit to them which did not require prayers for aid and protection, but the latter was looked upon as hostile to them, and to this they addressed their worship. And they also believed in a future state, where the souls of brave warriors and chaste wives enjoyed a happy existence with their ancestors and friends. Their funerals were conducted with great decorum. They dressed the deceased persons in their best clothes, and disposed of their bodies in various ways and in different places, some in the air on scaffolds, some in the water, and some in the earth. They also practised cremation.

The general dress of the Indian in the temperate and cold parts of the country, previous to the arrival of the Europeans, consisted of three articles—a cloak of buffalo skin (which hung from the shoulders), a piece of skin used as an apron, and a pair of moccasins or loose boots, manufactured out of undressed skin. The women wore a long robe of buffalo skin which was fastened around the waist.

Their habitations were huts or cabins, generally of a circular form, constructed of poles fixed in the ground and tied together at the top. The outer covering consisted of the bark of trees. A hole was left open at the top for ventilation or the escape of smoke. Beds and seats were made out of skins. The diameter of some huts was thirty feet, and even forty.

The painting of their bodies was a universal custom. Tattooing was practised. Some painted only their arms; others both arms and legs. Those who had attained the summit of renown in successful warfare had their bodies painted from the waist upward. This was the heraldry of the Indians. Besides this ornamentation, the warriors also carried plumes of feathers on their heads.

Their weapons consisted of the tomahawk, knife, club, and bow and arrow. When the Dutch arrived the rifle was introduced to them; and then the Indians became as expert in the use of this weapon as they had been in the use of the tomahawk and bow and arrow.

They subsisted chiefly on wild game and fish. They were great hunters and fishers. In the use of the spear in fishing they were very successful. They carried on agriculture to a limited extent in raising maize, beans and pumpkins. But the labor was performed entirely by their women.

Each tribe was governed by an elected chief and council. In matters of great importance all the warriors were consulted. In their deliberations, questions were decided by the consent of all, not by a majority. Their assemblies were conducted with great formality. Their debates were carried on by set speeches which abounded in bold figures and bursts of impassioned eloquence. The oldest chief always commenced the discussion. The young men were permitted to attend, but not to speak.

They conducted their warfare in a particular and peculiar manner. They declared war by sending a slave with a hatchet (the handle of which was painted red) to the offending party. In taking the field for action, they proceeded in small squads; and from the time of entering the enemy's territory they killed no game, they lighted no fires, they made no disturbance of any kind; but they advanced with the utmost caution, not even speaking to one another, only communicating by signs and motions. In making an attack, they would first lie flat a whole night, and at the break of day, upon the signal of the chief, rush upon the enemy. If they succeeded (as they generally did succeed in such a quiet but deliberate mode of warfare) their horrifying deeds baffled description.

Retreat of Indians.—The Indians having moved north of the Blue Mountain in 1732, the Friends then entered and took up large tracts of land in the Maiden-creek Valley (Ontelaunee Section). Within the previous decade, a small colony of Germans had settled in the Tulpehocken Valley, having migrated thither from New York against the complaints and protests of the Indians. Before 1750, these settlers had even occupied tracts of land beyond the mountain, reaching as far north as the sources of the Schuylkill river. And thus it appears, as the settlers pressed forward, the Indians retreated westward.

In 1749, the Delaware Indians left the great region beyond the Blue Mountain for thousands of square miles, and they departed with the firm intention of remaining away. But shortly afterward, having been deceived by misrepresentations of the French, they returned, not to retake possession, but to murder the settlers. In this malicious invasion, they were very successful, and they kept the country in an unsettled condition for eight years. Then they fled, never to return. In 1789, the general government placed them on a large reservation of land in the State of Ohio. In 1818, they were located in Missouri. Numerous removals followed during the next fifty years, when, in 1866, they accepted land in severalty in the Indian Territory.

A popular notion prevails that the Indian tribes are disappearing and their numbers growing less. But it has been ascertained that, though certain tribes have decreased in number, and others even disappeared entirely, many of the tribes have increased; and therefore the Indian population, as a whole, in North America, has not decreased very much since the advent of the Europeans. In 1880 there were in the United States 306,543 Indians (of which 240,136 were on reservations and 66,407 were civilized); in 1890, 248,253; in 1900, 237,196; and in 1908, the number was estimated at 300,412.

The general policy of our government has been, for some years past, to treat with the Indian tribes in a respectful manner, purchase their lands, place them upon certain reservations, where they are required to remain, and appropriate supplies for them in the nature of food, clothing, arms and ammunition. In this manner the government has been humanely endeavoring to civilize them. And it has accomplished considerable good results in respect to some tribes, but failed in respect to others.

Indian Names.—All the prominent streams in the county have been given Indian names; also two townships and two mountains. These names are as follows:

Angelica—

Antietam—

Allegheny—Fair water.

Ganshowehanne—Roaring or tumbling stream. This is now known as the Schuylkill. In old deeds it is called *Manaiunk*, the signification of which word was a *mother* of streams.

Gokhosing—Place of owls; now Cacoosing.

Kau-ta-tin-chunk—Endless (applied formerly, now changed, to Blue Mountain).

Lechauweki—Place of forks; now Lehigh.

Machksithanne—Bear's-path creek; now Maxatawny.

Maschilamehanne—Trout stream; now Moselem.

Menakesse—Stream with large bends; now Monocacy.

Menhaltanink—Where we drank liquor; now Manatawny.

Navesink—Place of fishing; now Neversink.

Olink—Hole, cavern or cell; also a cove or tract of land encompassed by hills; now Oley.

Ontelaunee—Little maiden; now Maiden creek.

Pakihmomink—Place of cranberries; now Perkiomen.

Sakunk—Place of outlet, where a smaller stream empties into a larger; now Sacony; also Saucon.

Sinne-hanne—Stony stream; now Stony creek.

Sipuas-hanne—A plum stream; now Plum creek.

Tamaque-hanne—Beaver stream—a stream across which the beaver throws a dam; now Beaver creek; also changed to Little Schuylkill.

Tulpewihaki—Land of turtles; now Tulpehocken.

Wyomissing—

VILLAGES.—Some of the Indians had villages in this district of territory. They were located in different sections, more particularly, however, along the Schuylkill and its principal tributaries, and known as follows:

1. *Angelica*—opposite "Neversink," at mouth of Angelica creek.

2. *Ganshowehanne*—in the central section, adjoining the Schuylkill, near the northern base of "Neversink," at the mouth of Rose Valley creek, the place being included in Reading.

3. *Machksithanne*—in the northern section, the place being now in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown.

4. *Maschilamehanne*—situate some miles east of Sakunk, on the stream of the same name, now known as Moselem.

5. *Sakunk*—in the northern section, on the Maiden creek in Richmond township at the mouth of the Sakunk creek, now called Sacony.

6. *Menhaltanink*—at a large spring now in Amity township, several miles northeast of Douglassville.

7. *Navesink*—a short distance below the southern base of "Neversink," near the Big Dam, on the Deturck farm; and it is believed that a village was also in the "Poplar Neck" on the High farm.

8. *Olink*—in Oley township, a short distance south of Friedensburg, on land included in the Bertolet farm. And it is believed that a large village was situated several miles to the eastward, on the Lee farm, adjoining the Manatawny creek.

9. *Tulpewehaki*—in the western section of the county, a short distance east of Stouchsburg, near the Tulpehocken creek.

INDIAN RELICS.—A large number of Indian relics have been found in different parts of the county, numbering about twenty thousand. Many of them were found at certain places where villages were situated. Over sixty-five hundred were found on and in the vicinity of Poplar Neck and Lewis's Neck. Prof. David B. Brunner secured a large individual collection, numbering over forty-three hundred. The relics of Ezra High, found on Poplar Neck, were presented to the Historical Society of Berks County.

Henry K. Deisher, of Kutztown, has a superb collection, local as well as general, the total numbering upward of twenty thousand. [See mention of it in the Borough of Kutztown, Chapter XI; also in his biographical sketch, which appears in this publication.]

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY

Immediately after Penn had obtained his charter for the province from King Charles II. in 1681, and had begun his administration of its various affairs, he negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of their lands. He regarded them as the rightful owners of the territory by virtue of their possession. Many purchases were made by him. He gave in consideration for the land mostly articles which the Indians regarded as useful, such as blankets, coats, guns, powder, lead, etc. Comparatively little money was paid to them. Rum was occasionally given.

There are two deeds for lands in Berks county in which we are particularly interested. One is dated Sept. 7, 1732. It is from Sassoonan, *alias* Allummapis, sachem of the Schuylkill Indians, Elalapis, Ohopamen, Pesqueetomen, Mayeemoe, Partridge and Tepakoaset, *alias* Joe, on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians of the said nation, unto John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn. The territory contained in the grant is described as follows:

> All those tracts of land lying on or near the river Schuylkill, in the said province, or any of the branches, streams, fountains or springs thereof, eastward or westward, and all the lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the said river Schuylkill, situate, lying and being between those hills, called Lechay Hills, and those called Keekachtanemin Hills, which cross the said river Schuylkill about thirty miles above the said Lechay Hills, and all land whatsoever lying within the said bounds; and between the branches of Delaware river, on the eastern side of the said land, and the branches or streams running into the river Susquehannah, on the western side of the said land, together with all mines, minerals, quarries, waters, rivers, creeks, woods, timber and trees, with all and every the appurtenances, etc.

The consideration mentioned in the deed consisted of the following articles:

> 20 brass kettles, 100 stroudwater matchcoats of two yards each, 100 duffels do., 100 blankets, 100 yards of half tick, 60 linen shirts, 20 hats, 6 made coats, 12 pair of shoes and buckles, 30 pair of stockings, 300 lbs. of gun powder, 600 lbs. of lead, 20 fine guns, 12 gun-locks, 50 tomahawks or hatchets, 50 planting hoes, 120 knives, 60 pair of scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, 24 looking-glasses, 40 tobacco boxes, 1000 flints, 5 lbs. of paint, 24 dozen of gartering, 6 dozen of ribbons, 12 dozen of rings, 200 awl blades, 100 lbs. of tobacco, 400 tobacco pipes, 20 gallons of rum and 50 pounds in money.

The other deed is dated Aug. 22, 1749. It is from nine different tribes of Indians unto Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. The several tribes were represented by their chiefs, who appeared and executed the deed in their behalf. The consideration

was £500 lawful money of Pennsylvania. The tract of land conveyed lay north of the Blue Mountain, and extended from the Delaware on the east to the Susquehanna on the west. It included the whole of Schuylkill county. Conrad Weiser was the interpreter for the Indians in this transfer.

The lower section of the county, lying southward of the South Mountain (or "Lechay Hill"), had been released by the Indians in 1718, it having been included in previous purchases of territory.

REDUCTIONS OF TERRITORY

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—As nearly as it was possible to do so, the provincial government kept the settlers from going beyond the limits of the purchases from the Indians. After the purchase of 1749, the settlers extended the settlements beyond the Blue Mountain. Within the next score of years, numerous settlements were made in that territory, especially in the district which lies between the Blue Mountain and "Schneid Berg" (Sharp Mountain, named so from the sharpness of its apex). Many persons located beyond the purchase, in the vicinity of the great fork in the Susquehanna (Shamokin, now Sunbury); and this induced the additional purchase of 1768.

Within the next four years, the Governor was persuaded to feel the necessity of erecting another county, even in that remote locality, notwithstanding a much larger population existed within the limits of the purchase of 1749. Its distance (averaging seventy-five miles) from the county-seat, Reading, was the principal cause of complaint, and the prime reason to the Assembly in granting the prayer of the petitioners. Northumberland was erected on March 21, 1772. It comprised about one-third of the whole State, including the northwestern section. Over three-fifths of Berks county was cut to it. No townships had been formed in that section. Immediately after the erection of the new county, townships were formed, and a county-seat was established and laid out at Shamokin, named Sunbury. Fort Augusta, at the fork of the river, was a conspicuous place during the French and Indian war. It was erected in 1756.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Forty years afterward, Berks county was again reduced in area by contributing territory toward the erection of another county. Many surprising developments had been made, not only in settlements and population, but more especially in internal resources. The condition of affairs in the county was equal to that of any section of the State. Coal was discovered as early as 1775, along the head-waters of the Schuylkill. Its need had come to be felt. It quickened enterprise in developing new means of transportation. Agriculture had enriched the land wonderfully. Numerous furnaces and forges were carried on successfully, not only in the more populous parts south of the Blue Mountain, but also north of it, even in the vicinity of the coal regions.

The population and improvements beyond the purchases of 1749, when Northumberland county was erected in 1772, were comparatively trifling. But within this purchase they had grown to large proportions when the second county came to be erected out of a part of its territory; for the population numbered about six thousand, and the several townships together contributed over eight hundred dollars in taxes. The new county was erected on March 11, 1811, and called Schuylkill. The greater portion of the territory was taken from Berks county, and the other portion from Northampton. The portion from Berks had been erected into seven townships, as follows:

	Erected	Taxables in 1811
Brunswick	1768	359
Pine-Grove	1771	251
Manheim	1790	269
Schuylkill	1802	136
Norwegian	1802	108
Mahantango	1802	141
Upper-Mahantango	1807	108
		1,372

OTHER COUNTIES PROPOSED.—Between the years 1824 and 1855, twenty applications were made before the Legislature to establish new counties out of portions of Berks county, comprising townships in the northern, eastern, southern and western sections, but fortunately they all were unsuccessful, notwithstanding the great efforts expended in that behalf.

CHAPTER II—INDUSTRY OF COUNTY

AGRICULTURE

General Condition and Progress.—When the first settlers entered this territory, they found it entirely without cultivation or improvement of any kind. The land along the Schuylkill and its tributaries was in a primitive state in every respect, but in a good condition for farming purposes. Its location was fine, its irrigation superior, and altogether it was very inviting to them. Labor stood out prominently before them as the one thing necessary to cause it to become fruitful. Fortunately for them, they possessed this personal quality in the highest degree; and with this quality they also possessed other qualities equally important in taking hold of an uncultivated country—economy, perseverance and patience. They were in every way adapted to their situation. Their preparation was of the best order; and driven from their native land by religious persecution, they must have rejoiced in finding such a pleasing situation, such inviting conditions.

After the beginning had been made, can we wonder that immigrants came by the thousand? They knew their sufferings, their uncertain condition at home, and their sense of well-being induced them to leave. But in leaving the valleys and hills so dear to them, they came to possess and enjoy a country equally favored for beauty, for health and for profit; and it was more highly favored in respect to a condition which was to them more important than all the others combined—freedom. It is surprising to find, in the course of time and government, the development of a condition for mankind so unfortunate, so objectionable, so discouraging; but it is equally surprising to find, in the same course of time and government, though in a country far removed, over three thousand miles across a dreaded sea, a condition exactly opposite—fortunate, acceptable and encouraging!

The condition of the settlers was encouraging, not only in respect to an acceptable country, but also in respect to their own constitution, physically, mentally and morally. They were strong and enduring in physical development, they were sensible and practical in thought and feeling; and they were sound, hopeful and trustful in religious convictions. These fitted them admirably for their vocation.

The land was cultivated then as it is now, by manuring and enriching the soil, by turning the sod, by sowing and planting seeds, and by rotating crops; but the manner was infinitely more laborious. Every act was performed by muscular exertion and endurance, with the assistance of horse-power. The plow, the harrow, the scythe, the sickle and the rake were important aids then, and by comparing the past with the present we can readily appreciate the vast difference. Their farming implements were rude and simple in construction and continued so for many years. The whole of the eighteenth century passed away without any improvement. The farmer labored on earnestly and faithfully year after year, and decade after decade with the same muscular exertion, and these rude implements required him to be at his place all the time if he wished to be in season. But his devotion was equal to the task, for he was up with the sun in the morning; and with the moon in season. He was never behind, for he could not be without great loss and inconvenience. His implements were satisfactory to him, because he gave them no thought beyond the assistance which they afforded. And sons followed in the footsteps of their fathers, by imitation; and half of the nineteenth century also passed away without any material advancement beyond the days of 1700, of 1750, and of 1800. Labor-saving machinery had begun to be introduced within a score of years before 1850; and this naturally led to an improvement in farming implements. The mower came to be substituted for the scythe, the reaper for the sickle, and the drill for the hand. Improved plows of various patterns were introduced. And now we have the combined reaper and binder, a machine truly ingenious.

The same slowness, simplicity but earnest labor followed the threshing of grain after it had been harvested. The flail and the walking of horses on the barn floor were continued for a hundred and fifty years. Indeed, some of the poor, non-progressive farmers in districts distant from railroads and prominent highways still carry on this laborious performance. But about 1840 the threshing machine was introduced; and also the horse-power machine for running it with speed and success. Patent hay-rakes, hay-forks, corn-shellers, and implements and machines of various kinds, are also used in every section of our county. All these things were developed because of the ease with which iron could be manufactured into any shape. Accordingly, the foundry played an important part in these improvements; and at the bottom of all this progress we find iron, coal and steam.

We no longer see from ten to thirty or forty persons engaged in haymaking and harvesting on our farms, as they were seen one hundred, indeed, only thirty, years ago. A farmer and his own family, with the aid of his horses and improved farming machinery, can carry on all the work from beginning to end successfully.

During the last fifty years numerous manufacturing establishments have been erected in our country, and these have caused a great demand for working people; and this demand has been supplied to a great degree from the farming dis-

tricts. The manufacturer paid higher wages than the farmer and limited the time of daily labor to ten hours; and towns and cities (at which these establishments were almost entirely situated) afforded the working-people more and better advantages and facilities in respect to schools and churches, pleasures and associations. These naturally inclined them to quit laboring on farms and enter establishments in populous places. Accordingly farm laborers began to grow scarce and farmers became alarmed; but fortunately for farming, whilst enterprise was drawing one way against its interest and welfare, genius was acting with equal force in the other for them, and the result has actually come to be beneficial to the farmer, more especially in respect to making him more self-dependent.

By the industrial statistics in the next portion of this chapter, it will appear that in 1806 there were upward of one hundred and fifty grist-mills, which were scattered throughout the county. After the several railroads in operation began to make themselves felt in the industrial affairs of the county, these grist-mills came to be abandoned, and as they grew less in number the value of farms began to decrease, and this decrease continued until the value in many cases was one-half, even two-thirds, less than it had been. This was noticeable from 1875 to 1900. The abandoned mills have not been rebuilt; and the farm values have not yet improved. This was a direct result of imported grain from the Western States at reduced rates, much having been said of the increased flour-producing character of this grain over the Eastern grain; and also of Western flour. And this abandonment of the grist-mills and decrease of farm values led many thousand of people to move from farms and locate in towns and cities, in the county and out of it. The census and assessment returns show this plainly. Before 1835, without the aid of steam and railroads and stimulated industrial affairs, farming communities had increased and improved for fifty years; but after 1875, even with these extraordinary aids to the people, they have decreased and retrograded, and the major part of the population and wealth have come to concentrate in the county-seat.

Agricultural Society.—In 1823, a State Agricultural Society was first suggested to the people of the State by an Act of Assembly, but nearly thirty years elapsed before a successful movement was made in that behalf. A public letter was addressed to the farmers of the State, in May, 1850, which suggested a convention at Harrisburg, in January, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. Delegates from the several counties were in attendance and it resulted in a State Fair which was held in October, 1851.

This movement having met with success, a preliminary meeting for organizing a society in the county was held at the "Keystone House" (now "Hotel Penn"), in Reading, on Dec. 20, 1851. It was attended by a number of prominent citizens of the county, who caused a public address to be issued; and a formal organization was effected at the court-house on Jan. 13, 1852, 108 persons subscribing the constitution.

The first exhibition was held on Aug. 17, 1852, at Reading. It was confined principally to grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers; and though small, it exceeded all expectations, having attracted a large number of visitors from Reading and all parts of the county.

The first agricultural fair was held in October, 1853; the exhibition of speed took place on a large lot on the northeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets; of farming implements, stock, poultry, etc., on a lot on the southeast corner of Fifth and Elm streets; and of grain, fruits, flowers, fancy articles, etc., in the Academy building, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Court streets. It was a great success—the attendance having been estimated at 20,000.

In a report to the society on April 5, 1853, a recommendation was made that the public park and parade-ground be secured as a suitable locality for the erection of buildings, etc., to promote agricultural science. This recommendation was acted upon, and on May 13, 1854, the county commissioners leased to the society the ground known as the "commons," for the purpose of holding its annual fairs, for the term of ninety-nine years. The third annual fair was held there in October, 1854; and every succeeding year the fairs were conducted on the "Fair Ground" until 1887 excepting during the Civil war for three years (1862-3-4), when it was occupied by the United States government for the purposes of a military hospital and camp. In that year it was removed to the large inclosure at the end of North Eleventh street, and the annual exhibitions have since been held there.

The annual "Fair" is the principal object of the society. Monthly meetings are held for the discussion of topics pertaining to agricultural and horticultural progress. These have been held in the third story of the court-house for many years past. Formerly, they were held at different places, prominent among them being the "Keystone House" and "Keystone Hall."

A similar society was formed at Kutztown in 1870, which also gave annual exhibitions until 1903. Another "Fair Ground" was established in 1905, on the north side of Kutztown, with a superior half-mile track.

Farmers' Union.—In 1900, a number of farmers of the southern section of the county in the vicinity of Geigertown organized a "Farmers' Union" for educational and mutual benefit and erected a fine hall (32x45) costing $1,500, with cement basement and shedding. It has been carried on in a successful manner and its lectures on agricultural topics have been highly appreciated. Membership, 100. Officers: E. M. Zerr, president; H. G. McGowan, treasurer; H. C. Hohl, secretary; D. Owen Brooke, corresponding secretary.

IRON INDUSTRIES

FURNACES AND FORGES.—In each portion of the county there were iron industries at an early period in its history, especially in the lower portion. They were scattered many miles from one another, extending from the southern boundary to the northern, and from the eastern to the western. All were located along strong streams for water-power, and in the midst of thickly wooded territory for charcoal. The greater number were east of the Schuylkill. The nine following streams were occupied before the Revolution: Manatawny and its tributary Ironstone, West-Branch of Perkiomen, Moselem, French, Hay, Allegheny, Tulpehocken and its tributary, Spring.

Until that time there were the following industries—the year indicating the time of erection:

FURNACES

Colebrookdale	1720	Hopewell	1759
Mt. Pleasant	1738	Berkshire	1760
Hereford	1740	Oley	1765

FORGES

Pool (2)	1717	Oley	1744
Spring	1729	Charming	1749
Mt. Pleasant	1738	Moselem	1750
Pine	1740	Gibraltar	1770
Hay Creek	1740		

From 1775 to 1800, the following were established in the county:

FURNACES

Union	1780	Joanna	1792
District	1780	Reading	1794
Mary Ann	1789	Greenwood	1796
Dale	1791	Sally Ann	1800

FORGES

Brobst's	1780	Burkhart's	1792
Rockland	1783	District	1793
Dale	1791	Speedwell	1800

All of these industries were operated successfully for many years and contributed a great deal to the material welfare of the county; but most of them were discontinued shortly after the Civil war. Three of them are still in active operation, though much enlarged:

Hay Creek (Birdsboro) Gibraltar
Reading (Robesonia)

Among the more recent furnaces and forges in the county, there were the following, the date after the name indicating the year of erection:

FURNACES

Sally Ann	1811	Maiden Creek	1854
Windsor		Reading (Seyfert, McManus & Co.)	1854
Hamburg		second stack	1873
Moselem	1823	Temple	1867
Mount Penn	1825	Keystone	1869
Earl	1835	second stack	1872
Mount Laurel	1836	Topton	1873
Henry Clay	1844	East Penn (2 stacks)	1874
second stack	1854	Kutztown	1875
Monocacy	1852	Bechtelsville	1875
Leesport	1853		

FORGES

Do-Well	1825	Exeter	1836
Moyer's	1825	Mount Airy	1840
Moselem	1825	Seidel's	1853
Sixpenny	1825	Keystone	1854
North-Kill	1830	Reading	1857
Bloom	1830	Douglassville	1878

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—In the year 1806, Berks county was distinguished for its numerous manufacturing establishments, its trade and enterprise. The following iron industries were then in operation:

Tilt hammers	9	Furnaces	8
Slitting-mill	1	Forges	20

Other industries:

Powder-mills	4	Grist-mills	155
Fulling-mills	14	Tanneries	49
Hemp-mills	2	Oil-mills	20
Paper-mills	10	Hat factories (Reading)	40
Saw-mills	235		
Distilleries	212		

In 1830, there were: furnaces, 11; and forges, 24; which employed 2,770 men.

In 1840, there were: furnaces, 11; forges, 36; flour and grist-mills, 141; oil-mills, 15; sawmills, 108; powder-mills, 3; stores, 119; paper-factories, 5; potteries, 3; distilleries, 29; breweries, 6.

In 1851, there were 41 iron works—more than in any other county in Pennsylvania; and no other county in the United States contained more. The estimated and reported capital then invested was $1,231,000.

In 1876, there were 27 furnaces, 4 forges, and 10 mills, whose total production was 58,641 tons; and in 1884, there were 19 furnaces, 6 forges, and 9 mills, whose total production was 135,947 tons.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, 1870-1900

	Establishments	Employees	Capital	Wages	Materials	Products
1870	1,414	8,991	$11,182,603	$2,711,231	$10,646,049	$16,243,453
1880	1,044	10,008	12,522,140	3,077,919	13,026,331	20,143,164
1890	975	17,693	20,517,504	7,078,146	17,664,329	29,446,602
1900	1,699	25,379	37,279,817	9,676,954	25,502,407	49,977,253

IRON-MASTERS.—The iron-masters of the county include many men noted for their enterprise, success, wealth and patriotism, all through the history of the county, from its earliest settlements till now. A great proportion of the material prosperity and enrichment of the county has been contributed by them. They have, to a great degree, influenced its social, political, and industrial welfare. In the settlement and development of its several sections, they have been pioneers. Though their great and influential industry does not antedate agriculture in the affairs of the county, it has, nevertheless, been

a traveling companion; and, like agriculture, it has been transmitted from grandfather to son and grandson. Their names reveal the fact that the great majority of them have been Germans or of German origin.

General Industries.—The industries previously mentioned were prominent in their several sections on account of the capital invested and the men employed to carry them on successfully. But besides these there were many other industries in the several townships. Blacksmith shops and wheelwright shops were located and conducted in every community. They were necessary for the accommodation of the settlers. Only a few individuals worked together—mostly a master workman and his apprentice. Grist-mills for flour and feed were situated along all the large streams. Cooper shops were also quite numerous. The Welsh were mechanics who conducted their trades in small factories along the Wyomissing. Rope-makers were common in every section, for ropes and cords were largely used in the daily affairs of life. This industry was conducted for many years by individuals at their homes; but improved machinery and steam caused its decline, and small ropewalks were compelled to discontinue.

Carpenters and builders were numerous. They were finished workmen, preparing the articles out of wood by hand. Some of the old buildings, still in a good state of preservation, attest the excellence of their workmanship. Doors, windows and frames of all kinds, used in building operations, were handmade. This custom amongst them continued till the introduction of the planing-mill about 1835, and then it began to decline. The country sawmill, run by water-power, was active then in preparing lumber; but great steam mills in the lumber regions have caused them to become less and less active. Great rafts of logs are no longer towed down the canals to Reading, especially the Union canal from the Susquehanna river, to afford employment to our sawmills. The railroads instead deliver finished lumber.

Every community had a weaver, who conducted his business at his home. He wove carpets and coverlets (plain and fancy) and linen and cotton stuffs for domestic use. He did not carry a large stock on hand; he manufactured articles to order. So with other trades. Fulling-mills, paper-mills, oil-mills, and distilling-mills were conducted for cloths, paper, oil and whiskey, but they were limited in capacity.

Memorial for National Foundry.—In 1845, a memorial was presented to Congress, setting forth reasons why Reading should be selected as a site for one of the national foundries. It referred to the security of Reading in time of war, its central position with regard to points of defense and supply of ordnance, its transportation facilities, its supply of iron, coal and other materials, and its low wages; and it included an itemized statement of 15 furnaces and 28 forges, with their respective distances from Reading.

Seven years before, upon the opening of the railroad from Reading to Philadelphia, there had been a similar movement.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

The internal improvements of the county relate to the several prominent affairs which have been established and carried on for the general convenience, development and enrichment of the whole community. They comprise the following subjects: Schuylkill River, Bridges, Roads and Turnpikes, Stages, Canals, Railways, Post-Offices, Telegraph, and Telephone.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER

In a natural aspect, the Schuylkill river has occupied an important position in the well-being of the county. We can only appreciate this by realizing the great adantages which it has afforded us in leading away successfully to the Delaware river the enormous quantities of water throughout the year, from the mountains and valleys. And its meandering channel is worthy of consideration, inasmuch as the flowing waters are thereby detained in their onward course, to moisten the air and vegetation, and to proceed with only such speed as not to injure the adjoining country.

Fishing and Navigation.—In a practical aspect, it has been valuable in various ways—two especially, fishing and navigation. In respect to fishing, it was a source of profit and subsistence to the early settlers who occupied the adjoining properties. They discovered this fact immediately after settling here; and, to facilitate the catching of large quantities of fish with little labor and expense, they erected weirs, racks and dams in the river, into which the fish were driven by fishermen, who either waded afoot or rode on horseback through the water. And in respect to navigation, it was likewise a source of advantage in enabling them to carry conveniently by boats, flats and canoes, at little expense, great quantities of grain and goods of all kinds, to the market at Philadelphia. Canoes were of considerable size so as to carry a large quantity of wheat. They were hewn out of the trunk of a tree. The growth of the trees in the wild, extended forest of that early day was very large. William Penn stated in a letter, written in 1683, that he had seen a canoe made from a poplar tree which carried four tons of brick. Penn had hardly landed here before he found that navigation in the river was obstructed by fishing weirs and dams; and believing them to be objectionable, he encouraged legislation against them. Various Acts were passed, but the weirs and dams were not abandoned.

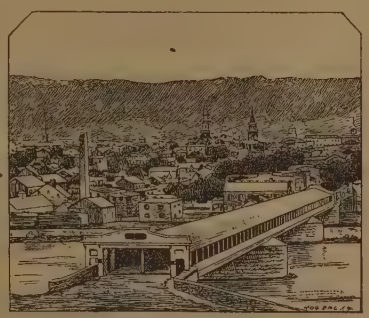
There was no trouble along the Schuylkill above the mouth of the Manatawny creek in reference to weirs and dams, though fishing was carried on to a great extent, especially by citizens of Reading. There were two fishing-pools which were particularly famous for their supplies of fish, "Levan's"

and "Lotz's," the former at the foot of "Never-sink Hill," and the latter a short distance above. Fishing was continued successfully for seventy years in these pools, until the construction of the dams in the Schuylkill canal, which forced their abandonment. Fishing with nets was common. It was a regular pursuit with some people.

NAVIGATION ENCOURAGED.—The Schuylkill river forms the western boundary of Reading. In its natural state, before it was contracted on both sides by the construction of the Schuylkill canal along its eastern bank, and of the Union canal along its western, it was over six hundred feet wide. Its bed was capable of confining a large body of water. It was useful in the transportation of merchandise by boats to Philadelphia. Spring was generally selected as the time when the shipment of goods could be most conveniently and satisfactorily made, for then the water was higher than during the other seasons of the year. Heavy cargoes on flat-boats would float down the river with ease, requiring only proper and careful steering. The steersmen were expert in keeping the boats in the channel, and very seldom failed to reach their destination successfully. Besides the long paddle at the stern of the boat, for guiding purposes, there were polemen at the bow with long, stout poles, who directed the boat to the right or left as necessity required. Poling was not generally required to propel the boat with the current; this labor was practised in returning against the current. There were no tow-paths then.

The improvement of the river to facilitate navigation was a subject of consideration by the early inhabitants, both of the county and county-seat, for many years. The matter was of such importance as to gain the attention of the Provincial Assembly in 1760 and secure appropriations for that purpose. The river, notwithstanding these early efforts, remained about the same as to navigation for many years. The only substantial improvement worthy of mention was effected sixty years afterward, by the construction of the Schuylkill canal; and during that time the inhabitants continued to transport their grain, merchandise and productions on boats and flats, as they had done before.

The navigation of the river induced the organization of the first Board of Trade at Reading. A number of prominent business men of the borough assembled on March 13, 1807, to consider this subject, and then they formed a society under the name of "The Society for Promoting the Clearing of the River Schuylkill"; but nothing was accomplished. Eighteen years afterward, the difficulty was solved by the construction of a narrow channel for slack water, with numerous locks whereby to overcome grade and detain the water in certain levels to facilitate navigation.



OLD PENN STREET BRIDGE

FRESHETS.—Numerous freshets have swept down the river and its tributaries which inflicted great losses upon the adjoining property-holders. Those worthy of special mention are the following:

	Rise
1757	15 feet
1786	20 feet, 7¼ inches
1822	13 feet, 9½ inches
1839	17 feet, 1¾ inches
1841	19 feet
1850	25 feet
1862	17 feet
1869	23 feet
1902*	25 feet

*Shortly before this great freshet, there was a very cold spell of weather, after a fall of rain and snow, which caused large quantities of ice to form on all the trees, and the weight of the ice broke off the tops and branches of thousands of trees throughout Berks county and the surrounding counties, the evidence being still visible in 1909.

BRIDGES

Long before the first settlements in this vicinity, there had been a ford across the river at Reading, and this was the only convenient ford for some distance above and below. It was used for seventy years after the town had been laid out. The only step in advance of the first settlers was the introduction of a ferry-boat.

LANCASTER BRIDGE

PENN STREET BRIDGE.—In 1795, a petition was presented to the court to order the grand jury to consider the advisability of causing the erection of a stone bridge over the river at the foot of Penn street. The grand jury recommended an appropriation of $32,000, but this sum was deemed insufficient. In 1796, the petitioners then devised the plan of raising sufficient money by a "lottery," but it proved unsuccessful. In 1801, another application was made to the Quarter Sessions for a view, and an appropriation, the petitioners concluding with a prayer for a "wooden bridge," and estimating the probable expense at £6,000. The grand jury recommended an appropriation of $16,000, to be assessed at three yearly payments. The court approved of their action on Aug. 6th, and the county commissioners proceeded to cause its erection. The contract was awarded, and the contractor began operations in earnest, but he failed at the piers. The county commissioners had expended $30,000, and it was estimated that $70,000 more would be required to complete the bridge, if built of stone.

In 1805, a third unsuccessful effort was made, but for six years afterward this necessary improvement lay in idleness; then (Feb. 22, 1812) an Act was passed, authorizing the county commissioners to build a stone bridge and charge toll; and providing that, when the principal invested in its construction was realized from the tolls, it should be declared free. Still the matter halted, and another Act became necessary, which was passed on Feb. 21, 1814, modifying the previous Act by giving the commissioners the power to build either a stone or wooden bridge. Then operations were resumed and the bridge was so far completed in December, 1815, as to be passable, and it was finished at last in 1818.

It was 600 feet long, three spans of 200 feet each, covered by a roof. The first passage over it was made by Coleman's stage-coach on Dec. 20, 1815. Many persons were present to witness the occurrence and they demonstrated their joy by loud applause. Such was the exertion, and so long was the period, to obtain the "Penn street bridge," the first public improvement of the town beyond the court-house and the prison!

The subject of a "Free Bridge" was agitated as early as 1821, just three years after the bridge had been completed, but this related more particularly to persons, and, to accomplish this purpose, a petition was presented to the Legislature in February, 1821. It continued to be agitated for over thirty years and the county bridges (Harrisburg, Lancaster and Poplar Neck) were not declared free till 1883. This great step forward was obtained through the city councils of Reading, an earnest and successful application in this behalf having been made to court, upon the representation that the tolls received exceeded the cost of erecting and maintaining them, and the judges decided that the bridges must be declared free under the legislation which authorized their erection. The adjudication was made on March 28, 1883.

In 1884, this bridge was demolished by the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Co., and this company erected in its stead a superior iron bridge at an expense exceeding $100,000, the county commissioners appropriating $33,000 toward the cost. The new bridge became a necessity, owing to the railroad improvements along the river.

HAMBURG BRIDGE.—During the progress of the "Penn street bridge" at Reading, the subject of a bridge was discussed at Hamburg, and the spirit created thereby was sufficient to result in the passage of an Act of Assembly on March 19, 1816, for its erection, but no practical results flowed from this first effort. Eleven years afterward (April 14, 1827), an Act was passed appropriating $6,000 by the State for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill, near Hamburg, on the State road from Jonestown (Lebanon county) to Northampton county. The bridge was erected during the following year by the commissioners of the county, and confirmed by the court on Jan. 12, 1829. Toll was charged till December, 1883, when it was made a free bridge.

LANCASTER BRIDGE.—The county commissioners were authorized by an Act passed April 23, 1829, to erect a bridge over the river at Gerber's ferry, on the road from Reading to Lancaster. It was finished in 1831. Its length was 352 feet, in two equal spans. It has been known since as the "Lancaster bridge."

In 1839, a part of the bridge was swept away by the freshet; in 1850 two spans were swept away; and in 1869, the eastern half. In 1876 (July 9th) the bridge was destroyed by fire—the act of young incendiaries. Shortly before, there were loud complaints about its insecurity and darkness and its unpleasant condition on account of dust. The county commissioners caused a fine iron bridge to be erected in its stead, which was opened to travel on Jan. 2, 1877. It was the first large iron bridge-structure erected in the county. It was declared free of toll in 1883.

POPLAR NECK BRIDGE.—After the completion of the "Lancaster Bridge," the Legislature, in 1832, authorized the erection of a county toll-bridge across the river at "Poplar Neck," about three miles below Reading. And a covered wooden bridge was accordingly built during 1832 and 1833. It was declared free in 1883. At this place a ferry had been conducted for many years, known as "Lewis's Ferry."

OTHER COUNTY BRIDGES.—Since the agitation and establishment of free bridges, the county authorities have caused the erection of other necessary bridges across the river as follows:—Stoudt's No. 2,——; Cross Keys, 1891; Schuylkill avenue, 1892; Exeter, 1893; Bern Station, 1896.

There are now altogether eighteen county bridges crossing the river; fourteen, the Tulpehocken

creek; nine, the Manatawny creek; twelve, the Ontelaunee creek; and sixty-four, the other streams in the different sections of the county; making a total of 117.

The building of concrete bridges has latterly been encouraged by the county commissioners; for, from 1905 to 1909, they caused the erection of thirteen bridges, twelve of which were re-enforced concrete, costing together upward of $40,000. The Dauberville bridge, crossing the Schuylkill, built in 1908, is a particularly fine sample; four arches, each 75 feet, costing upward of $20,000.

PRIVATE BRIDGES.—The following private bridges were erected across the Schuylkill by individuals or stock companies, and toll was exacted until they were purchased by the county and made free:

Windsor Haven (Shoemakersville)	1862
Mohr's (Mohrsville)	1837
Althouse's (Leesport)	1835
Stoudt's Ferry (Tuckerton)	1857
Leize's	1833
Kissinger's (now Schuylkill Avenue)	1810
Bell's (at Tulpehocken)	1833
Birdsboro	1845
Monocacy	1871
Douglassville	1832

LARGEST COUNTY BRIDGES

SCHUYLKILL RIVER, 18

	Style	Length	Built		Freed
Douglassville	Wooden	340	1832		1885
Monocacy	Iron	302	1870		1887
Birdsboro	Wooden	462	1845		1886
Exeter	Iron	440	1893		1893
Poplar Neck	Wooden	504	1832		1883
Lancaster Avenue	Iron	555	1876	(1831)	1883
Penn Street	Iron	924	1884	(1815)	1883
Schuylkill Avenue	Iron	674	1892	(1810)	1892
Leize's	Wooden	236	1833		1890
Stoudt's No. 1	Wooden	240	1857		
Stoudt's No. 2	Wooden	45			
Cross Keys	Iron	354	1891		1891
Leesport	Wooden	170	1835		1886
Mohrsville	Wooden	268	1837		1886
Shoemakersville	Wooden	194	1862		1886
Bern Station	Iron	208	1896		1896
Hamburg	Wooden	202	1828		1883
Dauberville	Concrete	300	1908		

TULPEHOCKEN CREEK, 14

Bushong's	Wooden	330	
Wertz' Mill	Wooden	204	1867
Van Reed's	Wooden	144	1866
Reber's	Wooden	129	
Blue Marsh	Wooden	120	1846
Stamm's	Iron	153	1887
Speicher's	Iron	200	1878
Conrad's	Wooden	145	1839
Schaeffer's Ford	Iron	75	1889
Sunday's Mill	Iron	90	1903
Krick's Mill	Beam Deck	74	1900
Charming Forge	Wooden	186	1872
Womelsdorf	Stone Arch	153	1816
Scharff's	Concrete Arch	180	1902

MANATAWNY CREEK, 9

Egolf	Iron	141	1882
Glendale	Wooden	101	
Pine Iron Works	Wooden	154	1855
Weidner's	Iron	103	1898
Fisher's	Wooden	129	1854
Heist's	Iron	142	1878
Earlville	Wooden	130	1856
Baum's	Iron	134	1878
Griesemer's Mill	Wooden	124	

ONTELAUNEE CREEK, 12

Schlegel's	Wooden	101	1812
Wiley's	Iron	202	1883
Maiden-creek	Stone Arch	311	1854
Evansville	Tubular	165	1874
Moselem	Wooden	145	1851
Virginville	Wooden	164	
Dreibelbis	Wooden	172	1869
Lenhartsville	Wooden	182	1868
Greenawalt's	Wooden	103½	1875
Albany	Iron Pony	78	1884
Kempton	Wooden	103	1887
Trexler's	Stone Arch	161	1841

RAILROAD BRIDGES.—Thirteen substantial bridges have been erected across the river by the several railroad companies operating in the county, viz.:

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, four—one near Tuckerton—high arch, built of stone; one, of iron, at Birdsboro; and two, of iron, on "Belt Line," one above Reading and the other below.

Lebanon Valley Railroad, one, within limits of Reading, built of iron.

Berks County Railroad (now Schuylkill & Lehigh), three—one at and two below Reading, built of wood.

Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, five—one near Hamburg; one at Reading and two below; and one at Douglassville; all built of iron.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES

INDIAN PATHS.—There were paths through this section of country long before Reading was laid out. The "Schuylkill Ford" was a central point for the Indians. Nature would seem to have selected the site for the town rather than the Penns.

TULPEHOCKEN ROAD.—The earliest mention of a road in this vicinity is the road which was marked out in 1687, from the Delaware at Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, by way of this ford, and was known for many years as the "Tulpehocken road." In 1768, a road was regularly laid out from Reading to the Susquehanna, at "Fort Augusta," by way of Middletown (now Womelsdorf) and Rehrer's Tavern (now Rehrersburg), over the Blue and Broad Mountains, in pursuance of a petition from a considerable number of inhabitants of the county. The report was presented to the executive council on Jan. 19, 1769. The road began "at the east end of Penn street, in the town of Reading, and extended through the same to the banks of the river Schuyl-

kill, west 346 perches; thence south 87 degrees, west 33 perches across said river; thence four courses westwardly with a total distance of 1,457 perches to Sinking Spring Town; thence by fifteen courses, westwardly, a total distance of 2,814 perches to Second street, in Middletown (now Womelsdorf); thence across the Tulpehocken creek, and by way of John Rice's tavern and Nicholas Kinser's, northwestwardly to Godfried Rehrer's tavern (now Rehrersburg), and thence by way of Henry Derr's house to Fort Henry, and over the Blue mountain, etc., in a northwestwardly course to Fort Augusta."

Berks and Dauphin Turnpike.—Fifty years afterward, this road from Reading to Middletown, and thence westwardly through Dauphin county, became a turnpike, a company for this purpose having been incorporated in 1805, under the name of "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company." The turnpike, however, was not begun until in 1816, just after the Penn street bridge had become passable. It was finished in 1817, and it was maintained successfully for nearly ninety years. In 1905, the company voluntarily released the toll charge for use of pike by removal of toll-gates, to a point two miles west of the bridge; and it was freed to Wernersville, eight miles, in 1906 by the assessment of damages.

PLAN OF ROADS TO READING

MAIDEN-CREEK ROAD.—A road was surveyed by Samuel Lightfoot in 1745, from Francis Parvin's mill, near the mouth of the Maiden creek, southwardly to the ford, the present site of Reading, in almost a straight line about six miles in length, and confirmed in June of that year. In 1753, it was regularly laid out from Reading northwardly, and extended to Easton by commissioners from Berks and Northampton counties who were appointed by the executive council at Philadelphia.

Centre Turnpike.—A turnpike was constructed on this road from Callowhill street in Reading, over the "long hill" (at cemetery) to the mouth of the Maiden creek, and thence northwardly by way of Hamburg and Schuylkill Gap; and northwestwardly over Broad Mountain, by way of a point now Ashland, to Sunbury. A company for this purpose was incorporated in 1805, called "Centre Turnpike Company." The turnpike was completed shortly before 1812. It was operated successfully and tolls were exacted until 1885, when it was abandoned.

OLEY ROAD.—In September, 1727, a petition was presented to the court at Philadelphia for a road to extend from the "Lutheran Meeting-house" at the Tulpehocken creek to the highroad at the "Quaker Meeting-house," near George Boone's mill, in Oley. Eight years afterward, the court appointed Mordecai Lincoln, Marcus Hulings, James Thompson, Peter Robeson, Benjamin Boon and Thomas Potts to lay out this road from the highroad westwardly to the Schuylkill ford. They reported a road at June session, 1736, which began at the ford, and proceeded a little south of east, in almost a direct line, to a road called the "King's Highway." Its eastern terminus was at a point now Amityville.

Perkiomen Turnpike.—The road just mentioned was the road to Philadelphia for many years, until a road from a point near the "Black Bear Inn," by way of Bishop's Mill, to a point near Molatton church, now at Douglassville, was substituted. In 1810, a turnpike was authorized to be constructed on this latter road from Reading, by way of "White Horse Tavern" (Douglassville) and Pottsgrove, to Perkiomen Mills, at Perkiomen creek. In 1811, commissioners were named, and they immediately commenced its construction, completing it in four years at an average cost of $7,000 per mile. It was made free in 1902.

In 1822 the State held subscriptions of stock in the three turnpike companies, as follows: Berks and Dauphin, $29,000 (individual subscription $63,-905); Centre, $80,000 (individual subscription $62,000); Perkiomen, $53,000 (individual subscription $133,000). Length reported: first, 34 miles; second, 75 miles; third, 28 3-4 miles.

Oley Turnpike.—The road from the "Old Philadelphia Road," near Schwartzwald Church, to the King's Highway (Pleasantville to Amityville) was laid out and confirmed in 1755. The "Oley Turnpike" is constructed on this road from Jacksonwald eastward. The company for this superior, well-kept turnpike was incorporated in 1862. The road extends from "Black Bear Inn" to Pleasantville, ten miles, and the total cost was $50,000.

SCHUYLKILL ROAD.—A road was ordered by the court of Lancaster county in 1750 to be laid out from Chester county line, in Caernarvon township, in a northwestwardly direction to Reading. It was surveyed by George Boone, and reported in 1751. This is the road from Warwick Furnace, by way of Plow tavern and Green Tree tavern, through Union, Robeson and Cumru townships and along the western bank of the Schuylkill, to the Tulpe-

hocken road opposite Reading. It was twelve and a half miles in length.

Other Roads.—*Neversink Road,* from Reading southwardly to Flying Hill, in 1753.

Alsace Church Road, from Reading northwardly through Alsace township, in 1753.

Lancaster Road, from Reading southwestwardly through Cumru township, in 1762.

Sunbury Road, from the fork in the Schuylkill above the Blue Mountain to the fork in the Susquehanna at Sunbury—fifty-five miles, in 1770.

Bern Road, from Reading northwestwardly over the Schuylkill at a point now occupied by the Schuylkill avenue bridge, through Bern township, in 1772.

Alsace Road, from Reading eastwardly through Alsace township into Oley, to a point in the "King's Highway" (supposed to be near Friedensburg, and now called the Friedensburg road), in 1776.

Plan of Roads to Reading.—The accompanying plan will indicate in a general way how the prominent roads extended from Reading during its earlier history, and these have continued to be the chief thoroughfares for travel till now.

State Highways.—The substantial improvement of the public roads was a subject of discussion for many years, but it was not until 1905 that any special legislation was secured. The taxpayers of Berks county immediately began to show their appreciation of the State's liberality. Cumru township was the first to take practical steps by ordering the improvement of that portion of the Lancaster road from the Schuylkill river to the Three-Mile-House in Shillington, commonly called the "Three-Mile-House-Road," and it was constructed under the supervision of the State Highway Commissioner by Adam R. Leader of Reading, as the contractor, during 1905-06-07, at a total cost of $18,326; of which the county paid one-sixth and the township one-sixth. This section of road had been used a great deal for driving purposes for many years and this marked improvement increased its use. Some time before 1905 it had been improved by the expenditure of a considerable sum of money (about $500) with the assent of the township supervisors, which had been collected mostly from the drivers of speedy horses at Reading.

The next township to take up the matter successfully was Washington and in 1908 the State Department looked after the construction of a new highway from Barto to Bally and thence toward Shultzville and Shultz's grist-mill, upward of three miles. The total cost, including fine concrete bridge, was about $43,000, of which the county paid one-eighth and the township one-eighth (the reduced proportion having been caused by the amended road law of 1907).

And the third township was Amity, for the improvement of the road from Amityville, via Weavertown, to the Monocacy creek, about two miles in length. It was constructed in 1908, including a superior concrete bridge.

STAGES

The first coach in New England began its trips in 1744. The first stage line between New York and Philadelphia (then the two most populous cities in the Colonies) was established in 1756. The trip was made in three days. When the Revolution began, most of these public conveyances ceased to run, and they did not take the road till the return of peace.

The first public conveyance at Reading was a two-horse coach. It was instituted by Martin Hausman in 1789, and traveled weekly between Reading and Philadelphia for the transportation of passengers and letters. The distance was about fifty-one miles, and the passage was made in two days. The fare was two dollars, and letter carriage three pence. During that year, he transferred the established business to Alexander Eisenbeis, who operated it two years, and sold it to William Coleman. From that time onward, for nearly seventy years, without intermission, the Coleman family were prominent throughout eastern Pennsylvania for their connection with this great enterprise.

Soon after Coleman had obtained possession of this stage line, he extended it westwardly, by way of Womelsdorf and Lebanon, to Harrisburg; and northwardly, by way of Hamburg, Orwigsburg, Sharp Mountain Gap and over the Broad Mountain, to Sunbury. In 1818, the stages ran twice a week from Philadelphia to Sunbury. They left Philadelphia on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3 A. M.; arrived at Reading at 5 P. M., and lodged at Hamburg on the same days; and on the following mornings left at 3 A. M. and arrived at Sunbury on the succeeding days at 10 A. M. And they ran thrice a week from Philadelphia to Harrisburg—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; leaving Philadelphia at 4 A. M., lodging at Reading, and arriving at Harrisburg the next evening. The same order was observed in returning.

In 1820 William Coleman died. His widow carried on the stage lines for a year, when their sons John and Nicholas purchased and conducted them. In 1823, they ran weekly stages to the southwest to Lancaster, over a natural road, in length thirty-two miles; and to the northeast to Easton, over a natural road, in length fifty miles.

In 1825, Colder & Wilson ran the "mail stage" between Reading and Harrisburg three times a week. The passenger fare was 50 cents to Womelsdorf; $1 to Lebanon, and $2 to Harrisburg.

In 1826, a combination was made between the Colemans, Jacob Peters, and Colder & Co., to run a daily line of stages between Philadelphia and Harrisburg via Reading. The stages left Philadelphia daily except Monday at 4 A. M., dined at Reading, lodged at Lebanon, and proceeded to Harrisburg next morning. Returning, they left Harrisburg daily, except Tuesday, in the afternoon, lodged at Lebanon, took breakfast at Reading next morning and arrived at Philadelphia at 8 P. M. Through fare, $6; to Reading, $3.

From the beginning till 1826, the stage-coach in use was called a "steamboat"—an uncovered wagon, capable of holding twenty passengers. Then a sharp competition arose between three lines; first, the "Old Line" (Coleman's), which conveyed the mails; second, Reeside & Platt's; and third, Miltimore & Mintzer's. A new and improved stage-coach was introduced as a consequence, called the "Troy Coach." It held eleven passengers, with room for five or more on top. In 1830, the competition was full of life. The rates were reduced one-half. But the "Old Line" forced the others to withdraw. Its mail contracts were a great support and enabled it to bear the pressure. It had a hundred horses always on hand.

DECLINE OF STAGES.—The stage business continued active and profitable in the several directions from Reading till the introduction of the railways, when it was discontinued. The stage-coach could not compete with the railroad train, or horse-power with steam-power; and in this respect, as in others, the fittest and strongest survived. The discontinuance on the several lines was as follows: From Philadelphia, 1838; from Pottsville, 1842; from Harrisburg, 1858; from Allentown, 1859; from Lancaster, 1864.

The following stage lines (all carrying merchandise and passengers, and several also mail) are still operated to and from Reading to accommodate the public:

Boyertown line, via Yellow House, daily	17 miles
Friedensburg line, via Stony Creek Mills, daily	9 miles
Pleasantville line, via Oley Turnpike, tri-weekly	14 miles
Bernville line, via State Hill, daily	14 miles
Terre Hill line, via Angelica, tri-weekly	16 miles
Hummel's Store line, via Green Tree, daily	15 miles
Strausstown and Womelsdorf line, daily	12 miles
Strausstown and Hamburg line, daily	12 miles
Millersburg and Myerstown, daily	8 miles

CANALS

Great internal improvements in this country were first projected in Pennsylvania, and the enterprise of her early citizens directed public attention to the establishment of canals and turnpikes for convenient transportation. In 1690, William Penn suggested the idea of connecting the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers by means of a canal, but it was not acted upon. Seventy years afterward, this idea was again considered, and then a survey was made by David Rittenhouse and others. A course was marked out for a canal between these two rivers, but nearly seventy years more elapsed before the great scheme was realized and put into practical and successful operation.

UNION CANAL.—In 1791, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act incorporating the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company, for the purpose of connecting the two rivers by a canal, and facilitating traffic; and in 1792, another company was chartered, under the name of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, for the purpose of extending a canal from the eastern terminus of the canal mentioned at Reading, along the Schuylkill to the Delaware river at Philadelphia. These canals were to be part of a great scheme conceived by an association of enterprising individuals in order to promote internal improvements, whereby Philadelphia and Pittsburg were to be connected by water communication.

On April 2, 1811, an Act was passed to incorporate "The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania." The name was chosen because the new corporation was really a union of the old Schuylkill and Susquehanna and the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Companies. The preamble recited that those corporations had made strenuous efforts to carry out the objects of their charters, but failed. A new company was formed by the stockholders of the old corporations, but seventeen years passed before the canal was finished. The first canal-boat, which went west, left Philadelphia on March 20, 1828, by way of the Schuylkill canal to Reading, and thence by the Union canal to Middletown, arriving at the latter place on the 23d. The event was duly celebrated at Middletown. There were seventeen Union canal boats in service in July, that year, and over two hundred were in operation before the end of the year.

The length of the canal was 79½ miles, with 91 locks, 8 basins, 93 bridges, 16 dams, and 17 aqueducts. From the summit (four miles east of Lebanon) to the mouth of Tulpehocken creek the distance was 37 miles. This section of the canal was 26 feet wide at bottom, and 36 feet at water surface; depth of water, 4 feet, and width of towing path, 10 feet.

The number of locks required to overcome the fall of 310 feet was 52. The locks were faced with dressed sandstone; chambers 8½ feet wide and 75 feet long; and lifts varying from 5 to 8 feet. About 1855, the locks were enlarged to correspond with the locks of the Pennsylvania canal, from the Swatara eastwardly to Reading.

The success of this canal was dependent upon the construction of a similar canal along the Schuylkill, in order to encourage traffic from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia by way of Reading. A company had been chartered in 1815 for this purpose, which began the improvement desired, and finished it in 1825.

In 1830, the canal was extended along the western bank of the Schuylkill, three miles below Reading, to the Little Dam, having its outlet in the Big Dam, about a thousand feet farther down. But this portion was washed so badly by the freshet of 1850 that it was rendered useless, and connection was made with the Schuylkill canal at a lock near the Harrisburg bridge. At this point, about 1828, the company had constructed a dam called "Union Dam" (commonly known as "Lotz's Dam"), for the purpose of forming a connection with the Schuylkill canal; and this was the only

connection till 1855, when the canal was extended to a point opposite "Jackson's Lock," at the foot of Sixth street, where connection was afterward made.

In order to form an idea of the extent and growth of the business over this canal, soon after it was completed, the following statistics are presented:

For the week ending May 27, 1831, 80 boats passed Reading going down, 45 loaded with lumber and coal, and the others with flour, whiskey, castings, etc.; and 60 passed going up, 17 loaded with merchandise. For the week ending June 14, 1835, 125 loaded boats passed down, and 112 loaded boats passed up. Some years afterward, the tonnage and tolls were as follows:

	Tons	Tolls
1847	139,256	$91,356
1848	153,222	95,953
1849	148,332	86,800

The boats were diminutive, being only 18 tons' capacity at the opening of the canal; afterward, in 1828, increased to 23 tons; and afterward, the size was increased until 1845, when the capacity was 60 tons.

Lottery Privileges.—The amount of money raised in the course of the prosecution of the canal enterprise, between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, was enormous, not so much from the actual cost of the improvements as in the wasteful way in which the money was raised, and the amount taken from the community which did no good to the undertaking. The capital of the two companies was insufficient for the execution of the work, and the Legislature granted them power to raise money "by way of lottery." The whole amount specified in the grant was $400,000, of which the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Company was to have two-thirds, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Company one-third. This Act was passed April 17, 1795, and under it the companies exercised the privilege of issuing lottery tickets. Until 1810, the companies had realized only $60,000, a sum wholly insufficient for their purposes. They complained that their affairs "had fallen into disorder and embarrassment; that they were covered with reproach and ridicule," and that the public confidence was impaired. This led to the union of the two corporations in 1811. In the Act, the lottery privileges were renewed; and, as the company had not made much by their own management, they were empowered to sell or assign their lottery rights to any persons whom they might select. So the company leased out the lottery privileges and under this arrangement the lotteries became very successful. The managers took in large amounts of money, but the Canal Company did not have much added to their funds, and a report to the Legislature stated that the lottery managers made many millions, while the Union Canal Company got but $269,210. This caused great scandal.

An Act was passed for the suppression of lotteries in Pennsylvania after March 1, 1833, which declared that the lottery rights of the company were exhausted, and prohibited the sale of lottery tickets of any kind after Dec. 31st of that year. But, as a compensation for the privileges taken from the company, the Governor was authorized to subscribe for one thousand shares of stock on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

The lotteries of the Union Canal Company were drawn at stated periods from the gallery of the stairs in the tower of the State-house, which led to the upper chambers, and the drawings were attended by hundreds of persons.

The canal was supposed to be the only possible means of conveyance, except by the common road, long after all the companies connected with the navigation of the Schuylkill had been chartered. But the Columbia railroad, under the management of the State, began to be a rival of the Union canal in bringing produce and passengers from the Susquehanna as soon as it was finished. The movement for its establishment commenced in 1826, when a company was incorporated to build a railroad from Lancaster and Columbia to Philadelphia. The plan not proving successful, in 1828 the State authorized a survey and followed it up in after years by appropriations, under which the work was carried on. The road was finished to Lancaster in April, 1834, and opened through to Columbia in the summer of 1835. Just as soon as this means of transportation was finished, the Union Canal Company lost a large share of its business and prospects. The railroad offered a shorter route and quicker method of communication between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. The opening of the Lebanon Valley railroad from Reading to Harrisburg in 1857, through the same section of territory, proved the final and crushing blow to the Union Canal Company. From that time onward it began to decline more and more until it was finally abandoned, about 1890.

Schuylkill Canal.—The Schuylkill Canal Navigation Company was incorporated on March 8, 1815, for the purpose of transporting coal, lumber, merchandise, produce, etc., by a system of canals and slackwater navigation, by appropriating the water of the Schuylkill river from Mill creek, in Schuylkill county, to Philadelphia. The transportation of articles was then carried on over the Centre turnpike to Reading, and the Perkiomen and Germantown turnpikes to Philadelphia. Certain commissioners were named in the Act, and they were directed to open subscription books at various places in May, 1815. The par value of a share of stock was fixed at fifty dollars, and twenty-five hundred shares were to be subscribed at Reading—one-fourth of the total shares.

The first board of directors was elected at Norristown on Oct. 5, 1815. It included two members from Berks county—Lewis Reese, of Reading, and John Wiley, of Maiden-creek. Samuel Baird, of

Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), was also a member, but he soon afterward removed to Reading and practised law.

The construction of the canal was begun in 1817, and completed in 1822, from John Potts's, at the mines, to within one-half a mile of Hamburg, below the Blue Mountain. The lower section, from the Schuylkill bridge at Philadelphia to Reading, had been finished. Boats carried during 1821 over the completed portion of the canal, from the coal mines to the vicinity of Hamburg, large quantities of coal, which were deposited there and sold out by the ton to the country people from the neighborhood and for many miles distant. The unfinished portion of the canal was reported to have been completed during the year 1822; and this was the first completed navigation in the country.

The total length from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia was 105 miles (62 of canal and 43 of pools in river), with a fall of 588 feet; including 120 locks (81 above Reading and 39 below); 28 dams, 17 arched stone aqueducts, and a tunnel 450 feet long, cut through solid rock. The total cost was $1,800,000.

In 1827-28, the canal was extended to Mill creek, making the total length 108.23 miles; and, by an enlargement in 1846, the number of locks was reduced to 71, with a total fall of about 620 feet. The size of the locks was 18 by 110 feet; width of canal, 60 feet; depth of water, 6 feet. The capacity of boats was 180 tons.

The cost of transportation by land from Reading to Philadelphia was 40 cents a hundredweight; by canal it was reduced to 12½ cents. The toll on coal from Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia in 1825 was 6 cents a bushel or $1.68 a ton.

Horses or mules were not used for towing boats previous to 1826. The boats were first towed through the canals by men at the end of long tow-lines. Two men drew a boat after them by pressing their shoulders or breasts against a stick fastened crosswise to the end of the tow-line. With such locomotion, a trip from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia and back generally required six weeks. At this time there were no tow-paths along the pools of the navigation; hence the necessity for man-power.

The following statistics show the great traffic over the canal during the first five years after its completion:

Passed down Canal	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830
Barrels of flour	21,245	31,436	66,835	[1] 5,023	[1] 7,799
Tons of coal	16,767	31,630	47,284	79,973	89,984
Tons of iron ore	2,541	1,472	1,674	556	602
Tons of iron		1,533	1,853	958	1,125
Tons of whiskey	420	483	1,152	868	1,146
Total tons descending	25,561	53,782	84,133	112,704	136,531
Total tons ascending	6,843	11,719	21,329	21,800	44,254
Total tolls received	$43,108	$58,149	$87,171	$120,039	$148,165

[1] In tons.

The traffic continued to increase from year to year. In 1842, it was over 500,000 tons, and the tolls over $400,000. Ample dividends were made; and shares, which cost originally $50, were sold as high as $175, and even $180. In 1851, the total tonnage was 842,097 tons, of which there were 579,156 tons of coal; and the total toll was $285,-621. After 1861, the canal tonnage reached in some years nearly 1,400,000 tons of coal and 300,000 tons of merchandise and miscellaneous articles. The capacity of the canal was estimated at 1,800,000 tons descending, and at least 500,000 tons ascending.

The boats were from 17 to 17½ feet wide, and 100 to 101 and 102 feet long, with a maximum capacity of 190 tons.

After the year 1858, the company offered premiums for dispatch in transportation. Two boats competed energetically and proved that a trip from Port Carbon to New York and return could be made in seven days. This was regarded as an extraordinary performance. The interest taken in this contest was so great that a boat came to be loaded at the canal landings in eighteen minutes from the time the boat reached the wharf till the trip was resumed. Finally, trouble was anticipated from this rivalry and the company put an end to it. The company continued to operate this great enterprise till 1870, when they leased it to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

PACKETS.—In 1825, John and Nicholas Coleman introduced the system of running packets through the canal from Reading to Philadelphia. Trips were made three times a week. The fare was $2.50, and a trip was made in a day. The packets had no berths for sleeping purposes, but a large dining-room. Cooking was done aboard, and meals were furnished.

These packets were well patronized, and continued in successful operation till about 1832, when the increasing traffic on the canal forced them to be withdrawn. Theretofore boats, loaded and empty, would turn out or lay over for an approaching packet, which was given the right of way.

The first steamboat on the canal came from Philadelphia to Reading on Dec. 5, 1826. Twenty years afterward, a line of Steam Packets was begun between Reading and Philadelphia. The first packet arrived on Sept. 28, 1846. It was built of iron, with two Ericson propellers, 85 feet long, and 13½ feet wide. They departed from Reading every day, except Sunday, at 2 P. M., and arrived at Philadelphia the next morning. And they departed from Philadelphia and arrived at Reading on the same time. The fare was $1 a trip. But this enterprise did not continue long in operation.

RAILWAYS

The first railway in Pennsylvania was built in 1827 from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, in length nine miles. It was constructed to complete the transportation of coal from Mine Hill to Philadel-

phia. From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia a canal had been constructed shortly before by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. But the canal could not be extended to Mine Hill; so the company was compelled to build a railway to take the place of ordinary roads. Soon afterward, The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company was incorporated, and it constructed the railroad from Tamaqua to Port Clinton.

P. & R. R.—In 1833, a railroad was projected from Port Clinton *via* Reading to Philadelphia. The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company was authorized to extend its railroad to Reading, and to construct one from Reading to Philadelphia. A company was chartered on April 4, 1833, under the name of the "Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company." Twenty-seven commissioners were appointed, including George de B. Keim, Matthias S. Richards, Isaac Hiester and James Everhart, of Reading. Immediate steps were taken to construct this road. A considerable portion was finished during 1835. By December, 1837, one track of the road was completed from Reading to Pottstown. An excursion party, comprising one hundred citizens of Reading, made a trip on the 6th of December in five freight cars, temporarily fitted up with seats and drawn by five horses. It started from the depot at 9 A. M., and arrived at Pottstown in two and three quarters hours, including all stops. In returning, it left at 2 P. M. and arrived at Reading at 5 P. M. The first regular train from Reading to Pottstown ran on May 1, 1838; to Norristown, on July 16, 1838; and to Philadelphia in December, 1839. The fare was: First-class, $2.50; second-class, $2.

The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company being unable to construct the road from Port Clinton to Reading, the charter of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. was therefore extended to cover the construction and operation of a railroad from Reading to Pottsville; and notwithstanding the financial difficulties which prevailed about 1838, the project was completed within four years afterward. The first train ran over the whole line from Philadelphia to Pottsville, ninety-three miles, on Jan. 1, 1842, and the road was opened for general travel on the 10th. The second track was laid in 1843, and opened for travel in January, 1844. The distance from Reading to Philadelphia was traveled in two hours; to Pottsville in one hour and twenty minutes.

In the establishment of this great enterprise, the construction of two long tunnels is worthy of mention—one near Phoenixville, in length 1,931 feet, at a cost of $150,000; the other near Port Clinton, in length 1,606 feet, at a cost of $125,782. The latter extends through the Blue Mountain, and the depth from the surface at the top of the mountain is 119 feet. A third tunnel was constructed at Manayunk, in length 940 feet, costing $75,000. The Phoenixville and Manayunk tunnels were enlarged in 1859. A superior, large stone bridge across the Schuylkill, above Tuckerton, is also noteworthy.

The introduction of this railway immediately stimulated enterprise at Reading, and caused energy and capital to be directed toward manufacturing. The increasing tide of affairs induced people and capital to concentrate here more and more every succeeding year; and buildings multiplied rapidly to answer the demands of the increasing population. The company established its workshops here when the railway was completed, and these have grown here in capacity with the ever-increasing traffic of the road. The first large shop occupied the half block on the west side of Seventh street between Franklin and Chestnut streets, where it continued for over sixty years. Its extensive and costly shops are now situated along the northern extremity of Sixth street. Each succeeding decade found the company with more extended shops of all kinds for the manufacture of engines and cars, affording in the meantime constant employment for an ever-increasing number of workmen. The total annual income to the people of Reading from this single source during the past seventy years counts into millions of dollars, all of which contributed directly toward the substantial growth of this community, in its buildings, stores, factories, churches and schools.

The passenger station (or "depot" as it was generally called) was located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and continued there till 1874, when it was removed to the "junction" of the Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania railroads, nearly a mile to the north, called "Main Station," where a fine large building had been erected. This was done to accommodate the large passenger traffic. It is surmounted with a large and elevated clock-tower. Extensive covered platforms are constructed over the three roads, nearly a half-mile in length; eastern, 1,038 feet; northwestern, 709 feet; southwestern, 692 feet; the first being 47 feet wide, and the others 42. The passenger trains to Philadelphia and Pottsville pass through the first; those to Harrisburg and to Allentown through the second; and those to Columbia, Slatington, and Wilmington, through the third. It was begun in 1871, and completed in 1874, when the lower station was abandoned. In 1884 the company re-established the station at Franklin street.

The stations in the county are the following: Douglassville, Monocacy, Birdsboro, Exeter, Franklin Street, Reading, Tuckerton, Leesport, Mohrsville, Shoemakersville, Bern, Hamburg. The length of the railway from the southern extremity of the county to the northern is forty miles.

The train service for passengers, coal and freight over the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and its several branches, is very extensive, as will appear by the following statistics for July, 1908, at Reading:

Passenger trains	94
Coal and freight—	
Main Line	90
Lebanon Valley	65
East Penn	48
Reading & Columbia	12
Wilmington & Northern	19
Schuylkill & Lehigh	4

LEBANON VALLEY.—An Act was passed April 1, 1836, incorporating the "Lebanon Valley Railroad Company," for a railroad from Reading to Harrisburg. It required an actual subscription of four thousand shares of stock before the charter should become operative. This number could not be obtained by private subscriptions, and the project was allowed to slumber for seventeen years. In 1853, the idea was conceived that Lebanon and Reading, as municipal organizations, should encourage the enterprise by a large subscription of the stock, the former, two thousand shares, and the latter, six thousand.

A supplementary Act was accordingly passed on April 5, 1853, with a provision that the subject of a subscription be submitted to the taxables of the respective places. The city councils of Reading discussed this subject on May 11, 1853, and ordered an election to be held on June 15th following. This election was to decide for or against a subscription of four thousand shares, amounting to $200,000. The result of the election was 1,658 for subscription, and 682 against. The election having terminated favorably, certain taxables applied to the Supreme court for an injunction, but it was refused. The subscription by the city councils was made, and in payment thereof city bonds were issued amounting to $200,000. During the completion of the road an Act was passed, May 5, 1857, to authorize the consolidation of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, upon first obtaining consent of the stockholders. The city councils approved of the consolidation, especially upon having been assured by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company that the city bonds would be returned and that its company would assume the subscription of four thousand shares. The road was completed, the consolidation effected, and the city bonds were returned.

Trains began to run to Lebanon in June, 1857; and to Harrisburg in January, 1858. Length of this railroad in the county, sixteen miles; with the following stations: Sinking Spring, Wernersville, Robesonia, Womelsdorf.

EAST PENN.—On March 9, 1856, an Act was passed incorporating the "Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company," for a railroad from the junction of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Lebanon Valley railroads at Reading, to the Lehigh Valley railroad at Allentown. The title of the company was changed to "East Pennsylvania Railroad Company," by Act passed April 21, 1857. The construction of the roadway began in June following. The first ground was broken at a spot, now the highest point of the cut, a short distance north of Temple station, on June 11, 1857; and it was prosecuted with energy for two years. The last spike was driven on April 20, 1859, and the completion was signalized by a demonstration at Temple on May 11th. On that day, trains began to run between Reading and Allentown Junction, a distance of thirty-six miles. It was leased to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. in May, 1869, by which it has been operated since.

The length of the railroad in the county is twenty-three miles, with the following stations: Temple, Blandon, Fleetwood, Lyons, Bowers, Topton, Mertztown, Shamrock.

READING & COLUMBIA.—Whilst the Lebanon Valley and East Penn railroads were being constructed, the subject of extending a railroad from Sinking Spring (a station on the former) to Columbia was discussed with earnestness. In this behalf an Act was passed on May 19, 1857, incorporating the "Reading & Columbia Railroad Company," and naming fifteen commissioners. The first project was to extend the road from a point in Reading; but in 1861 an Act was passed authorizing a connection to be made with the former railroad at any point between Reading and Sinking Spring. Numerous meetings were held at Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia and Reading, and reports pertaining to the business which the territory would afford were made to encourage the construction of the road; and these eventually terminated in its successful completion in March, 1864, from Sinking Spring to Columbia, a distance of forty miles. The first passenger train ran in May, 1864. The length of the railroad in the county is five miles, with two stations, Fritztown and Vinemont.

WILMINGTON & NORTHERN.—A railroad was also encouraged through the southern section of Berks county, by inhabitants of Robeson, Union and Caernarvon townships, and they obtained an Act on April 20, 1864. The road was to extend from a point on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, at or near Birdsboro, by the most available route, to any railroad built in Chester county. The incorporated body was named Berks and Chester Railroad Company; and the company was authorized to construct branch railroads not exceeding nine miles in length. In 1866, authority was given to connect the road with the Delaware and Pennsylvania State Line railroad, and effect a consolidation with this company under the name of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad Company. The name was subsequently changed to Wilmington & Northern Railroad Company. The road was opened for travel as follows: From Wilmington to Coatesville, thirty-three miles, in December, 1869; to Birdsboro, sixty-three miles, in June, 1870; and to Reading, seventy-two miles, in February, 1874. It was constructed to a point in Poplar Neck, and the road from that point was extended through Reading by the Berks County Railroad Company.

The passenger station of the company at Reading was for a time at the southwest corner of Second and Cherry streets. In 1882 the company effected an arrangement to run its trains to and from the station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; and in 1902 the road was leased to the latter company.

The following stations are in the county: Birdsboro, White Bear, Geigertown, Joanna. The passenger station at Birdsboro is a handsome structure. Length in county, twenty miles.

West Reading.—The manufacturers situated along the Schuylkill canal secured an Act on March 20, 1860, to construct a railroad from the Lebanon Valley railroad at Fourth street to a point on Canal street near the gas works, and to organize a company under the name of West Reading Railroad Company. The road was constructed, in length nearly two miles, and opened for traffic in 1863. This company operated it for ten years, and then transferred it to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., by which company it has been used since, as a branch road in delivering and receiving freight.

Colebrookdale.—In March, 1865, a railroad was constructed from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Pottstown to Boyertown and a company was incorporated under the name of "Colebrookdale Railroad Company." The road was constructed to Barto, a distance of nearly thirteen miles, and opened to travel in November, 1869.

The stations in the county are Manatawny, Ironstone, Colebrookdale, Boyertown, Bechtelsville, Barto. It was leased to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company on Jan. 1, 1870, for twenty years, which lease was renewed.

Kutztown Branch.—In 1854 a company was incorporated under the name of the Allentown Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Allentown to the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at any point between Reading and Port Clinton; and if this railroad should not be extended by way of Kutztown, a branch should be constructed to that place. Subsequently a section of the road was constructed from Topton to Kutztown, in length four and a half miles, and opened for travel in January, 1870. It has been operated since by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company under a lease.

Schuylkill & Lehigh.—In March, 1871, a company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad from a point on the Wilmington & Northern railroad, at or near Birdsboro, through Reading, to connect with any railroad or railroads in the county of Lehigh; commissioners were appointed and a company was created by the name of "Berks County Railroad Company," and it was constructed from the "Cut" in "Poplar Neck," through Reading, by way of the Maiden creek, to Slatington, where connection was made with the Lehigh Valley railroad, a total length of forty-five miles. The road was opened for travel in July, 1874. Shortly afterward, the road was sold and a reorganization effected under the name of "Berks & Lehigh Railroad Company"; and subsequently this name was changed to "Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad Company." The road is carried on by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company under a lease. The length of the road in the county is twenty-four miles, and the stations are Maidencreek, Evansville, Moselem, Virginville, Lenhartsville, Kempton.

Belt Line.—For a number of years the increasing traffic on the main line of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad rendered its passage through Reading more and more difficult to handle, and finally, in 1900, the management determined to relieve the great congestion which extended from the "Walnut street Cut" northward several miles, by constructing a "Belt Line" around Reading; which started at a point called the "Junction," in Muhlenberg township, about a mile north of the main station at Reading, thence crossing the river and passing through Bern, Spring and Cumru townships, and ending in the main line about two miles south of Reading. It was opened for traffic in 1902.

Signal Service.—From the beginning of the service on the P. & R. railroad the company maintained along the main line a number of "signal towers" for the purpose of notifying the trainmen as to the situation and movement of the trains; then the "Hall block system" was introduced, as a more reliable system, and it has proved very useful and satisfactory.

Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley.—The Phoenixville, Pottstown & Reading Railroad Company was incorporated on Sept. 30, 1882, for operating a railroad from Phoenixville to Reading, by way of Pottstown; and on the same day, the Philadelphia, Norristown & Phoenixville Railroad Company was incorporated for operating a railroad from Philadelphia to Phoenixville. On May 1, 1883, these two companies were consolidated, under the name of Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, and a month afterward a lease was effected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter company then constructed the railroad from Philadelphia to Reading, by way of Norristown and Phoenixville, during 1883 and 1884, opening it to Reading on Nov. 15, 1884. In the course of its construction the company erected four substantial bridges across the Schuylkill within the county—Douglassville, Poplar Neck, Little Dam, and Reading—and three handsome passenger stations: Douglassville, Birdsboro, Reading.

The length of this railroad from Reading to the Montgomery county line is fourteen miles.

The Penn street bridge stood in the way of improvements by this company at the foot of Penn street, and, in pursuance of a proposition by this company to substitute a superior iron bridge in its place, at a cost of $100,000, provided the county of Berks contributed $33,000, the old wooden bridge was removed and the present handsome iron bridge was erected during the years 1884 and 1885.

The Reading & Pottsville Railroad Company was incorporated afterward for operating a railroad from Reading to Pottsville, by way of Hamburg and Port Clinton, and this was constructed during 1884 and 1885, as a continuation of the railroad from Philadelphia to the coal regions. It was opened to Hamburg on Dec. 7, 1885, and in 1886 to Pottsville. On Dec. 1, 1885, this road was also leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The company erected a fine station at Hamburg. The length of the railroad northward from Reading to the Schuylkill county line is twenty miles; and the total length in the county is thirty-four miles. A fifth bridge was constructed obliquely across the Schuylkill river at Hamburg.

Electric Railways.—Street railways began to be laid down in Reading in 1874, but a number of years elapsed before they were operated successfully. The first extensions of the system were made into the surrounding country districts as follows:

To the Black Bear Inn and Stony Creek in 1890; and an extension was made from a point near the latter place to Boyertown in 1902, by way of Jacksonwald, Oley Line, Friedensburg and Shanesville; and an extension from Black Bear Inn to Birdsboro in 1904 by way of Seyfert and Gibraltar.

To Shillington and Mohnsville (now Mohnton) in 1890; and an extension to Adamstown was constructed in 1894.

To Womelsdorf, on the bed of the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, in 1894.

To Temple in 1902; which was extended to Kutztown in 1904. A line had been extended from Allentown to Kutztown in 1898 and operated to that point. When the connection was made in 1904, through travel was effected from Reading to Allentown; and this route then began to be utilized for cheap Sunday excursions to New York in the summer season.

These suburban lines opened travel to all points surrounding Reading, excepting to Hamburg to the north, and to Bernville, Rehrersburg and Millersburg to the northwest. The former point is reached conveniently by two steam railways, but the latter can still only be reached by stage lines or by private conveyance.

The extension of these lines from Reading has encouraged building operations and the development of suburban towns to a remarkable degree, more especially since 1900. This is apparent at Hyde Park to the north; at Wyomissing to the west; at Oakbrook and Shillington to the southwest; and at Mt. Penn and Esterly to the southeast.

Additional lines are in contemplation: from Womelsdorf to Myerstown, westward; from Temple to Hamburg, northward; and from Lyons to Topton and Emaus, northward.

A line was completed in 1908 from Pottstown to Boyertown via Ringing Rocks Park and Gilbertsville.

POST-OFFICES

The postal department of the public service is classed with the internal improvements of the county. The first attempt to systematize and regulate postal communication in the American Colonies was made by the British government in 1660; and this subject received the attention of William Penn shortly after his arrival in Pennsylvania, he having, in July, 1683, issued an order for the establishment of a post-office at Philadelphia. The postal facilities in that early period were only such as were afforded by personal accommodation among the colonists. In 1692, the rate of postage to and from Philadelphia, within a radius of eighty miles, was fourpence-halfpenny.

The office of Postmaster-General for America was created by Parliament in 1704. In 1737, Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, and in 1753, deputy postmaster-general. The delivery of letters by the penny post began in 1753; and also the practice of advertising unclaimed letters which remained in the office at Philadelphia.

In 1774 Franklin became obnoxious to the British government, and he was therefore dismissed. This caused private arrangements to be made for carrying letters, and in 1775, the Colonies established their own postal department, and on July 26th Franklin was unanimously chosen postmaster-general. This was an important action in connection with the movement for independence. In 1792, rates of postage were established, which remained unchanged for over fifty years.

Reading Office Established.—The first post-office in the county was established at Reading on March 20, 1793. The department had been in practical existence for nearly twenty years. The population here was large and business transactions were numerous, but correspondence was limited. Letters had been carried for several years previously by a stage line to Philadelphia and to Harrisburg, at the rate of threepence postage; and about the year 1800 they began to be carried to Sunbury once a week on horseback, and to Lancaster and Easton once a week in a private two-horse carriage. After the stage-coach had become a fixed mode of transportation for people and light articles of merchandise, at regular intervals, postal matter began to be carried by it from place to place.

The mails were carried by stages till the introduction of the railways; then passenger trains were substituted.

Stamps.—No postage stamps were issued by the national government till August, 1847, when two denominations were issued—five-cent and ten-cent. The idea of using postage stamps was first suggested in 1841. Previously, postage had been collected entirely in money; and in all cases, pre-payment was optional. The two denominations mentioned continued in use four years; then new denominations for one cent and three cents appeared, and shortly afterward others for five, ten, twelve,

twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. In 1861 this series was called in by the postmaster-general, and a new series issued. On July 1, 1863, the first two-cent stamp appeared; which was to accommodate local postage. In 1869 a new series was issued, of the denominations of one, two, three, five, six, ten, fifteen, thirty and ninety cents; and a year afterward, the following designs were adopted for these stamps: One-cent, Franklin; two-cent, Jackson; three-cent, Washington; five-cent, Jackson; six-cent, Lincoln; ten-cent, Jefferson; fifteen-cent, Webster; thirty-cent, Hamilton; ninety-cent, Perry. Designs of persons on stamps in honor of distinguished representative men of our country had been in use from their first introduction, particularly of Franklin and Washington.

POST-OFFICES OF COUNTY.—The following post-offices have been established in the county. They are arranged in the order of their priority.

No.	Name	Established
1.	Reading	March 20, 1793
2.	Hamburg	July 1, 1798
3.	Kutztown	July 1, 1805
4.	Morgantown	Jan. 1, 1806
5.	Womelsdorf	July 1, 1807
6.	Rehrersburg	May 27, 1818
7.	Longswamp	April 18, 1822
8.	Blandon	Nov. 2, 1825
9.	Klinesville	Dec. 16, 1825
10.	Bethel	Dec. 21, 1827
11.	Brower	Jan. 7, 1828
12.	Dale	Jan. 25, 1828
13.	Colebrookdale	Feb. 4, 1828
14.	Boyertown	Feb. 14, 1828
15.	Oley	March 14, 1828
16.	Brumfield	March 27, 1828
17.	Geiger's Mill	March 27, 1828
18.	New Jerusalem	May 26, 1828
19.	Douglassville	March 3, 1829
20.	Grimville	Jan. 14, 1830
21.	Shartlesville	Feb. 9, 1830
22.	Hereford	March 6, 1830
23.	Joanna Furnace	Dec. 29, 1830
24.	Sinking Spring	June 25, 1831
25.	Stouchsburg	March 22, 1832
26.	Bernville	Aug. 16, 1832
27.	Shoemakersville	Jan. 14, 1833
28.	Pikeville	March 12, 1834
29.	Pricetown	Feb. 6, 1835
30.	Lobachsville	April 10, 1835
31.	Baumstown	Dec. 21, 1835
32.	Mohrsville	May 10, 1836
33.	Gibraltar	June 16, 1836
34.	Tuckerton	Jan. 26, 1838
35.	Earlville	Aug. 2, 1838
36.	Molltown	Aug. 30, 1839
37.	Virginville	Aug. 30, 1839
38.	Lower Bern	June 12, 1841
39.	Albany	Dec. 23, 1845
40.	Moselem Springs	Jan. 14, 1846
41.	Stonersville	Jan. 18, 1847
42.	Monterey	May 19, 1847
43.	Strausstown	Nov. 18, 1847
44.	Robesonia Furnace	Feb. 28, 1849
45.	Crosskill Mills	Oct. 16, 1849
46.	Siesholtzville	Nov. 8, 1849
47.	Tulpehocken	March 19, 1850
48.	Clayton	June 21, 1850
49.	Birdsboro	Jan. 6, 1851
50.	Leesport	Jan. 21, 1851
51.	Manatawny	March 19, 1851
52.	Spangsville	Sept. 19, 1851
53.	Fleetwood	Feb. 16, 1852
54.	Leinbach's	Feb. 16, 1852
55.	Beckersville	Feb. 18, 1852
56.	Host	April 22, 1852
57.	Bechtelsville	May 7, 1852
58.	Greshville	Feb. 10, 1853
59.	Dryville	May 3, 1853
60.	Wernersville	May 3, 1853
61.	Fredericksville	Aug. 20, 1853
62.	Landis' Store	Aug. 20, 1853
63.	Maxatawny	Nov. 5, 1853
64.	Mount Aetna	Oct. 2, 1854
65.	Lenhartsville	Dec. 11, 1854
66.	Gouglersville	July 16, 1855
67.	Monocacy	Jan. 29, 1856
68.	Knauer's	March 3, 1856
69.	Moselem	July 8, 1856
70.	South Evansville	July 8, 1856
71.	Windsor Castle	July 18, 1856
72.	Wintersville	July 10, 1857
73.	Temple	July 20, 1857
74.	Mohn's Store*	Nov. 6, 1857
75.	Mertztown	Dec. 8, 1857
76.	Cumru	March 6, 1858
77.	Kirbyville	Oct. 31, 1859
78.	Bower's Station	June 25, 1860
79.	Lyons Station	Oct. 25, 1860
80.	Topton	Aug. 29, 1861
81.	Exeter	Dec. 25, 1861
82.	Maiden Creek	April 18, 1862
83.	Eagle Point	Aug. 14, 1862
84.	Fritztown	Nov. 12, 1862
85.	Alsace	Feb. 12, 1863
86.	Upper Bern	Aug. 28, 1863
87.	Hill Church	May 27, 1864
88.	North Heidelberg	June 22, 1864
89.	Lower Heidelberg	July 1, 1864
90.	Krick's Mill	Sept. 11, 1865
91.	Hiester's Mill	Dec. 2, 1865
92.	Yellow House	May 9, 1866
93.	Mountain	Sept. 19, 1866
94.	Shanesville	May 2, 1867
95.	Centreport	June 11, 1868
96.	Stony Run	Jan. 11, 1869
97.	Scarlet Mill	Aug. 4, 1869
98.	Hummel's Store	Sept. 29, 1869
99.	Griesemersville	June 29, 1870
100.	Lime-Kiln	June 29, 1870
101.	Jacksonwald	Nov. 11, 1870
102.	Pine Iron Works	Feb. 24, 1871
103.	Little Oley	April 21, 1871
104.	Monocacy Station	May 13, 1872
105.	West Leesport	Sept. 30, 1872
106.	Huff's Church	March 2, 1874
107.	Trexler	Nov. 9, 1874
108.	East Berkley	March 12, 1875
109.	Bern	May 23, 1878
110.	Cacoosing	June 6, 1878
111.	Stony Creek Mills	May 20, 1879
112.	Meckville	Dec. 17, 1879
113.	Berks	Dec. 23, 1879
114.	Vinemont	April 19, 1880
115.	Garfield	June 25, 1880
116.	Kempton	May 17, 1881
117.	Barto	March 16, 1882
118.	Angelica	May 22, 1882
119.	Eckville	Sept. 8, 1882
120.	New Berlinville	Feb. 23, 1883
121.	Bally	Aug. 7, 1883
122.	Schweyers	April 14, 1884
123.	Shamrock Station	May 14, 1884
124.	Schubert	June 6, 1884

*Changed to Mohnton Aug. 9, 1906.

125.	Shillington	July 14, 1884
126.	Lorah	Dec. 5, 1884
127.	Athol	Jan. 6, 1885
128.	Walter's Park	March 3, 1885
129.	Krumville	July 7, 1885
130.	Calcium	July 7, 1885
131.	Robesonia	Jan. 15, 1886
132.	Schofer	Feb. 26, 1886
133.	Obold	April 20, 1886
134.	Eshbach	May 3, 1886
135.	Dreibelbis	June 10, 1886
136.	Scull Hill	Aug. 30, 1887
137.	Dengler's*	Nov. 19, 1887
138.	Hancock	March 3, 1888
139.	Strause	Aug. 28, 1900
140.	Greenawalt	March 20, 1903

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.—The following 58 rural free delivery routes were established in Berks county from 1900 until Dec. 1, 1908, the first having been established at Hamburg in the extreme northern part of the county, Sept. 1, 1900, and their arrangement being set forth in the order of priority:

Office	Routes	Established
Hamburg	2	Sept. 1, 1900
Reading	1	Oct. 1, 1901
Douglassville	4	Feb. 2, 1903
Fleetwood	1	July 1, 1903
Bechtelsville	2	July 1, 1903
Shoemakersville	1	July 1, 1903
Hamburg	2	Sept. 1, 1903
Boyertown	1	Oct. 15, 1903
Kutztown	1	April 1, 1904
Robesonia	2	April 1, 1904
Birdsboro	2	May 2, 1904
Sinking Spring	3	Sept. 1, 1904
Reading	1	Oct. 15, 1904
Geiger's Mills	1	Nov. 1, 1904
Blandon	1	Nov. 15, 1904
Fleetwood	1	Nov. 15, 1904
Leesport	1	Nov. 15, 1904
Shoemakersville	1	Nov. 15, 1904
Temple	1	Nov. 15, 1904
Mertztown	1	Dec. 1, 1904
Boyertown	1	Jan. 2, 1905
Stouchsburg	1	Jan. 16, 1905
Wernersville	2	Jan. 15, 1905
Kutztown	4	Feb. 1, 1905
Barto	2	Feb. 15, 1905
Mertztown	1	Feb. 15, 1905
West Leesport	1	Feb. 15, 1905
Oley	3	April 15, 1905
Bernville	1	May 1, 1905
Kempton	2	May 1, 1905
Mohnsville	1	May 15, 1905
Oley	1	May 15, 1905
Geiger's Mills	1	May 23, 1905
Mohrsville	1	Aug. 1, 1905
Bernville	1	Oct. 16, 1905
Mohnsville	1	Nov. 1, 1905
Virginville	1	Nov. 15, 1905
Bethel	1	Dec. 1, 1905
Stony Creek Mills	1	Nov. 1, 1906
Lenhartsville	1	April 16, 1907

The following fifty offices have been discontinued since 1900 as a direct result of introducing the rural free delivery:

POST-OFFICES DISCONTINUED

Office	Date
Alleghenyville	Oct. 31, 1905
Alliance	Oct. 13, 1905

* Changed to Mount Penn, December 11, 1903.

Angelica	May 31, 1905
Basket	May 31, 1905
Baumstown	April 30, 1904
Beckersville	Oct. 31, 1906
Brower	Jan. 31, 1903
Brumfieldville	Aug. 15, 1906
Cacoosing	Oct. 31, 1902
Cross-kill Mills	June 15, 1905
Dale	Dec. 14, 1903
Dreibelbis	Nov. 30, 1905
Eagle Point	March 31, 1904
East Berkley	April 30, 1908
Eshbach	Feb. 28, 1907
Freeman	June 15, 1905
Gablesville	Aug. 15, 1906
Garfield	Jan. 31, 1907
Gouglersville	Jan. 14, 1906
Greenawalt	April 29, 1905
Greshville	Aug. 15, 1906
Grill	Jan. 31, 1907
Harlem	Nov. 14, 1904
Huffs Church	Oct. 31, 1906
Kirbyville	June 30, 1903
Knauer's	Oct. 31, 1905
Leinbach's	Jan. 31, 1907
Lesher	Jan. 15, 1906
Liscum	Feb. 15, 1905
Lobachsville	June 30, 1906
Lorah	Jan. 31, 1907
Lower Heidelberg	Jan. 31, 1907
Moselem	Dec. 14, 1907
Moselem Springs	May 31, 1908
North Heidelberg	Jan. 31, 1907
Oakbrook	Oct. 31, 1906
Obold	Oct. 15, 1907
Passmore	March 31, 1908
Pikeville	June 30, 1906
Pricetown	June 30, 1905
Schubert	Nov. 30, 1905
Schweyers	Nov. 30, 1904
Scull Hill	Oct. 14, 1905
South Evansville	Jan. 31, 1907
Stonetown	April 1, 1904
Strausstown	April 30, 1907
Tuckerton	June 15, 1905
Upper Bern	Sept. 29, 1906
Windsor Castle	May 31, 1906
Wintersville	Jan. 14, 1905

MAIL OF DISCONTINUED OFFICES

The mail formerly addressed to the following discontinued post-offices, is sent as follows:

Alsace mail to	Oley
Angelica mail to	Mohnton
Baumstown mail to	Birdsboro
Beckersville mail to	Geiger's Mills
Brower mail to	Douglassville
Brumfieldville mail to	Douglassville
Cacoosing mail to	Sinking Spring
Colebrookdale mail to	Pottstown
Crosskill Mills mail to	Myerstown
Cumru mail to	Shillington
Dale mail to	Barto
Eagle Point mail to	Kutztown
East Berkley mail to	Blandon
Eckville mail to	Albany
Exeter mail to	Lorane
Garfield mail to	Bernville
Gouglersville mail to	Reinholds
Greshville mail to	Boyertown
Heidelberg Lower mail to	Wernersville
Heidelberg North mail to	Robesonia
Hiester's Mill mail to	Robesonia
Kirbyville mail to	Fleetwood

Knauer's mail to ..... Mohnton
Leinbach's mail to ..... Reading R. F. D. No. 2
Lobachsville mail to ..... Oley
Longswamp mail to ..... Mertztown
Lorah mail to ..... Sinking Spring
Lower Bern mail to ..... Robesonia
Obold mail to ..... Robesonia
Pikeville mail to ..... Oley
Pricetown mail to ..... Fleetwood
Schweyers mail to ..... Mertztown
Siesholtzville mail to ..... Alburtis
South Evansville mail to ..... West Leesport
Stonetown mail to ..... Birdsboro
Strause mail to ..... West Leesport
Tuckerton mail to ..... Reading R. F. D. No. 2
Upper Bern mail to ..... Hamburg
Windsor Castle mail to ..... Hamburg
Wintersville mail to ..... Richland

OFFICES IN COUNTY

The following offices were in Berks county in January, 1909. The figures after post-offices denote number of rural free delivery routes running from that office.

Albany
Athol
Bally
Barto—2
Bechtelsville—2
Berks
Berne
Bernharts
Bernville—2
Bethel—1
Birdsboro—2
Blandon—1
Bowers Station
Boyertown
Calcium
Centreport
Chapel
Clayton
Dauberville
Douglassville—4
Dryville
Earlville
Esterly
Fleetwood—2
Fredericksville
Fritztown
Geiger's Mills—3
Gibraltar
Griesemersville
Grimville
Hamburg—4
Hancock
Hereford
Hill Church
Host
Hummel's Store
Jacksonwald
Joanna
Kempton—2
Klinesville
Krick's Mill
Krumsville
Kutztown
Landis Store
Leesport—1
Lenhartsville
Limekiln
Little Oley
Lorane
Lyons Station
Maiden-creek
Manatawny
Maxatawny
Meckville
Mertztown—2
Mohnton—2
Mohrsville—1
Molltown
Monocacy
Monocacy Station
Montello
Monterey
Morgantown
Mount Aetna
Mountain
Mountain Sunset
Mount Penn
New Berlinville
New Jerusalem
Oley—4
Pine Iron Works
Plowville
Reading—2
Rehrersburg
Robesonia—2
Ryeland
Scarletts Mill
Schofer
Siesholtzville
Shamrock Station
Shanesville
Shartlesville
Shillington
Shoemakersville—2
Sinking Spring—3
Spangsville
Stonersville
Stony Creek Mills—1
Stony Run
Stouchsburg—1
Strausstown
Temple—1
Topton
Trexler
Vinemont
Virginville—1
Walter's Park
Wernersville—2
West Leesport—1
West Reading
Womelsdorf
Wyomissing
Yellow House

TELEGRAPH

In 1844, the telegraph was successfully introduced for the transmission of messages by electricity. The first message was sent through a wire elevated on poles between Washington and Baltimore, May 27, 1844. Congress had (in March previously) appropriated $30,000 to Prof. Morse for experiments with his instrument, to demonstrate the practicability of his invention.

P. R. & P. T. Co.—A company was incorporated under the name of Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Telegraph Company, by an Act passed March 15, 1847, for the purpose of making, using and maintaining telegraph lines between Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville, and commissioners were appointed to effect its organization. This company was organized in April, and the telegraph line was successfully established shortly afterward. Communication was completed between Philadelphia and Reading on May 10, 1847; and the first message forwarded to Reading related to the Mexican war. The line has been maintained successfully ever since.

Upon the construction and operation of the several railroads running from Reading, telegraph lines were extended to Harrisburg, Allentown, Columbia, Lancaster, Slatington, and Wilmington.

Western Union.—The American Telegraph Company introduced a line of telegraph here in 1863; and, in 1865, the Western Union Telegraph Company. These two then formed a union; and the lines have been operated since under the latter name. In 1879, this company and the Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Telegraph Company effected an arrangement for co-operation; since then they have conducted their lines together.

Lehigh.—The Lehigh Telegraph Company was organized at Allentown, and opened an office at Reading in September, 1880. It formed a connection with the principal cities in the United States through the American Union Telegraph Company, but this connection was continued only for a year and a half, when it was changed to the "Mutual Union" for an equal period, and it was operated under this name till January, 1884, when its lines, etc., were transferred to the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. This company has been operating the lines under the name of the United Lines Telegraph Company, by which it is known throughout the country. At Reading it is known as the "Postal."

TELEPHONE

Pennsylvania.—The telephone was introduced at Reading by Henry W. Spang, in October, 1879. He organized a system of communication in the city and carried it on successfully until November, 1880, when he formed a stock company for maintaining lines and exchanges in Berks, Montgomery, Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, under the name

of East Pennsylvania Telephone Company. This company then extended the system, making connection with Pottstown, Pottsville, and Lebanon; set up an increased number of instruments, and operated it successfully until Jan 1, 1883, when the entire business, including wires and instruments, was transferred to the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, a similar organization, which had extended its lines to Lebanon from Harrisburg. The latter company has since conducted the business very successfully. The extent of its system in the county until March, 1909, is shown in the following particulars:

Miles of wire in county, 7,720 (of which 6,200 are in Reading).
Instruments in county, 3,776 (of which 3,332 are in Reading).
Operators, 45; employees, 115.
Estimated daily calls, 25,000.

CONSOLIDATED.—The Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in August, 1901, and by June, 1902, the plant was established in Berks county with a "central exchange" at Reading. In February, 1909, lines radiated from the exchange for a distance of forty miles from Reading, touching all the small towns and villages in the county; and the toll system had connections covering a radius of several hundred miles to all points in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia, and also to many points in New York and Ohio. The subscribers in Berks county numbered 3,200. In the system at Reading, there were then 1,161 miles of wire; underground in multiple duct conduits, more especially in the central parts of the city, 34 miles.

OIL PIPE LINES

The National Transit Company constructed a pipe line, for the purpose of conveying petroleum, in the fall of 1897 from Millway, in Lancaster county, through the lower end of Berks county by way of Maple-Grove school-house, White-Bear Station, Douglassville Station, and Maxatawny Station, to a place called Centre Bridge on the east bank of the Delaware river in Bucks county, fifteen miles north of Trenton. The line was constructed from the oil fields of northern Pennsylvania, which connected with lines conveying oil from West Virginia.

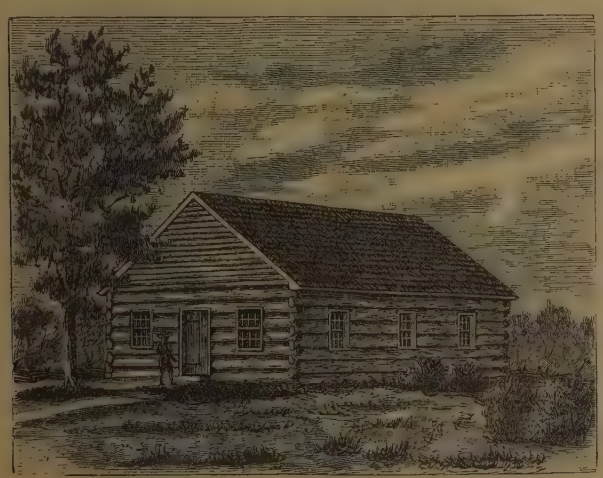
In the fall of 1908 a similar line was constructed by A. C. Bedford across the central section of Berks county from the pumping station near Myerstown to a pumping station located at Barto, near the railroad station, private persons purchasing the right of way presumably in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. The capacity of this line is about 20,000 gallons a day. It is a continuation of the line from the oil fields in Illinois, which enters Pennsylvania near Negley, in Ohio, and passes a point south of Altoona and Duncannon to Myerstown, and from Barto by way of Quakertown to Centre Bridge; from which point it is pumped by way of other pipe lines to the seaboard, where it is refined.

CHAPTER III—EDUCATION IN COUNTY

RELIGION

The spirit of religion was manifested by the first inhabitants from the very beginning of their settlements in this section of Pennsylvania. They did not erect churches immediately because they were obliged to look after the erection of homes for themselves and barns for their stock and products, and to get the soil in proper condition for cultivation. Naturally, this required some years and until they secured churches of their own, they traveled long distances toward Philadelphia for the purpose of attending worship. Funerals were necessarily conducted in their homes, and burials were made in small lots of ground set apart in the far corner of an adjoining field.

By studying the time of the erection of the churches in the several sections of the county, it is apparent that the subject of religion occupied a great deal of public attention, and that the feeling was general. Members of the Lutheran denomination erected the first church in the county, a small church in the southerly end of Amity township near the Schuylkill river, about 1703, having been Swedes; and members of the Friends' Society established the next church, locating it in the extreme upper end of the township, about 1725.



FIRST CHURCH IN COUNTY

The territory lying between the South Mountain and North (or Blue) Mountain ranges was not yet released by the Indians. Nevertheless, the settlers in the Tulpehocken section, being Lutherans from the Palatinate, established a church along the Tulpehocken creek at the western end of the main thoroughfare. This was also about 1725. Accordingly, three churches were established in this part of the Province until 1725.

During the next twenty-five years, thirty-five additional churches were established by different denominations. So that by the time the county was erected, in 1752, there were altogether thirty-eight churches within its borders, south of the Blue Mountain. There was also one beyond the mountain (the "Red Church"), settlers having ventured into that region of territory. Their distribution in the several sections was as follows:

Sections	Lutheran	Reformed	L. and R. (Union)	Friends	Baptist	Dunkard	Episcopal	Moravian	Roman Catholic	Mennonite
Manatawny	4		2	2		1		1	1	1
Ontelaunee	2	1	2	1						
Tulpehocken	3	4	4	1		2		2		
Schuylkill				1	2		1			
	9	5	8	5	2	3	1	3	1	1

This table reveals the fact that the religious influence in this large area of territory, about thirty miles square, was mostly directed by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations; and this was so in all the sections in about the same proportions excepting the Schuylkill section, where there was no Lutheran nor Reformed congregation at all until 1765. This controlling influence has been continued throughout the county from that time until now, not only in the country districts but also in the city of Reading and the boroughs.

In the next twenty-five years, until the Revolution broke out in 1775, fifteen additional churches were established as follows:

East of the Schuylkill river, 2 Lutheran, 4 Reformed, 4 Union, and 1 Episcopal (at Reading); and west of the river, 1 Lutheran and 3 Union.

The Molatton Lutheran Church in Amity had become Episcopal in 1765.

At that time, there were in the county 53 churches.

DENOMINATIONS DESCRIBED

LUTHERAN.—Immediately after Penn had arrived in Pennsylvania, a number of Germans immigrated to the province and among them there were Lutherans. The tide of their immigration began in earnest in 1710. Then about three thousand immigrants, chiefly Lutherans, settled in New York, having been encouraged to do so by Queen Anne, after leaving the Palatinate on account of religious intolerance, and arriving in England. In 1713, one hundred and fifty families settled in Schoharie, New York, some of which ten years afterward came to Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania. In 1727, a large number of them came into Pennsylvania from various

parts of Germany, chiefly from the Palatinate; and it is believed that many of these settled in this section of territory, along the Manatawny and Tulpehocken creeks.

The Lutheran religion existed in the county, both with the Swedes and Germans to the east of the Schuylkill and also with the Germans to the west. Many of the Germans were adherents of the Reformed religion. The churches built by these denominations were mostly "union" churches. In nearly every instance the members of the two denominations united in bearing the cost jointly,—having appointed separate committees to co-operate in conducting the building operations. And the church services alternated every two Sundays.

The harmony between these denominations in such a peculiar and jealous matter as religion displayed the singular excellence and liberality of the Germans. These people were alike in general affairs, dress, speech, labor, manners and customs; and a difference in their religious notions did not develop any antagonism between them. Indeed, the one denomination frequently visited the church services of the other denomination.

The earliest Lutheran ministers who preached in this territory before the Revolution were Gerhart Henckel, —— Van Dueren, Casper Stoever, Casper Leutbecker, J. Philip Meurer, Gottlob Buettner, Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, John Nicholas Kurtz, Tobias Wagner, Valentine Kraft, Peter Mishler, Emanuel Schulze and Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg.

Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg is generally regarded as the father of the Lutheran Church in America in respect to making it an organized religious body. He was stationed at the Trappe in 1742, whence he visited different Lutheran organizations as far north as the Blue Mountain, and as far west as the Tulpehocken settlement. During his ministerial journeys he made the acquaintance of Conrad Weiser and shortly afterward, 1743, married his daughter, Maria.

Reformed.—As mentioned in the previous section, persons attached to the Reformed faith were also amongst the early settlers, but they were known as "German Calvinists," or "Dutch Reformed." Their first churches were in Oley, in Greenwich, and in Heidelberg. In meeting-houses, however, they were mostly connected with the Lutherans. The early Reformed ministers in Pennsylvania were assisted by the church in Holland. In 1741, a number of German Bibles (1,300) were sent here for their use. In 1746, Rev. Michael Schlatter, the great Reformed missionary from Switzerland, arrived, and he preached in Oley and Tulpehocken.

The active ministers of the Reformed congregations in the several sections of the county before 1800 were the following:

Samuel Guldin
John Philip Boehm
Geo. Mich'l Weiss
John Peter Miller
John Henry Helffrich
J. Wm. Hendel, Sr.
William Otterbein
Philip J. Michael
Michael Schlatter
William H. Stoy
John Waldschmid
Thomas H. Leinbach
John C. Guldin
John Zuilch
John J. Zufall
Andrew J. Loretz
Daniel Wagner
F. J. Berger
John W. Boos
J. Conrad Bucher
L. F. Herman
Chas. G. Herman
Philip Pauli

Those in the county about 1840 were:

J. Conrad Bucher
Thos. H. Leinbach
Chas. G. Herman
L. C. Herman
A. L. Herman
J. Sassaman Herman
William Hendel
Augustus Pauli
William Pauli
Isaac Miesse
David Bossler
David Hassinger
Philip Moyer
Chas. Schultz

Friends.—The Friends were the third sect of people who settled in the county. They erected a meeting-house in 1725 near the Monocacy creek, along the western line of the Swedes' settlement, then known as Amity township. Within the next score of years, they erected two more meeting-houses, one in Maiden-creek township and the other in Robeson township. They built a fourth at Reading, supposed to have been in 1751, three years after the town had been laid out and just as the building improvements began to be active. They were most active about that time when the county was erected and for fifty years afterward. They then exerted the most political influence in the county through the recognition of the proprietaries of the government, who were also Friends. And their religious influence was large and wide in the several localities mentioned. But they remained where they first settled. They did not extend beyond Oley and Exeter along the Manatawny and Monocacy creeks, Maiden-creek and Richmond along the Ontelaunee, and Robeson along the Hay and Allegheny creeks. And yet their families were numerous and their population was considerable. In this time it was estimated that they numbered about two thousand. Their moral principles were superior and their habits and customs admirable. Simple, unostentatious, earnest and clever, with good education and large means, they occupied a position which was eminently respectable, and this they maintained for many years after they had lost control of political power.

Baptist.—The first Baptist church in Pennsylvania was established in 1688 at Pennypack (now called Lower Dublin). In 1738, a number of Baptists removed from Chester and Philadelphia counties and settled near the banks of the Tulpehocken creek, founding the Tulpehocken Baptist church, and Thomas Jones was ordained the pastor. The congregation had two meeting-houses. The first was built in 1740 on a lot of three acres, the gift of Hugh Morris, Evan Lloyd and Evan Price, in the township of Cumru, on the Wyomissing creek, about two miles from its outlet in the Schuylkill. The building was only 26 by 16 feet.

Another building of the same size, about three miles west from the first, was built the same year

on a lot of one acre, the gift of Thomas Bartholomew and Hannaniah Pugh. This was at a point on the "Old Tulpehocken Road," now "Sinking Spring." The building is still standing but converted into a dwelling. It is built of brick, octagonal in shape. A graveyard lies at the rear, with a number of graves marked by headstones, now illegible.

The church (with Mr. Jones as pastor) reported annually until 1774, when its name disappears from the records of the Baptist Association, the pastor about that time having removed to Chester county. From that time until now, no church organization of this denomination has been in the county outside of Reading.

DUNKARD.—A religious denomination known as the "Dunkards" existed at an early day in the county. It was also called "The Brethren" and sometimes "German Baptists." Certain persons of this denomination emigrated from Germany in 1719. In 1724, they held a large general convention in this district. Another convention was held in Oley in 1742, which was attended by "four priests of the congregation at Ephrata."

A meeting-house of this denomination was erected in Ruscombmanor (at Pricetown), and another in Bethel (north of Millersburg), before 1752. The Dunkards were numerous in Oley from 1730 to 1745.

Another congregation was formed in the northwestern section of the county, and comprised settlers in Bethel and Tulpehocken townships. They erected a church in the former township, along a branch of the Little Swatara creek, about the year 1745.

There was also a third congregation in Bern and Upper Tulpehocken townships, along the Northkill, several miles above the confluence of this stream with the Tulpehocken. A church was erected in 1748. In 1750 Elder George Klein came from New Jersey and settled amongst the members. Through his energy the congregation flourished for twenty years. Then settlements in the western part of the State influenced most of the members to move away. This left the congregation without sufficient support, and it naturally ceased to exist.

MORAVIAN.—The Moravians were among the early settlers of the county. This peculiar sect was represented here by Count Zinzendorf, who came to Pennsylvania in 1741. In 1742, he conducted a synod in Oley; and afterward visited the inhabitants of Tulpehocken. Shortly after this visit, a congregation of Moravians was organized in Bethel township. Between 1742 and 1750 two churches were erected in Heidelberg, and one in Oley.

In September, 1742, Count Zinzendorf visited Shamokin, accompanied by Conrad Weiser, and they co-operated with the Moravians for several years. Tobias Beckel and George Beckel, brothers, from Turkheim, in Rhenish-Bavaria, immigrated to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1736 and settled in this part of the province, the former in Heidelberg township, south of Tulpehocken creek, and the latter in Bern township, along the Schuylkill river. They organized small congregations and preached to them. Several years afterward, George Beckel removed to the northern portion of Heidelberg and there carried on his ministrations in a church which was erected on land donated by his brother.

Andrew Aschenbach was one of the pioneers of the Moravians in this vicinity. He settled in Oley in 1740, and preached for two years with great success. Zinzendorf was deeply interested in this congregation and devoted much time to its affairs. Some years afterward disagreements arose between Aschenbach and the members, and these continued until the Moravians lost all their influence; and by 1765 the church was abandoned.

AMISH.—The Amish denomination is a branch of the Mennonites. The first bishop in this vicinity (comprising Berks, Chester and Lancaster counties) was Jacob Mast, who settled here in 1750, when a boy about twelve years old, and began to exhort and preach about 1765. He continued in active and faithful service for many years. The second bishop was Peter Plank, who moved from Oley and settled in Caernarvon. And the third was John P. Mast, who officiated as a faithful and devoted minister for nearly fifty years. His father, Daniel Mast, had been a minister from 1830 till 1883.

At one time there were three other congregations in the county—one in Cumru, one in Maiden-creek and the third in Bern township (called Northkill).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The early settlers of the county until 1740, were entirely Protestants. Then the Roman Catholics appeared. Their number was very small compared with the number of the other denominations. The Protestants having been driven here by religious persecution, caused by the Roman Catholic religion, and feeling the terrors of this persecution, it was natural for them to discourage this religion from obtaining a foothold in their midst; which accounts for the strength of the one class and the weakness of the other. In 1741 the Roman Catholics had a congregation and meeting-house in the extreme eastern part of the county (now included in Washington township) and a congregation in Maxatawny.

Some years afterward, it would seem that their number had grown so as to awaken public concern. The matter was forced upon the attention of the justices of the county, who (being Protestants) imbibed the feeling of insecurity entertained by the surrounding communities. The excitement incident to the "French and Indian war" was sufficient to arouse their jealousy and suspicion, and it was believed that the Roman Catholics manifested sympathy for the French in their cruel warfare against the Colonies. The justices of the county therefore addressed a letter on the subject to the Governor of the province on July 23, 1755, but nothing was done.

In 1757, the Roman Catholics of the province were enumerated with a total of 1,365; in Berks

county 205, in two congregations. Under Rev. Theo. Schneider, 62 men and 55 women; under Rev. Ferdinand Farmer, 46 men and 42 women (among whom there were eight Irish people).

At Reading, they had an association soon after the town was laid out; and this association was maintained, notwithstanding the smallness of their number and the opposition of the Lutheran and Reformed people. About 1760, they succeeded in establishing a small log church at Reading.

Protestant Episcopal.—Three churches of this denomination came to figure prominently in the religious history of the county. The first was the St. Thomas near Morgantown, in Caernarvon township, which was established on ground devised by Thomas Morgan about 1740. It was removed in 1792 to the town, where a lot was set apart by Jacob Morgan for that purpose. Several years before, the congregation had secured the first regular rector, Rev. Levi Bull. A substantial building was erected in its stead in 1824.

The second church was the St. Gabriel's, which was established at Molatton (now Douglassville) in Amity township in 1765, and Rev. Alexander Murray was the rector. A larger building was erected in its stead in 1801, which is still standing. And a third was erected near by in 1880-84.

And the third church was the St. Mary's (afterward Christ's) at Reading. The congregation was organized by Rev. Alexander Murray about 1763, and the services were held in the same dwelling-house which had been secured for holding the sessions of the county courts. No church was erected until 1825.

Evangelical.—The only other religious denomination which established itself in the county outside of Reading to any considerable extent was the Evangelical Association, but not until nearly one hundred years after the county had been erected. The first congregation was organized by Rev. Joseph M. Saylor at Reading in 1844. Within the next ten years, others were organized in different parts of the county, and the Association persevered until it came to possess churches in most of the districts. But the buildings were small, especially outside of Reading, and the membership was limited. Their Christian zeal was strong and their purpose very determined and commendable.

This sect was started by Jacob Albright in 1800, after he had preached several years, and the first tangible results of his religious work were made to appear in the eastern part of Berks county, near the Colebrookdale Iron Works. In that vicinity, he had preached in the homes of Samuel Lieser, Joseph Buckwalter and Abraham Buckwalter, and the second class of the organized body had come to be formed out of the members of the families of the three persons named, with Mr. Lieser as the class-leader. In a similar manner, the work was extended throughout the State. But though the real work was started in the country, the churches of the Association were not erected there first, for the first one in the county was not established until 1844, at Reading.

About 1870 a spirit of opposition began to manifest itself in relation to church government and this increased until 1890, when the Association separated into two great parties with about 60,000 adherents on each side, called respectively the Dubsites and Esherites. After litigating for four years, the Esherites were sustained by the courts in this State and others, and they therefore retained all the churches and the name Evangelical Association. The Dubsites adopted the name United Evangelical and immediately began the erection of churches for themselves. In 1905, the Evangelical Association had 5 churches in Reading and 15 in the townships, and the United Evangelical, 4 in Reading, 8 in the boroughs, and 11 in the townships; and both together 43. Active work in some of the churches in the country districts has been suspended, either partially or entirely.

Other Denominations.—Other denominations than those mentioned were not organized in the county until after 1825. Their names and the time of organization will be found in the several districts where established, more especially at Reading. It is surprising that only the Evangelicals should gain any foothold worth mentioning outside of Reading.

Pastors Long in Service.—Some of the pastors have served their congregations for many years in succession, until 1909, indicating their fidelity and devotion to a remarkable degree. Those most notable in this respect at Reading are the following:

Christian S. Haman, United Evangelical	54 years
John J. Kuendig, Lutheran	50 years
T. Calvin Leinbach, Reformed	49 years
Benjamin Bausman, Reformed	46 years
George Bornemann, Roman Catholic	44 years
Samuel A. Leinbach, Reformed	42 years
John J. Cressman, Lutheran	41 years
Daniel D. Trexler, Lutheran	41 years
Zenas H. Gable, Lutheran	41 years
Franklin K. Huntzinger, Lutheran	40 years
Richard S. Appel, Reformed	38 years
Ferdinand F. Buermeyer, Lutheran	38 years
Jeremiah K. Fehr, Evangelical	38 years
Edward T. Horn, Lutheran	37 years
William P. Orrick, Protestant Episcopal	36 years
Sylvanus C. Breyfogel, Evangelical	36 years
William H. Weidner, Evangelical	36 years
I. J. Reitz, United Evangelical	35 years
Mahlon H. Mishler, Reformed	33 years
Isaac S. Stahr, Reformed	32 years
A. M. Sampal, United Evangelical	32 years
William H. Myers, Lutheran	31 years
Levi D. Stambaugh, Reformed	30 years
William J. Kerschner, Reformed	28 years
George S. Seaman, Lutheran	27 years
Franklin K. Bernd, Lutheran	26 years
George W. Gerhard, Reformed	26 years

Lutheran and Reformed Churches.—The Lutheran and Reformed churches have been grouped together. At Reading, they have been tabulated separately, but in the boroughs and townships they have been run together, and they can be distinguished by the letters placed after them, re-

spectively; L. standing for Lutheran, R. for Reformed, and U. for Union. They number altogether, including chapels, 134: Lutheran, 37, Reformed, 26, and Union, 71.

By comparing the tables it will be observed that the distribution of these churches in the several sections is alike to a remarkable degree; and this fact is particularly noteworthy when we consider that the distribution covers an area of nine hundred square miles. They have evidently been carrying on a friendly rivalry, or rather co-operation, for nearly two hundred years, which is truly commendable. And they have covered this large area so thoroughly that the other denominations secured only a limited foothold in several of the districts outside of Reading.

DENOMINATIONS IN COUNTY

The following religious denominations were in Berks county in 1909, and the statement exhibits the number of the respective churches and the membership as nearly as could be ascertained. Other information relating to them will be found in the chapter on Reading, on the Boroughs, and on the Townships, under the topic of religion.

Denomination	Number	Members
Lutheran	92	29,154
Reformed	86	23,931
Protestant Episcopal	7	1,213
Roman Catholic	5	7,600
Presbyterian	3	835
Methodist Episcopal	11	2,389
Baptist	7	451
Evangelical	18	1,461
United Evangelical	23	3,430
United Brethren	5	1,107
German Baptist Brethren	3	
Mennonite	4	296
Schwenkfelder	1	
Church of God	1	

CHURCHES IN TOWNSHIPS

The following statement embraces the churches situated in the several sections of Berks county. The churches at Reading and the boroughs will be found in the chapters relating to these divisions of the county.

The figures which appear after the names of the churches in the following tabulated statements indicate the time of institution or erection, and of rebuilding or improvement. The name of the pastor serving in 1909 has been placed after the respective churches.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES IN MANATAWNY (S. E.) SECTION

(L. indicating Lutheran; R., Reformed; and U., Union, both using the church, alternately)

Alsace:
Zion's (Spies's) (U.), 1784-1810-'87..M. L. Herbein (R.), 356
E. S. Brownmiller (L.), 400
Salem (Shalter's) (U.) 1860.....(vacant) (L.),
M. L. Herbein (R.), 136

Alsace, Lower:
Bethany Chapel (U.), 1896 .....W. O. Laub, (L.), 238

Amity:
St. Paul's (Amityville) (U.), 1753-'95-1873 .....
.....Geo. W. Roth (R.), 247
A. W. Lindenmuth (L.), 425
Weavertown Chapel (U.), 1879
Monocacy Chapel (U.), 1895

Douglass:
Glendale Chapel (U.), 1893

Exeter:
Schwartzwald (U.), 1747-1810-'70...Joseph R. Brown (R.), 631
W. O. Laub (L.), 435
Baumstown Chapel (U.)
Lorane Chapel (U.)
St. Lawrence Chapel (U.)
Stonersville Chapel (U.)

Hereford:
Huff's (U.), 1814-'81.....O. R. Frantz (R.), 277
William F. Bond (L.), 695
Herefordville Chapel (U.) 1890

Muhlenberg:
Alsace (North Reading), 1740-'96-1850-1908.....
.....Charles E. Kistler (L.), 800
(Reformed also there from 1796 to 1908)
Grace (R.), 1908.....Elam J. Snyder, 808
Hinnershitz (U.), 1850-'82.....Geo. W. Gerhard (R.), 336
G. S. Seaman (L.), 368

Oley:
Oley (R.), 1735-1822-'80.....Isaac S. Stahr, 396
(Lutheran also there from 1735 to 1812)
Christ's (L.), 1821-'78-'85.....E. S. Brownmiller, 270
Friedens (U.), Friedensburg, 1830-'86..Isaac S. Stahr (R.), 300
A. W. Lindenmuth (L.), 340
St. John's (L.), Pleasantville, 1879 .....(vacant)
Oley Line Chapel (U.), 1897

Pike:
St. Joseph's (Hill) (U.), 1747-'86-1853....M. H. Mishler (R.), 350
H. W. Warmkessel (L.), 768
(Lutheran also from 1747 to 1786)
St. Paul's (U.), Lobachsville, 1834-'77.....(vacant) (R.),
H. W. Warmkessel (L.), 177

Rockland:
Christ (Dryville) (L.), 1735-'64-'97-1879.....J. O. Henry, 400
New Jerusalem (U.), 1840.....Isaac S. Stahr (R.), 90
William F. Bond (L.), 349

Ruscombmanor:
St. John's (U.), 1840-1902.....Isaac S. Stahr (R.), 76
A. W. Lindenmuth (L.), 55

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCHES IN ONTELAUNEE (N. E.) SECTION

Albany:
Jerusalem (Red) (U.), 1742-1812.....A. O. Robert (L.), 220
(Lutheran until 1812)
New Bethel (Eck) (U.), 1750-1854....O. S. Scheirer (L.), 170
Frieden's (White) (U.), Wessnersville, 1770-1840.....
.....O. S. Scheirer (L.), 240
J. S. Bartholomew (R.)

Greenwich:
New Jerusalem (Dunkel's) (U.), 1744-'90-1859.....
.....J. S. Bartholomew (R.), 200
O. S. Scheirer (L.), 210
(Reformed until 1790)
Bethel Zions (U.), 1761-1803-'81.....R. S. Appel (R),
O. S. Scheirer (L.), 325
(Lutheran also until 1844)

Longswamp:
Longswamp (U.), 1748-'90-1852..Wm. L. Meckstroth (R.), 335
Wm. F. Bond (L.), 435
(Reformed until 1837)
St. Paul's (U.), Mertztown, 1837..M. H. Brensinger (R.), 85
F. K. Bernd (L.), 321

Maiden-creek:
Blandon (U.), 1860.....M. H. Brensinger (R.), 160
J. O. Henry (L.), 365

Maxatawny:
Trinity (Bower's) (L.), 1859-1901.....W. F. Bond, 132
DeLong's (Bower's) (R.), 1759-1871-1901..G. B. Smith
(Lutherans used it from 1859 to 1900)
Zion's (Siegfried's) (U.), 1828-'90....F. K. Bernd (L.), 286
G. B. Smith (R.)
St. Paul's (Lyon's) (L.), 1868 .....J. M. Ditzler
Lyon's Chapel (U.)

Ontelaunee:
St. John's (Gernant's) (U.), 1794-1868..D. E. Schaeffer (R.), 257
G. S. Seaman (L.), 361
Trinity (Leesport) (U.), 1867-'75-'81...D. E. Schaeffer (R.), 239
G. S. Seaman (L.), 157

Perry:
Zion's (Ziegel's) (U.), 1761-1804-'60.....
.....J. S. Bartholomew (R.), 350
H. C. Kline (L.), 340
St. Luke's (U.), Shoemakersville, 1853-1901.....
.....D. E. Schaeffer (R.), 136
D. G. Gerberich (L.), 145
St. Timothy's (U.), Mohrsville, 1864..D. E. Schaeffer (R.), 24
J. M. Ditzler (L.)

Richmond:
Zion's (Moselem) (L.), 1734-'61-1894.....R. B. Linch, 195
St. Peter's (R.), 1762-1809.....E. H. Leinbach, 122
St. Peter's (Becker's), (U.), 1866-'91...R. S. Appel (R), 130
F. K. Bernd (L.), 194
St. Paul's Chapel (U.)

Windsor:
St. Paul's (U.), 1756-'63-1832-'92..J. S. Bartholomew (R.), 50
H. C. Kline (L.), 113
(Lutheran until 1832)

Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Tulpehocken (N. W.) Section

Bern:
Bern (U.), 1740-'62-1837.....M. L. Herbein (R.), 264
E. S. Brownmiller (L.), 360
(Reformed until 1837)
Epler's (U.), 1734-'88-1851.....George W. Gerhard (R.), 327
G. S. Seaman (L.), 180
(Reformed until 1825)
Bern, Upper:
Frieden's (U.), Shartlesville, 1871-1905..R. S. Appel (R.), 83
D. D. Trexler (L.), 185
Bethel:
Salem (R.), Millersburg, 1810-'56-'92...C. A. Butz (R.), 210
D. D. Trexler (L.), 125
(Lutheran by permission since 1850)
Centre:
Belleman's (U.), 1746-1813-'46.....M. H. Mishler (R.), 350
D. G. Gerberich (L.), 380
Heidelberg:
St. Daniel's (Corner) (L.), 1750-1814.....O. E. Pflueger, 777
Robesonia (R.), 1905.....E. S. Leinbach, 240
Heidelberg, Lower:
Hain's (R.), 1735-'66-1878.....W. J. Kerschner, 607
Trinity (Wernersville) (L.), 1897.....J. W. Lazarus, 91
Wernersville Chapel (R.), 1901
Heidelberg, North:
North Heidelberg (U.), 1744-1846....E. S. Leinbach (R.), 125
(vacant) (L.)
(Originally Moravian until 1835)
Jefferson:
Christ (U.), Little Tulpehocken, 1733-1809.....
.....E. S. Leinbach (R.), 50
(vacant) (L.)
St. Paul's (U.), Schaefferstown, 1875-'84.....
.....L. D. Stambaugh (R.), 45
(vacant) (L.), 75
Marion:
Zion's (L.), 1725-'45-1837-'95.....E. S. Brownmiller, 75
Christ (L.), 1743-'86-1885-'88.....(vacant), 325
St. Peter's Chapel (U.), 1849
Tilden:
St. Michael's (U.), 1769-1810-'75.....S. A. Leinbach (R.), 375
D. G. Gerberich (L.), 670
Tulpehocken:
Host (U.), 1738-1885.....E. S. Leinbach (R.), 450
O. E. Pflueger (L.), 243
(Reformed until 1858)
Rehrersburg (L.), 1757-1808-'82.....(vacant), 375
St. John's (U.), 1847-'97.....L. D. Stambaugh (R.), 135
D. D. Trexler (L.), 90
St. John's (U.), Mt. Aetna .....L. D. Stambaugh (R.), 170
O. E. Pflueger (L.)
Tulpehocken, Upper:
Zion's (U), 1734-1819-1905.....E. S. Leinbach (R.), 250
O. E. Pflueger (L.), 441
St. Paul's (L.), 1861.....(vacant)

Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Schuylkill (S. W.) Section

Brecknock:
Allegheny (U.), 1765-1800-'78.....J. V. George (R.), 201
Z. H. Gable (L.), 350
Cumru:
Yocom's (U.), 1822-'54.....W. J. Kershner (R.), 81
W. O. Laub (L.), 359
Wyomissing (R.), 1850-'86.....J. V. George, 219
Gouglersville (L.), 1894.....Z. H. Gable, 300
Redeemer (Oakbrook) (L.), 1903.....F. F. Buermyer, 21
Robeson:
Plow (U.), 1764-1811-'69.....J. V. George (R.), 54
Z. H. Gable (L.), 350
(Lutheran until 1811)
St. John's (U.), Gibraltar .....J. V. George (R.), 80
Z. H. Gable (L.), 320
Frieden's (Wicklein) (Ind.), 1866...J. V. George (R.),
Spring:
St. John's (S. Spring) (R.), 1794-1812-'85..W. J. Kerschner, 295
(Lutheran also from 1812 to 1897)
Kissinger's (U.), 1851-'91.....R. S. Appel (R.), 105
E. S. Brownmiller (L.), 95
St. John's (S. Spring) (L.), 1897.....J. W. Lazarus, 328
Union:
St. James (Geigertown) (L.), 1850-'96.....Z. H. Gable, 75

Friends

Exeter: 1725
Maiden-creek:
Orthodox 1759
Hicksite 1853
Bern: 1745
Robeson: 1735

Protestant Episcopal

Amity:
St. Gabriel's, 1765-1800-'84.....Wm. R. Holloway, 41
Caernarvon:
St. Thomas, 1740-1824.....(vacant), 29

Roman Catholic

Washington:
Bally, 1743-1837.....Charles Sauer, 1,000

Presbyterian

Heidelberg:
Robesonia Chapel, 1869

Methodist Episcopal

Caernarvon:
Morgantown, 1832-'78.....W. C. Amthor, 206
Harmony, 1871.....I. S. Seitz
Union:
Forest, 1773-1858.....I. S. Seitz
Monocacy, 1873.....A. I. Collom, 20

Baptist

Caernarvon:
Rock, 1844.....(vacant), 15
Cumru:
Millmont, 1893.....J. A. Maxwell

Mennonite

Brecknock:
Allegheny and Gehman. These two churches are connected with Bowmansville, in Lancaster county, under Bishop Benjamin Weaver.
Washington:
Bally—Old, 1743-1899.....{ Andrew Mack / John Ehst } 90
New, 1851-'97.....A. S. Shelly, 206

Schwenkfelder

Washington:
1824-'83 .....O. S. Kriebel

Evangelical

Albany:
Zion's, 1872.....G. Burrell, 6
Salem, 1883.....G. Burrell, 26
Bern:
Centreville, 1852.....N. Simon, 3
Centre:
Jerusalem, 1862.....N. Simon, 11
Colebrookdale:
New Berlinville, 1850.....
Longswamp:
Shamrock, 1870.....
Maiden-creek:
Blandon, 1875.....N. Simon, 33
Ontelaunee:
Leesport, 1901.....N. Simon, 23
Penn:
1852-'72-'83 .....
Perry:
Shoemakersville, 1857.....N. Simon, 18
Tulpehocken:
St. Paul's, 1852.....

United Evangelical

Heidelberg:
Robesonia, 1895.....S. Buntz
Hereford:
Bethesda .....Thomas Knecht
Oley:
Friedensburg, 1881-'89-'95.....John T. Layton } 127
Pleasantville, 1869-'95.....John T. Layton }
Richmond:
Virginville, 1883-'95.....H. J. Kline
Ruscombmanor:
Pricetown, 1857-'95.....John T. Layton

Spring:
Mohn's Hill, 1845-'95.....C. S. Mengel, 30
Washington:
Clayton, 1899.....Thomas Knecht

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN

Perry:
Mohrsville (continuation of North-kill Church), 1748 .....(vacant), 42
Ruscombmanor:
Pricetown (continuation of Oley Church), 1740-'80-1807 .....(vacant)

UNITED BRETHREN

Caernarvon:
(Morgantown). .....
Perry:
Salem, 1876.....
Spring:
Sinking Spring, 1867.....
Tilden:
Loose's, 1870 .....
Tulpehocken:
Trinity, 1848-'85 .....

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF BERKS COUNTY

The thirty-third annual convention of the Berks County Sunday School Association was held in the First Presbyterian Church at Reading on April 22, 1909, and the attendance was very large. The county has been divided into eighteen districts and all of them were represented. Thirteen religious denominations were represented.

The association was organized in 1875 with J. H. Sternbergh as the first president and Lewis Crater as the secretary. In 1881 Samuel J. Weiler was elected secretary, and he has served continuously until the present in a most efficient manner, without compensation. He prepared the following valuable statement, which shows the Sunday-schools of the respective denominations, the superintendents, and the membership. .Charles H. Leinbach, superintendent of St. Andrew's Reformed Sunday-school, served as president for the year 1908-09, and was re-elected to serve for the year 1909-10.

1st District—Birdsboro, Union

Name	Supt.	Members
Birdsboro M. E., Birdsboro	G. F. Handwork	268
Monocacy M. E., Monocacy	Caleb H. Bland	89
Trinity Evan., Birdsboro	Ed. McChalacker	332
Calvary U. E., Birdsboro	Anna Willard	138
Grace U. B., Birdsboro	S. C. Millard	146
St. Mark's Lutheran, Birdsboro	Charles Rhoads	224
St. Paul's Reformed, Birdsboro	Jacob De Turk	113
St. Michael's Episcopal, Birdsboro	Harry Kissinger	141
Kulptown Union, Union	James Blood	80
Cedar Hill Union, Union	Harry Hoffman	60
St. Paul's M. E., Geigertown	L. M. High	122
St. James' Lutheran, Geigertown	E. M. Zerr	63
		1,776

2d District—Robeson, Caernarvon

Name	Supt.	Members
St. John's Union, Gibraltar	H. K. Winings	234
Robeson Union, Plowville	M. J. Eshleman	145
Harmony M. E., Joanna	J. W. Jacobs	85
Mt. Shiloh Evan., nr. Morgantown	Aaron Trait	79
Morgantown M. E., Morgantown	George H. Muhlenberg	91
Gibraltar Union, Gibraltar	Samuel W. Kerst	172
Seyfert Holiness Chris., Seyfert	A. J. Smith	81
Zion's Union, Robeson	W. Piersol	116
		1,003

3d District—Lenhartsville, Greenwich, Albany

Name	Supt.	Members
Bethel Zions Union, Grimville	A. A. Fister	117
Clover Mill Union, Stony Run	Fred Feinour	89
Dunkel's Church Union, Virginville	C. S. Merkel	116
Eckville Union, Albany	Reuben Bolich	33
Frieden's Union, Stony Run	James A. Schroeder	161
Kempton Union, Kempton	James Leibold	60
New Bethel Union, Kempton	James S. Focht	75
Lenhartsville Union, Lenhartsville	A. B. Greenawalt	270
New Jerusalem Union, Stony Run	Calvin Krause	106
Salem Evangelical, Albany	James E. Snyder	50
St. Paul's Union, Virginville	Milton L. Leiby	94
		1,171

4th District—Boyertown, Bechtelsville, Colebrookdale, Douglass, Washington

Name	Supt.	Members
Good Shepherd Reformed, Boyertown	Daniel D. Leidy	436
St. John's Lutheran, Boyertown	Thos. R. Houck	645
Ebenezer M. E., Boyertown	W. W. Wrenn	74
Trinity U. E., Boyertown	E. E. Stauffer	109
Hereford New Mennonite, Hereford	Dr. O. M. Burkey	178
Brethren, Boyertown	F. Ritter	85
Zion's Evangelical, New Berlinville	H. B. Stauffer	40
Trinity Union, Bechtelsville	Alfred Brumbach	292
Union, Pine Iron Works	Mrs. F. Kurtz	103
Bethany U. E., Clayton	Wm. Clemmer	90
Union, Gabelsville	Jesse R. Bechtel	114
Union, Greshville	J. Weller	112
		2,278

5th District—West Reading, Wyomissing, Spring, Lower Heidelberg

Name	Supt.	Members
First Reformed, Wernersville	Leonard M. Ruth	255
Trinity Lutheran, Wernersville	T. C. Bricker	95
Green Terrace Un., Wernersville	John A. Werner	89
Oak Hill Union, Lower Heidelberg	Solomon A. Brossman	153
Kissinger's Union, Spring Tp.	Henry G. Kissinger	82
Marsh Union, Lorah	A. L. Bickel	77
Olive Leaf Union, Fritztown	E. R. Eckenroth	139
St. John's Ref., Sinking Spring	E. H. Zechman	210
Salem U. B., Sinking Spring	H. M. Cake	115
St. John's Luth., Sinking Spring	Henry H. Yost	136
St. James Ref., West Reading	Milton Gring	431
Vinemont Union, Spring Tp.	Henry Johnson	94
Evans Union, Spring Tp.	A. I. Noll	69
Bethany Lutheran, West Reading	W. O. Laub	265
Memorial U. E., Mohn's Hill		55
		2,265

6th District—Hamburg, Tilden, Windsor, Upper Bern

Name	Supt.	Members
Bethany M. E., Hamburg	H. R. Shollenberger	159
St. John's Lutheran, Hamburg	H. C. Kline	363
Salem U. E., Hamburg	William B. Miller	68
First Reformed, Hamburg	Irvin A. Diener	303
St. Paul's Union, Windsor Tp.	Isaac Krick	105
Liberty Cross Roads Union, Tilden	C. F. S. Ketner	77
St. Michael's Union, Tilden	F. H. Naftzinger, O. F. Berger	295
Bern Union, Tilden	P. E. Naftzinger	74
West Hamburg Union, Tilden	Alfred M. H. DeLong	105
Zion's Union, Windsor	A. F. Baver	195
Shartlesville Union, Shartlesville	James F. Naftzinger	222
Salem U. B., Tilden	V. K. Fisher	96
Bern Union, Upper Bern	H. M. Heckman	75
		2,137

7th District—Topton, District, Longswamp, Hereford

Name	Supt.	Members
Grace U. E., Topton	Edgar Rohrbach	118
St. Peter's Union, Topton	F. J. Fisher	215
Longswamp Union, Longswamp	Roy E. Maybry	121
Pilgert's Union, Longswamp		69
Bush's Union, Longswamp	Augustus R. Frey	64
St. Paul's Union, Mertztown	Charles B. Miller	134
Hancock Union, Longswamp	Charles B. Miller	140
Sterner's Union, District	Peter K. Sterner	64
Landisville Union, District	Elmer H. Bechtel	49
Huff's Church Union, Hereford	Jacob Gries	170
Chapel Union, Hereford	Fred W. Huber	169
Schlossburg Union, Longswamp	Lizzie M. Findly	93
		1,406

8th District—Mt. Penn, Lower Alsace, Exeter, Amity, Earl

Name	Supt.	Members
St. Lawrence Union, Esterly	W. D. Brumbach	282
Bethany Union, Stony Creek Mills	R. J. Calm	160
Baumstown Union, Baumstown	C. L. Shantz	123
Snyderville Union, Limekiln	Chas. Knaab	99
Trinity Reformed, Mt. Penn	J. R. Dickenson	105
Locust Dale U. E., Locust Dale	I. M. Kehler	138
Union Union, Monocacy	I. R. Kline	80
Lorane Union, Lorane	J. E. Troxell	103
Fairview Union, Baumstown	Howard Happle	96
Douglassville Un., Douglassville	C. H. Hine	90
Jacksonwald Union, Jacksonwald	C. R. Bortz	82
Amityville Union, Athol	C. R. Geiger	95
Weavertown Un., Brumfieldsville	H. Y. Harbold	95
Stonersville Union, Stonersville	Charles Kline	90
Allsorts Union, Neversink	H. S. Ludwig	60
St. Gabriel's Episc., Douglassville	S. McElwee	90
Faith Lutheran, Mt. Penn	George Hartline	98
		1,886

*The word Union after the name of the Sunday-school indicates Lutheran and Reformed combined.

9th District—Alsace, Oley, Pike

Name	Supt.	Members
Oley Union, Spangsville	John P. Fisher	143
St. Joseph's Union, Hill Church	D. M. Diener	110
Frieden's Lutheran, Oley	J. P. Schell	190
Frieden's Reformed, Oley	J. B. Leinbach	238
Zion U. E., Oley	I. M. Bertolet	99
Spies's Union, Alsace Tp.	Charles B. Moyer	220
St. Paul's Union, Lobachsville	L. F. Rohrbach	116
Bethany U. E., Manatawny	Charles L. Scherer	83
		1,199

10th District—Centreport, Centre, West Leesport, Bern

Name	Supt.	Members
Bern Church Union, Bern Tp.	Jared L. Snyder	250
White Oak Union, Bern Tp.	Jared L. Snyder	89
Meeting House Evang., Bern Tp.	John Schaurer	55
Epler's Church Union, Bern Tp.	F. B. Ammarell	147
Belleman's Union, Centre Tp.	A. D. Bagenstose	131
Bethany U. E., West Leesport	Samuel Bell	52
		724

11th District—Fleetwood, Ruscombmanor, Maiden-Creek, Richmond

Name	Supt.	Members
St. John's Union, Pricetown	Mrs. G. Web. Brown	92
Mennonite Brethren, Blandon	Oscar B. Adam	59
St. Paul's Union, Fleetwood	C. H. Adam	242
U. E., Fleetwood	D. F. Kelchner	175
Blandon Union, Blandon	Jacob Shuman	187
Kirbyville Union, Kirbyville	Irvin Hoch	55
Center Union, Moselem Springs	Howard Rahn	110
Schlemmsville Union, Molltown	B. Adam	97
Walnuttown Un., near Fleetwood	Matthias Montz	59
St. Stephen's U. E., Virginville	William Shappel	90
Salem U. E., Pricetown	Mrs. Catharine Moyer	49
		1,245

12th District—Mohnton, Cumru, Brecknock

Name	Supt.	Members
Eshleman's Union, Cumru	Charles Griffith	123
Wyomissing Luth., Gouglersville	Sadie Price	156
Allegheny Union, Knauer's		171
Wyomissing Un., Gouglersville	Frank Eckenroth	193
Millmont Baptist, Millmont	Harry Stetler	82
Oakbrook Lutheran, Oakbrook		80
Grace Lutheran, Shillington	J. S. Nagle	100
Salem Evangelical, Mohnton	John Werner	220
Emanuel Reformed, Shillington	W. A. Miller	274
Zion's U. E., Mohnton	George H. Leininger	430
St. John's Lutheran, Mohnton	C. B. Kindt	220
Yocum's Union, Grill	W. W. Andrews	158
Angelica Union, Cumru	H. O. Frey	140
Gebhart's Union, Cumru	Henry Seyfert	132
Five Mile House Union, Cumru	J. White	112
St. Luke's U. E., Shillington	C. E. Coller	180
		2,771

13th District—Reading, Muhlenberg

Name	Supt.	Members
St. Mark's Reformed, Greenwich and Ritter	D. V. R. Ludwig	1,575
First Reformed, Washington and Reed	Selos R. Barnett	1,384
St. Stephen's Reformed, Ninth and Greenwich	W. D. DeLong	1,266
St. Andrew's Reformed, Spruce and Miller	C. H. Leinbach	1,135
Zion's Reformed, Washington and Cedar	Andrew S. Long	816
St. Paul's Reformed, Sixth above Washington	Rev. C. E. Creitz	756
St. John's Reformed, Ninth and Chestnut	William A. Levan	704
Calvary Reformed, Centre Ave. and Oley	A. V. Casselman	642
St. Thomas' Reformed, Eleventh and Windsor	E. F. Hendricks	610
Second Reformed, Sixth below Cherry	John H. Bridenbaugh	494
Faith Reformed, Bingaman bet. Fourth and Fifth	Dr. D. S. Grim	476
Alsace Grace Reformed, Kutztown Road	George McKently	339
Olivet Reformed, Centre Ave. and Exeter	William Leinbach	180
Temple Reformed, Temple, Pa.	Joseph A. Wise	114
St. Luke's Lutheran, N. Ninth near Green	Benj. Gruber	1,255
Trinity Lutheran, Sixth and Washington	A. Raymond Bard	885
Grace Lutheran, Eleventh and Cherry	J. C. Holloway	784
St. John's Luth., Church and Walnut	A. Bendel	709
Hope Luth., Front and Greenwich	Jacob T. Drumheller	651
St. Matthew's Luth., Fifth and Elm	C. W. Haug	552
St. James Luth., Fifth and Chestnut	Samuel K. Knabb	545
St. Mark's Luth., Tenth and Windsor	Henry E. Hilbert	489
Alsace Lutheran, Kutztown Road	D. D. Becker	349
St. Paul's Luth., Sixteenth and Perkiomen	P. H. Lash	325
St. John's Mission Luth., Chapel Terrace above Cotton	A. Bendel	106
St. Peter's Luth., No. 931 Douglass	A. A. Koser	50
Peace Lutheran, Riverside		150
Covenant, M. E., Ninth and Elm	H. J. Printz	584
St. Peter's M. E., Fifth and Pine	F. F. Boas	483
Windsor St., M. E., Front and Windsor	W. H. Morris	482
Holy Cross, M. E., N. Fifth nr. Buttonwood	Walter S. Davis	476
People's M. E., S. Fourth above Franklin	A. W. Heim	288
Bethel A. M. E., N. Tenth nr. Washington	T. J. Long	86
People's Primitive M. E., No. 1325 N. Tenth	Bert LeSuer	138
East End M. E., No. 1338 N. Tenth	F. C. S. Snyder	70
First U. E., Eighth and Court	W. H. Hendel	971
St. Paul's U. E., Moss and Greenwich	William W. Fetter	758
Grace U. E., Sixth and Elm	S. N. Walley	407
Trinity U. E., S. Eleventh near Spruce	H. J. Heck,	275
Bethany U. E., Second and Douglass		
Salem Evangelical, Eighth near Court	William H. Miller, Jr.	540
Immanuel Evan., S. Sixth and Kerper	Harry Eisenberg	420
Ebenezer Evan., Ninth near Buttonwood	Walter C. Hoffman	397
Christ Evan., Eleventh and Robeson	R. B. Davis	376
St. Matthew's Evan., Eighteenth and Cotton	George Boyer	218
Salem U. B., Tenth and Spring	F. G. Leibold	618
Zion's U. B., Ninth below Penn	William J. Levan	479
Memorial U. B., Buttonwood and McKnight	William E. Taylor	401
Otterbein U. B., Eighth and Elm	G. Walter Behney	272
First Baptist, Fifth and Chestnut	H. G. Kurtz	568
Berean Baptist, N. Ninth above Douglass	R. A. Rankin	236
Schyl. Av. Baptist, Schyl Av. nr. Greenwich	David H. Wyle	139
Zion Baptist, No. 231 Poplar	Mrs. E. D. Harris	57
Shiloh Baptist, No. 126 N. Tenth	Mrs. Mary Clippent	28
German Baptist, between Greenwich and Oley	Tim Wiess	97
St. Barnabas Epis., Sixth and Bingaman	Ira W. Stratton	251
Christ Episcopal, Fifth and Court	Thomas P. Merritt	197
St. Mary's Epis., Front and Windsor	H. P. Walter	194
St. Luke's Epis., Robeson and Mulberry	William B. Burk	135
First Presbyterian, Fifth nr. Franklin	H. J. Hayden	348
Olivet Pres., Eighth and Washington	J. R. Mortimer	388
Washington St. Pres., Mulberry and Washington	Geo. T. Hawkins	130
First Christian, Chris., Chestnut above Fourth	Morris S. Glass	140
Church of Our Father, Univ., Franklin above Fourth	Samuel F. Guss	114
Mennonite Breth., Men., Tenth near Oley		160
Friendship Mission, Reformed Evan., Cotton above Tenth	Jacob H. Kutz	173
Calvary Mission, Followers of Christ, Washington nr Second	Herbert Green	112
People's Mission, Followers of Christ, Little Gordon	Pastor	106
Mifflin St., Followers of Christ, No. 219 Mifflin	Mrs. Rishell	35
Neversink, Interdenom., No. 728 Bingaman	A. H. Reist	121
Temple, Interdenom., Temple, Pa.	A. H. Reist	60
Adventists, Windsor and Hampden		58

Scientists, Christian Science, No. 429 Walnut	Lillian D. Wilson	24
Hinnershitz Union, Reformed and Luth., Tuckerton	William Fisher	248
		30,199

14th District—Bethel, Tulpehocken, Upper Tulpehocken

Name	Supt.	Members
Host Union, Tulpehocken	O. F. Oxenreider, W. W. Derr	152
Zion's Union, Strausstown	C. A. Unger	191
St. John's Reformed, Mt. Aetna	C. P. Klopp	115
U. B., Mt. Aetna	John D. Klopp	70
Lutheran, Mt. Aetna	John A. Gruber	61
Union, Rehrersburg	E. G. Moyer	105
Lutheran, Rehrersburg	W. J. Kurr	67
Union, Wintersville	Ralph Weber	55
Moll's Union, Upper Tulpehocken	L. C. Freeman	52
German Baptist, Crosskill Mills	Ira Gibble	58
Ziegler's Baptist, Rehrersburg	Henry C. Ziegler	72
Merkey's Baptist, Bethel	Samuel Sherman	66
Bethel Union, Bethel	P. C. Clemmens	118
Keener's Union, Tulpehocken	F. J. Paulus	50
Schubert's Union, Bethel	James R. Roth	46
Merkey's Union, Bethel	John Porter	48
		1,326

15th District—Bernville, Jefferson, Penn

Name	Supt.	Members
Mt. Pleasant Union, Mt. Pleasant	James O. Kreider	130
Berger's Union, Scull Hill	M. J. Potteiger	130
Jefferson Union, Jefferson Tp.	Daniel Reigel	93
St. Paul's Union, Jefferson Tp.	James M. Baltheiser	64
Groff's Union, Jefferson Tp.	Percival Groff	75
St. Thomas' Union, Bernville	S. P. Wilhelm	155
Frieden's Lutheran, Bernville	J. Paul Burket	62
Cross Keys Union, Krick's Mills	B. J. Anderson	100
		809

16th District—Kutztown, Maxatawny, Rockland

Name	Supt.	Members
St. John's Reformed, Kutztown	Clem. J. Stichler	333
St. Paul's Lutheran, Lyons	J. A. Stierwalt	140
Christ's Reformed, Bowers	J. J. DeLong	101
Zion's Union, Maxatawny	Joel Heffner, George C. Hermann	250
St. Paul's Reformed, Kutztown	Francis Sharidan	153
Trinity Luth., Kutztown	Quinton D. Hermann	274
Union Union, Lyons	S. M. Hoch	100
St. John's Lutheran, Kutztown	Samuel Heffner	224
Grace U. E., Kutztown	Thomas S. Levan	92
Christ's Lutheran, Dryville	Amos F. Breidegam	137
New Jerusalem Reformed, Rockland	A. A. DeLong	109
Bethel Union, Rockland	William A. Schwoyer	104
Ruppert's Union, Rockland	A. F. Ruppert	76
Dryville Union, Rockland	A. S. Aungstadt	60
		2,153

17th District—Womelsdorf, Heidelberg, Marion, North Heidelberg

Name	Supt.	Members
Robesonia Reformed, Robesonia	J. L. J. Stoudt	174
U. E., Robesonia	Jacob B. Putt	45
U. E., Womelsdorf	A. Bauch	68
Stouchsburg Union, Stouchsburg	P. W. Gerhart	154
Bethany O. Home Ref., Womelsdorf	Wilson T. Moore	152
St. Daniel's Lutheran, Robesonia	H. W. Shuler	127
Good Samaritan Union, Womelsdorf	C. R. Leinbach	260
Tannery Union, Heidelberg	Dr. F. F. Massey	68
Hill Union, North Heidelberg	Thos. J. Zerbe	99
Zion's Lutheran, Stouchsburg	E. H. Kline	132
Long's Lutheran, Stouchsburg	A. J. Long	90
Moyer's Union, Marion Tp.	Edwin Miller	90
		1,459

18th District—Leesport, Perry, Ontelaunee

Name	Supt.	Members
Salem U. B., Shoemakersville	H. S. Madeira	130
Trinity Union, Leesport	C. E. Spayd	223
Union, Shoemakersville	W. K. Smith	244
Union, Mohrsville	James H. Wagner	169
Zion's Union, Windsor Castle	A. F. Baver	204
Gernant's Union, Leesport	Charles L. Kershner	100
Ebenezer Evangelical, Shoemakersville	Mrs. Amanda Yoh	25
Perry Union, Virginville	Wilson P. Adam	81
Evangelical, Leesport	Frank W. Adam	48
		1,224

GENERAL SUMMARY

No. of District	No. of Schools	Open all Year	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Total Enrollment
1st	12	12	177	1,599	1,776
2d	8	7	115	807	1,003
3d	11	4	167	965	1,171
4th	12	10	235	1,983	2,278
5th	15	9	365	1,815	2,265
6th	13	10	255	1,731	2,137
7th	12	5	213	1,173	1,406
8th	17	17	272	1,563	1,887
9th	8	7	148	990	1,199
10th	6	2	134	590	724
11th	11	6	203	1,042	1,245
12th	16	12	314	2,437	2,771
13th	73	73	2,451	24,089	30,199
14th	16	11	230	1,031	1,326
15th	8	5	178	601	809
16th	14	10	269	1,829	2,153
17th	12	10	184	1,235	1,459
18th	9	7	167	1,054	1,224
Total	273	217	6,077	46,534	57,032

SUNDAY MAILS.—During the winter of 1829-30, a great excitement prevailed throughout the country respecting the transportation of mails on Sundays. Attempts had been made by petitions of certain religious societies to the Congress of the previous year, to induce legislation on the subject, but the general remonstrance was so earnest that the committee of reference reported adversely, intimating that Congress ought not, and could not, legally exercise the power of legislation on questions involving religious observance and the rights of conscience; and these attempts were renewed before the Congress then sitting, causing the development of great feeling everywhere on the subject.

A large meeting of citizens of the county was held in the court-house at Reading on Jan. 23, 1830, for the purpose of uttering a protest against interference on the one hand or legislation on the other, and a committee of distinguished citizens was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. It was composed of David F. Gordon, Esq., George M. Keim, Esq., George Fox, Isaac Ritter and Dr. William J. C. Baum. The attempts to induce legislation prohibiting the transportation of mail on Sunday were disapproved, because it was believed that such attempts were incipient steps toward the attainment of an object fatal to religious freedom—the union of civil and ecclesiastical authority in the same individuals.

Appropriate petitions were circulated, subscribed by many persons, and these were forwarded to

Congress; and this expression of public sentiment caused the religious movement to cease its agitation and finally pass away. The transportation of mail on Sunday was not prohibited, but continued as a work of necessity.

GENERAL EDUCATION

EARLY ENCOURAGEMENT.—The first settlers appreciated the importance of education, and encouraged it as a means of promoting the general welfare. They erected churches wherever they had effected a considerable settlement, and in them they caused their children to be taught the common branches of education, such as spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. This teaching was influenced to a great degree by the religious spirit that prevailed amongst them; indeed, religious principles were considered a vital part of their education.

During the first settlements and until the passage of the common school law of 1834, the education that prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the county was almost entirely German. The prevalence of German education was a natural consequence from the great predominance of German settlers over all other nationalities. In Exeter, Oley, Maiden-creek, Robeson, and Reading districts, the Friends were rather numerous, and they established English schools at an early period, which they continued for many years.

The first German settlers had brought along teachers and ministers, who were so recognized before emigration. If there were no minister, the teacher officiated in both capacities. Some teachers even practised their trades, such as tailoring or shoemaking, whilst teaching.

A notion has obtained that education was not carried on to any considerable extent in the county at an early day, and till the adoption of the common school system, but this is wrong. A good idea can be obtained from the following extract from a letter, dated Reading, April 9, 1763, addressed by Rev. Alexander Murray to the secretary of the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stationed in England:

> The county for miles around this town is thick peopled, but what few else than Germans and Quakers, the former being computed twelve to one of all other nations together, and seem to be abundantly well provided in teachers of one denomination or another, and as long as they are so blindly attached to their native tongue, as they are at present, an English minister can be of no great service to them. For this they might be at no loss for English school-masters, yet they choose to send their children rather to German schools, which *they have everywhere in great plenty.*

The Moravians, during their settlement in Oley, erected two dwellings on land donated to them by John de Turck. The first was occupied early in 1745; and the second in 1748, for school purposes. In the latter there was a flourishing boarding-school for several years; into which were incorporated the Moravian schools of Germantown and Frederick township.

On July 31, 1750, a beginning was made to dissolve the Moravian school in Frederick township, by transferring pupils to other schools, and in the last week of August, 1750, sixteen were transferred to Oley.

FIRST TEACHERS.—The following persons were teachers before 1752:

George Stiefel, John Nicholas Kurtz, and Casper Leutbecker in Tulpehocken.
Frederick Hoelwig in Longswamp.
John Valentine Krafft in Richmond.
Theodore Schneider in Hereford.
George Youngman in Oley.

In 1743, the following provision was made in Richmond township toward the encouragement of teaching:

> That it is our most earnest desire that the teacher, as well as the preacher, shall be fairly compensated so that he can live with his family as an honest man, without being obliged to engage in any business foreign to his profession. To this end the teacher and the preacher shall have the land and the house on it free, as long as they officially serve the congregation.

Pay schools were maintained in every district, the pupils paying several cents a day, according to the number of branches taught; and this custom prevailed from the beginning until long after the system of 1834 had been introduced.

Parochial schools were carried on and encouraged in connection with churches in the several sections of the county, being always situated near by. The preachers, elders and deacons were expected to see that the teacher maintained good order and that each pupil received proper attention. The teacher had to possess a good character, and ability to sing and teach singing as well as to teach the common branches.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—A charitable society was established early for the instruction of poor Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania. Previous to 1751, certain Reformed ministers who had settled among the immigrants found them in distress. They entreated the churches of Holland to commiserate their unhappy fellow-Christians, and contributions were sent to these remote parts. In 1751, Holland and West Friesland granted two thousand guilders per annum for five years toward instructing the Germans and their children in Pennsylvania. Great encouragement was given to this scheme by persons of the first rank in Great Britain, King George III. having contributed £1,000 toward this object, and the Princess Dowager of Wales £100; and the proprietaries engaged to give a considerable sum every year to promote the undertaking. The society then adopted certain resolutions for the management of the scheme, and proposed a plan for establishing schools. The Governor of the Province recognized the utility of the scheme and appointed a board of trustees for its proper direction. Conrad Weiser was one of the members of this board, and Rev. Michael Schlatter was appointed general supervisor. Petitions from Reading and Tulpehocken were addressed to the board in the

READING FREE LIBRARY—PAGE 210

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF READING SCHOOL DISTRICT—PAGE 203

early part of 1755 to secure the benefit of these contributions so as to establish some of the schools, and Schlatter accordingly organized a school at each of the places named.

But the charity schools proved an utter failure, and Schlatter was personally the chief sufferer. His official position as superintendent rendered him the main object of popular hatred, though for a time the Lutheran and Reformed ministers had sustained him. The German people lost confidence in this undertaking through the denunciations of Christopher Sauer, who asserted in his German newspaper (published at Germantown) that these schools were intended to prepare the way for establishing the Church of England in this part of the province, and in this way it was believed Schlatter's influence was entirely destroyed.

Common Schools.—Various and repeated legislative attempts were made toward general education throughout the State, and they gradually developed a public sentiment in its behalf until finally there was established the compulsory system, provided by the Act of 1849, which was improved by the Act of 1854.

The Constitution of 1776 had provided that "a school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices"; and that of 1790: "The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." This provision continued in the fundamental law of the State unchanged until the new Constitution of 1873, when it was modified as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose."

A great weakness in its early history was the incompetency of teachers. Educated men and women of experience in teaching could not be obtained because duty to themselves and to their families obliged them to labor in vocations which afforded better remuneration; and a pronounced opposition, on account of burdensome and unjust taxation to support the system, discouraged those who felt inclined to teach. But a greater weakness than incompetent teachers existed. It was the distinctive feature of the public schools and of the children attending them, for they were called "pauper schools," and "pauper scholars," and this made them odious to the very class that was to be principally benefited.

In 1833, when the State contained about eight hundred thousand children, less than twenty-five thousand attended the common schools—just one in thirty-one, or about three per cent, notwithstanding the offer of education at the public expense. But in 1883, the State contained about two million children; and the number attending common schools was over nine hundred and fifty thousand, nearly one-half, an increase of sixteen-fold in fifty years.

The general system, provided by the act of 1834, is attributable to a society which was organized at Philadelphia in 1827. The express object of this society was general education throughout the State, and its efforts, after laboring in this behalf for seven years against bitter opposition, culminated in the passage of the act mentioned. In 1835 a great effort was made to repeal this act, but it failed. The credit of preserving the system at that time is given to Governor George Wolf and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

System Accepted by Districts.—The following statement shows the year when the several districts of the county accepted the common school system:

Reading	1834	Rockland	1850
Caernarvon	1834	Spring	1850
Robeson	1836	Tulpehocken	1850
Union	1836	Washington	1850
Womelsdorf	1836	Windsor	1850
Ruscombmanor	1837	Eern, Upper	1851
Colebrookdale	1838	Bernville	1851
Hamburg	1838	Centre	1851
Kutztown	1838	Earl	1851
Marion	1839	Greenwich	1851
Hereford	1845	Longswamp	1851
Alsace	1849	Muhlenberg	1851
Exeter	1849	Ontelaunee	1851
Heidelberg	1849	Penn	1851
Maiden-creek	1849	Perry	1851
Amity	1850	Pike	1851
Bern	1850	Maxatawny	1852
Brecknock	1850	Bethel	1854
Cumru	1850	Richmond	1854
Douglass	1850	Albany	1855
Heidelberg, Lower	1850	Jefferson	1855
Heidelberg, North	1850	Tulpehocken, Upper	1855
Oley	1850		

All the districts had accepted the system of 1834 before the compulsory provision had gone into effect, excepting District township, which held out until 1867, refusing in the meantime to accept the State appropriation. The districts subsequently established, accepted the system at the time of their erection.

Pleasantville was established as a separate district out of Oley township in 1857.

Altogether the districts in the county number sixty-one.

In 1854, the schools numbered 362, and the scholars 10,116; in 1884, the schools, 599, and the scholars, 26,848; and in 1908, the schools, 855, and the scholars, 28,340.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1908

Districts	Schools		Teachers				Scholars				Tax and Rate Per Cent	
	Whole number	Average number of months taught	Number of males	Number of females	Average salary of males per month	Average salary of females per month	Number of males	Number of females	Average per cent. of attendance	Cost per month	Number of mills levied for school purposes	Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes
Albany	12	7	9	3	$46.66	$46.66	162	157	87	$1.99	6	$3,813.26
Alsace	6	7	6		47.50		88	80	88	1.31	5	1,481.10
Alsace, Lower	4	8		4		48.75	56	57	93	2.01	5	1,924.71
Amity	10	7	5	5	48.00	42.00	151	129	78	2.00	3	2,666.38
Bechtelsville	2	8	1	1	50.00	50.00	47	31	93	1.71	4.5	724.26
Bern	12	7	6	6	43.33	41.66	169	148	88	2.28	3	3,484.71
Bernville	2	8	2		50.00		22	24	93	2.87	7	918.42
Bern, Upper	6	7	5	1	50.00	50.00	89	81	95	2.19	3.5	1,652.99
Bethel	15	7	15		47.66		201	182	91	2.55	4.25	4,066.35
Birdsboro	11	9	3	9	58.34	50.56	236	222	93	2.05	5	8,848.21
Boyertown	9	9	4	6	56.25	50.00	185	217	94	1.57	6.5	6,926.37
Brecknock	6	7	6		45.00		73	62	87	2.74	3	1,353.78
Caernarvon	7	7	1	6	60.00	42.03	88	102	74	1.62	4	2,808.78
Centre	9	7	7	2	44.28	45.00	148	129	88	1.82	3	2,414.83
Centreport	1	7		1		40.00	14	19	93	1.86	3.5	308.13
Colebrookdale	9	7	2	7	45.00	45.71	153	136	87	1.88	3.5	2,460.62
Cumru	26	7	22	4	47.27	45.00	477	547	92	1.53	2.5	10,924.95
District	4	7	4		42.50		66	55	86	1.41	4.5	968.00
Douglass	8	7	3	5	43.33	40.00	125	105	90	1.86	6	2,445.27
Earl	6	7	6		48.33		96	84	89	2.18	5	1,429.19
Exeter	15	7	8	7	48.75	43.56	306	271	91	1.47	3	5,115.73
Fleetwood	5	9	3	2	60.00	50.00	103	120	93	2.40	5	2,943.41
Greenwich	11	7	5	6	48.00	43.33	166	154	91	2.22	4	2,914.76
Hamburg	12	9	4	8	56.25	50.00	240	226	96	1.58	5	6,335.55
Heidelberg	10	7.87	4	6	55.00	46.66	141	151	89	2.14	2.5	4,284.44
Heidelberg, North	5	7	3	2	50.00	40.00	66	62	90	2.51	3	1,442.03
Heidelberg, Lower	21	7.15	12	9	52.32	46.66	322	282	91	2.27	4	8,568.68
Hereford	8	7	5	3	50.00	43.33	133	99	88	2.09	3.5	2,045.69
Jefferson	7	7	6	1	50.00	50.00	71	76	95	1.77	2.5	1,440.07
Kutztown	4	9	1	3	60.00	50.00	97	106	95	1.35	2.5	4,229.31
Lenhartsville	1	8	1		50.00		11	12	96	2.50	4	281.04
Longswamp	16	7.06	6	10	53.00	48.00	222	208	89	2.25	6.5	7,040.00
Maiden-creek	11	7	3	8	43.33	43.75	169	157	89	2.28	3.25	3,492.95
Marion	7	7.14	3	4	52.05	46.25	84	87	91	2.33	2	2,035.23
Maxatawny	15	7	5	10	48.00	47.00	214	188	92	2.19	2.5	4,622.22
Mohnton	7	7.14	6	1	50.66	50.00	148	151	90	1.55	7	3,214.36
Mount Penn	3	9	1	2	55.00	50.00	73	62	96	2.22	4	2,573.51
Muhlenberg	12	7	5	7	50.00	44.29	276	253	88	1.32	2	3,290.56
Oley	13	7.07	12	1	50.42	40.00	234	194	94	1.88	2.5	3,564.31
Ontelaunee	9	7.11	4	5	55.00	44.00	127	131	89	1.75	4	2,940.57
Penn	8	7.25	4	4	51.72	45.17	107	106	93	2.60	4	2,660.58
Perry	12	7.12	8	4	52.50	40.00	180	155	86	1.32	3.5	4,451.96
Pike	6	7	4	2	45.00	50.00	86	75	89	2.22	5	1,401.15
Pleasantville, Ind.	1	7	1		50.00		22	27	94	1.09	2	315.27
Reading	331	10	14	317	111.04	52.51	6,593	6,531	90	1.68	4	230,938.60
Richmond	14	7	2	12	46.10	45.00	199	170	82	2.15	3.5	3,844.52
Robeson	17	7	6	11	46.66	46.00	235	214	86	2.00	4	4,311.48
Rockland	8	7	7	1	45.71	50.00	140	113	87	1.70	6	2,575.28
Ruscombmanor	9	7	7	2	47.14	50.00	123	107	90	2.08	5	1,972.25
Spring	19	7.42	10	9	48.50	46.66	270	243	90	2.28	3.5	6,076.43
Tilden	6	7	5	1	50.00	50.00	115	99	90	1.88	4	2,674.70
Topton	3	8.33	2	1	51.50	50.00	77	65	94	1.33	4	1,411.62
Tulpehocken	14	7	9	5	47.78	44.00	179	165	89	2.57	3.5	3,548.01
Tulpehocken, Upper	8	7	7	1	47.14	40.00	113	97	91	2.11	4	1,977.23
Union	9	7		9		44.44	110	119	86	1.45	5	2,121.21
Washington	9	7	6	3	45.00	43.33	125	111	88	2.08	3	2,196.11
West Leesport	3	8	1	2	50.00	50.00	30	43	90	2.37	6	969.23
West Reading	7	8	3	4	55.83	47.50	161	144	90	1.61	5.5	3,575.86
Windsor	5	7	3	2	48.33	40.00	76	79	90	1.81	2.25	1,058.70
Womelsdorf	6	9	1	5	85.00	50.00	89	124	93	1.99	6	3,838.49
Wyomissing	3	8		3		52.55	52	65	80	2.72	3.5	3,876.87
	855	8.34	304	553	$51.51	$46.25	14,931	14,409	89	$1.97	4.06	$419,790.28

Shillington included still with Cumru, not having been erected.

NOTE: State appropriation to districts of county, $139,630.84; of which $64,155.80 to Reading.
Total estimated value of school property in county, $2,180,100, and in State, $90, 363,211.
Total receipts in county for school purposes, $728,178; teachers' wages, $375,934; total expenditures, $626,086.

LECTURE ON WEISER.—Extracts taken from the compiler's lecture on the "Life of Conrad Weiser," delivered in different parts of the county during 1891, 1892 and 1893, by way of describing the direction and influence of the educational system of the State on the people of Berks county:

The general education of the people of Berks county has been going on continuously from the time of the first settlements until now. Starting at a time when a considerable population was settled in all sections of the county, say in 1752 when it was erected as a political organization in the State, and extending over a period embracing a century, the education of the people through the instrumentality of schools was confined to the rudiments, that is, the ordinary accomplishments which enabled them to carry on industrial and social affairs in a successful manner. It was rather of a practical nature, and therefore more inclined to the useful than the ornamental. A common education consisted of a general ability to read, write and cipher, and to talk in the English language reasonably well, and this was regarded as sufficient for the ordinary demands of life.

In 1752, schools were scattered in all the sections of the county. There were several in a township, and the scholars farthest distant were about five miles off. There was no taxation for school purposes. Each scholar paid two or more cents a day, according to studies, and the teacher earned about a dollar a day. The buildings were ordinary structures, built mostly of stone or log. The money expended was made to reach as far as possible. The education obtained was necessarily of a simple nature, so as to be easily acquired. Everything connected with it was expressive of economy. This idea stood out very prominently, and it had a good effect upon the manners and habits of the people. The perceptive faculties were more active than the imaginative. Labor was king, not education. Labor was regarded as the foundation of everything, and education only as a means for facilitating its intelligent direction. Everybody labored—men and boys at farming and industrial pursuits, women and girls in household affairs. It was labor that produced and improved, and economy that multiplied results. Hence the county grew rapidly. There was little or no waste. Notions and practices of this kind prevailed in a general way until about 1854.

Then a uniform system of education was established by the State government and this has prevailed since. It has been encouraged by increasing annual appropriations for school purposes. The enormous amount for the year 1893 ($6,000,000) shows the people's extraordinary spirit of liberality towards general education. In the interior districts, the school buildings have not advanced much beyond the buildings of 1854, but those of the cities, even of some of the towns, show a remarkable growth in size and appearance. By comparison of general results, it will be found that the system of 1854 has inclined in this time more towards the ornamental than the useful. The scholars are led to devote too much time and energy to information that they do not use, and are not expected to use in the ordinary associations of life; also to matters and things that are too much disposed to develop the imaginative faculties rather than the perceptive.

In this way the love of labor has come to lose its hold upon a large proportion of the people, and consequently labor is no longer king. The spirit of education has grown so much that it is of more consequence than the spirit of labor. Through it the school children are getting to be more and more inclined to settle in employments that are designed to produce or serve things for ornament rather than use, and they are running more towards clerking, soliciting, negotiating and kindred employments which require earnest action of the mind rather than of the body far beyond the natural and equitable demands of society. And the sustenance of this increasing number with their numerous magnified wants is obtained at the expense of the physical exertions of a large proportion of the people. This has been stimulated to such a degree that it has become burdensome in a very appreciable manner.

A growing inequality in various ways is more and more apparent, especially in respect to property, money and income, and the influences which they exert; and as this inequality grows on the one hand, extravagance manifests itself on the other, indeed, to such an extent that it is commonly regarded as necessary to social existence. A prominent desire, flowing from this inequality, is to profit by the labor of others without mental or physical exertions; and though this is admittedly a great disadvantage against the industrious element of any community it is justified and encouraged without the slightest compunction. A desire growing entirely too common is to fill an office, exercise municipal power and dispose of public funds, all of which lead the mind and conscience away from a just conception of industry and from the real value of money. And another injurious desire, not only in Berks county but elsewhere, is the migration of many industrious people from country districts to populous places where equality, comfort and contentment are not half of what they formerly enjoyed. Decrease of population in townships and increase of it in the cities is a bad indication for the general welfare. Evidently some evil influence is at work that produces such a result in social affairs.

This general tendency must be changed. It must be guided into the channel that was occupied naturally before 1854. Labor must be restored to its position as the recognized king. The practical must be studied and encouraged in preference to the ornamental; and the development of the perceptive faculties must receive a larger share of consideration than the imaginative. Each one of us should be so taught as to obtain a proper idea of industry and to feel the absolute necessity of contributing his share of useful labor in the production of things of real, not speculative value. And industrial affairs should be so conducted, or rather they should be permitted to so regulate themselves without legislation or other interference, that the small communities shall have equal opportunities with populous cities in the race of progress. The question may well be asked: Can this be accomplished? If so, how is it to be done?

I would answer through our schools by teaching branches of knowledge that can be utilized by the scholars when they come to act for themselves and that will fit them for the stations which they may be expected to occupy; through a proper conception of the importance of labor and of local rights, and a uniform desire to co-operate in the several affairs of life; and also through lecturing on the character of men and women who have been useful, just and honorable to the communities in which they lived. In this behalf I have selected CONRAD WEISER as a proper subject for our consideration. By studying his career we shall find for our guidance the useful things of life rather than the ornamental. The former constitute the basis of general association and incline us to co-operate with one another in individual and social affairs; but the latter create a spirit of rivalry and incline us to strike out for ourselves regardless of consequences to others.

Ornamental education has been to us for some years a proud and presumptuous mistress, but we have come to find at last that she has misdirected our efforts and generosity and misled many of us away from the stations for which we were adapted by nature and association. Through her a great many persons have drifted into unproductiveness, idleness, or restlessness to such a degree that it behooves us to stop and see if we cannot find what steps must be taken to restore useful industry and produce general contentment. Investigation and reflection will lead us to conclude that labor must be substituted as master in the place of education as mistress. In this way only can we come to adopt and hold on to the useful and practical, and to transmit our individuality to future generations.

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSE OF WEISER LECTURE.—An introduction to the compiler's lecture, explanatory of his purpose, was published and distributed with the lecture under the auspices of the Reading Board of Trade in 1893, and the forcibleness and truthfulness of his remarks at that time, sixteen years ago, will be appreciated by studying the condition of educational, political and industrial affairs at the present time, in the year 1909. The introduction was as follows:

The tendency of the times for some years has been against the uniform development of the districts that constitute larger divisions of territory, as counties and States. Like the draining waters of creeks and rivers into the ocean without artificial impediments—as in the primeval period when mechanical power was not demanded—industries, wealth, and population have been drifting, or rather drained, toward great centers, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It is even to be noticed in inland counties like Berks, Lebanon and Lehigh, for the county-seats are growing so rapidly that they are coming to have the major part of assessed property and population, notwithstanding the area of territory occupied is comparatively limited. Political and social influences are thereby developed in channels leading to personal distinction rather than general welfare. In this way too much power is permitted to settle gradually but surely in certain persons, and their individual judgment is taken as public opinion. This is against the substantial interests and prosperity of the people taken as an organized body.

General education and government have been carried on for many years by a prescribed system for the general advantage of all the inhabitants. The manifest design of this legislation was to build up the parts which constitute the whole, on the theory that if the several parts be recognized for intelligence and self government the whole must necessarily be distinguished in these respects. But with all our State and local appropriations for the purposes of education and government, many parts are found to be deteriorating, while only few are improving. This is particularly noticeable in respect to property, population and social influence; and in respect to individuality, co-operation, confidence and reliability, the average development is not what we have a right to expect in return for the taxes levied and expenditures made. Electors contribute their share of the taxes to enable the several parts or districts to be successfully maintained and developed, but the substantial and uniform local benefits for which the taxes are assented to without complaint are not realized.

Steam and electricity have latterly become so important in the development of industry for the superfluities of life, and capital and speculation have concentrated so largely in metropolitan places, from which they exert a most extraordinary influence over the manners, customs and desires of society, reaching out hundreds if not thousands of miles, that little hope can be entertained of effecting a change by the discussion of local rights in the interior parts of Pennsylvania along the mountains, I mean such a change as would give to labor a due proportion of its products in the districts where it is carried on.

The waters rise not in the mountains simply to flow on to the sea without advantage to the people as they pass, nor are men and women intended to establish domestic relations in the interior parts of the country simply to permit their offspring to be drawn away to swell the population of great cities, nor are they expected to work and practice rigid economy simply to give the real benefits to financiers and speculators far removed from the seat of industry; but they are designed to serve a more direct purpose in the affairs of mankind. The natural results would be more advantageous to the locality if they were not commonly and persistently drawn away by selfish manipulations. A true conception of local rights would greatly modify these manipulations in such a manner as to encourage plans and schemes of distribution that would produce a uniform appreciation and development of the general rights, privileges and conveniences of the people. Circumstances, sometimes accidental, but mostly the result of deliberation, may enable a man or body of men to take an unfair advantage over others, whether as neighbors of the same locality, or as fellow citizens of adjoining or distant localities, but in the short span of a life-time this advantage will be found to result eventually in a disadvantage of some kind, either of a personal or general nature.

Our education being intended for social elevation, and our government for political equality, the former should incline us to be just and fraternal, and the latter in all its departments to be impartial, whatsoever the situation of the several localities. But my historical researches, with a collection of statistics, have brought me to see an opposite social and political tendency; and believing it to be injurious to the general welfare, I was led to study the career of CONRAD WEISER, a most zealous advocate of local rights, and to present the result of my reflections to the people in the form of a lecture, with the hope that thereby public attention would be directed to the rights and demands of the respective parts of Berks county, and that this tendency might be changed in the interest of practical not theoretical political equality, of general not individual industrial power, and of real not imaginary social progress.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—An institute, composed of many of the school teachers of the county, was first held in March, 1851, in the Court-House at Reading, for the purpose of encouraging the general work of education by a discussion of improved methods of teaching, an organization having been effected in January preceding. The meeting was largely attended, and it was very successful. Institutes were held for several years in succession and then discontinued.

In 1867, the State Legislature passed an Act of Assembly requiring the county superintendent of common schools "to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county to assemble together and organize themselves into a teachers' institute, to be devoted to the improvement of teachers in the science and art of education, and to continue in session for at least five days." In conformity with the provisions of this law, the county superintendent, Prof. John S. Ermentrout, held a county institute in 1868, at Reading. It was largely attended by teachers from all sections of the county, and great interest was manifested. Since that time, annual institutes have been held with increasing attendance and success.

In 1869, when Prof. D. B. Brunner became county superintendent, he inaugurated the system of local institutes, and during that year he held eight institutes in different sections of the county which proved very successful. This enabled the teachers in remote districts to attend an institute and become familiar with its proceedings, and also to take a part in its discussions, an opportunity being afforded and an inclination to do so being encouraged. This latter feature was particularly

appreciable, for in a local institute the teachers were thoroughly acquainted with one another, and, not being so numerous, they were enabled to participate practically in its discussions. Each succeeding year till now has shown an ever-increasing interest in them.

The Pennsylvania State Educational Association was first organized in 1856. Three of its conventions were held at Reading; in 1863, in 1878, and in 1905.

PAY SCHOOLS.—Various pay schools were conducted in the county, out of the limits of Reading, before the establishment of the compulsory system and afterward for many years, more especially in Union and Oley townships, and at Boyertown, Kutztown and Womelsdorf. But they have all been discontinued excepting the Keystone State Normal School which is described in connection with Kutztown.

NEWSPAPERS

There was no newspaper published in the county before 1789. News was communicated by persons to one another mostly at inns and stores, of which the number was large in proportion to the population, more especially at Reading. The latest accident, death, transaction or crookedness of any kind was communicated from one to the other, or to small groups of persons; and so it was carried from building to building and from place to place, not in the English language (for English was little spoken then by those who assembled at inns) but German, which was used almost entirely throughout the county in the daily affairs of life, both secular and religious.

During this early period, the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* published at Philadelphia, had a limited circulation in Reading and in the county. It was an interesting messenger to the people; and its weekly arrival must have been an event of more than ordinary importance. A copy was doubtless busy in passing amongst persons who could read English—not for the personal matters which it contained, but for foreign affairs, market reports, letters published, etc. Christopher Sauer's *Journal,* a newspaper printed in German, and published at Germantown, had a more extended circulation in this vicinity, and it exercised a large influence over the residents.

Forty years in the history of Reading elapsed before the newspaper became a local institution. The entire period of its local life as a town, with all its many important events, passed away without having it introduced. This would seem to be a long while for such a factor to obtain a foothold in a community otherwise energetic and progressive; but this delay is capable of explanation. The people were interested in home rather than in foreign affairs, and strove to give them successful development. Local matters required no printed publication, for, the town being small and the population limited, they were easily communicated. But as the town grew into a borough, and especially as the borough grew into a city, with its territory enlarged, the inhabitants more widely scattered and the population largely increased, the natural way became more and more incapable of satisfying the inquisitiveness of the people and an artificial way had to be introduced—and this was supplied by the newspaper.

After the lapse of a century, general progress came to be so wonderful, the people so numerous and scattered, and their relations so intermingled, that, just as the natural way had to yield to the artificial, so did the old and slow process of printing on a hand-press, with its limited capacity, have to make way for the new and spirited process, by a steam-press, with its unlimited capacity. In the beginning, the newspaper was weak in every respect, small in size, limited in circulation, uncertain in financial support, and wanting in mental vigor and originality; but afterward it became strong, rich, energetic and inventive.

The newspapers of the county comprise two classes, weekly and daily. Some of them were printed in the German language, but most of them in the English. The following statement shows the names of the several newspapers instituted at Reading and in the county; also the names of the founders, the time when instituted, and the duration of the publication. Though published almost entirely at Reading, they have been placed in this chapter on account of their general circulation throughout the county and elsewhere.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AT READING

Name	Founder	Year
Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung	Johnson, Barton & Jungmann	1789-1793
Weekly Advertiser	Gottlob Jungmann	1796-1816
Reading Herald	Jacob Schneider and George Gerrish	1796-1796
*Readinger Adler**	Jacob Schneider and George Gerrish	1796-1909
Welt Bothe	Henry B. Sage	1810
*Berks and Schuylkill** Journal*	George Getz	1816-1909
Readinger Post Bote	Charles A. Bruckman	1816-1826
Chronicle of the Times	Samuel Myers and Douglass W. Hyde	1822-1836
Jackson Democrat	Charles J. Jack	1826-1826
Readinger Democrat	Jeremiah Schneider and Samuel Myers	1826-1835
Berks County Press	Samuel Myers	1835-1865
Jefferson Democrat	Robert W. Albright	1838-1848
Liberale Beobachter	Arnold Puwelle	1839-1865
Reading Gazette and Democrat	Jacob Knabb and J. Lawrence Getz	1840-1878
Alt Berks	William B. Schoener	1840-1845
Sonne von Alt Berks	Charles W. Guenther	1845-1848
Reading Herald	Abraham S. Whitman	1846-1850
People's Advocate	A. S. Whitman and Joseph E. Berret	1850-1852
Berks County Democrat	Samuel L. Young and Andrew M. Sallade	1858-1858
School Album	James Millholland and Albert R. Durham	1858-1859

* Ritter family connected with publication since 1802.
**Owned by publishers of *Reading Times* since 1866.

Weekly Leader	J. Robley Dunglison	1860-1861
Reformirter Hausfreund	Daniel Miller	1867-1904
Banner von Berks	William Rosenthal*	1864-1909
Die Biene	William Rosenthal*	1867-1909
Die Deutsche Eiche	William Rosenthal*	1869-1909
Republikaner von Berks	Daniel Miller	1869-1899
Spirit of Berks	Daniel S. Francis	1876-1881
Reading Weekly Eagle	Jesse G. Hawley	1878-1909
Reading Weekly Herald	John B. Dampman	1881-1896
Reading Weekly News	William S. Ritter	1881-1909
Reformed Church Rec'd	B. Bausman	1888-1905
Reading Democrat	W. Oscar Miller	1894-1899
Labor Advocate	Harry F. De Gour	1900-1909
Union Sentinel	Federated Trades Council	1901-1909

MONTHLY NEWSPAPERS

Name	Founder	Year
Litteratur Blatt	August Bendel	1883-1900
Illustrirte Jugendblätter	August Bendel	1884-1909
Pennsylvania Philatelist	Clifford N. Kissinger	1891-1903
Greater Reading	Walter S. Hamaker	1897-1898
Greater America	Walter S. Hamaker	1898-1903
Preacher's Assistant	Frank J. Boyer	1889-1909

Mengel & Mengel have issued a *Real Estate Register* monthly since January, 1895, relating to the conditions of real estate at Reading and vicinity.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AT BOROUGHS

KUTZTOWN

Name	Founder	Year
Neutralist	William Harmony	1833-1841
Geist der Zeit	Hawrecht & Wink	1841-1863
Der Hirt	J. S. Herman	1854-1856
Kutztown Journal	Isaac F. Christ	1870-1909
National Educator	Isaac F. Christ	1872——
American Patriot	Isaac F. Christ	1874-1909

HAMBURG

Name	Founder	Year
Hamburg Schnellpost	John Scheifly and William Shubert	1841-1905
Hamburg Advertiser	M. H. Shollenberger	1865-1868
Rural Press	J. K. & J. G. Smith	1872-1875
Hamburger Berichter	William F. Tyson	1872-1874
Hamburg Weekly Item	Samuel A. Focht	1875-1909

BOYERTOWN

Name	Founder	Year
Boyertown Bauer	O. P. Zink	1858-1868
Boyertown Democrat	George Sassaman	1868-1909

WOMELSDORF

Name	Founder	Year
Womelsdorf Gazette	Samuel Mowry	1847-1848
Womelsdorf Herald	Michael K. Boyer	1879-1880
Womelsdorf News	Joel Weidman	1882-1885

BIRDSBORO

Name	Founder	Year
Birdsboro Pioneer	B. F. Fries	1873-1876
Birdsboro Dispatch	Rapp & Ryan	1885-1909
Birdsboro Review	Harry E. Hart	1893-1908

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.—Weekly newspaper publications were carried on at Reading for over sixty years before a daily was thought of, at least before a public proposition to this end was made. Many weeklies had been instituted in that time; but they all suspended excepting two, and these two are worthy of especial mention for their energy, success and longevity—the *Adler* and the *Journal*—the former a German publication founded in 1796, and the latter an English publication founded in 1816, which is strictly a continuation of the *Weekly Advertiser*, started also in 1796. The population was certainly here to support a daily newspaper. The rapid increase of the people would seem to have warranted —if it did not inspire—such an enterprise in that period of time. Education was quite general, though stimulated with marked public energy after 1834; and the English language was growing gradually into favor. The railroad was constructed, various shops and factories, especially for the manufacture of iron goods, were erected; even English churches were founded.

The second period of Reading was unusually prolific in producing great things for the common progress of its citizens. In 1840 the population was 8,410, and in 1847 it was about 12,000; and in the respective years named the entire county had about 65,000 and 70,000. The railroad extended through the entire Schuylkill Valley to the north and to the south, and the stages ran daily in every direction. These means facilitated the distribution of newspapers, and encouraged the spirit of publication; and the borough was advanced into a city. Still there was no daily newspaper.

When the third period was begun there were seven weekly newspapers carried on successfully, *Adler, Journal, Berks County Press, Liberale Beobachter, Alt Berks, Jefferson Democrat* and *Reading Gazette*. They were issued upon different days in the week, but mostly on Saturday. Naturally, this number was sufficient to discourage the thought of a daily publication. But the spirit of enterprise was working its way through the people in different channels; buildings were multiplying, trade was growing, population was increasing, and many strangers were locating here permanently. The daily events necessarily grew with the general growth, and the disposition to know them at once was preparing the way for a step beyond the weekly publication, and just as the stage-coach and canal-boat, through the energy of trading, came to be slow and had to make way for the steam-car, so the weekly newspaper was coming to be late in communicating news, the feeling against the delay was growing stronger and stronger, public eagerness clamoring for an improvement.

Three months after Reading was incorporated as a city, Abraham S. Whitman—a practical young printer of Reading—took the first step beyond a weekly publication by instituting and carrying on a tri-weekly newspaper, which he entitled *The Reading Herald*, and within two months he enlarged its size and improved its appearance. But he soon found that he had stepped beyond his time, and was therefore compelled to issue the publication as a weekly newspaper.

*John Weiler, an employer and manager for many years, became the proprietor June 20, 1908.

About the same time, J. Lawrence Getz, publisher of the *Reading Gazette* (weekly), made the editorial announcement that he would undertake the publication of a daily newspaper, if supported; but the support was so limited that he was forced to discontinue after an earnest trial of nine days.

These first efforts were in 1847. Ten years elapsed. In that time two new railroads were extended from this business center, one to the west through Lebanon Valley, the other to the northeast through East Penn Valley. From 12,000 the population of the city had increased to 20,000, and from 70,000 the population of the county had increased to 90,000. The post-offices round about in the county had multiplied from forty-one to seventy—a wonderful increase in this department of the public service. The added wealth to the community from all sources was estimated not by the thousands of dollars, but by the millions, and the hand-press for newspapers had become supplanted by the steam-press. Mr. Getz doubtless reasoned in this manner in 1857, and, satisfying himself that the prospects were favorable, he started in this enterprise a second time. He continued the publication successfully, though under discouraging patronage, until Feb. 3, 1858, when he changed the time of its issue to the evening, and reduced the price from ten cents a week to six cents.

His second experiment was, however, carried on for only three weeks, and he was again compelled to suspend publication. The *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* complimented his spirit and enterprise, but expressed the opinion that the suspension was by no means creditable either to the intelligence or to the public spirit of a city with 20,000 inhabitants. Its list of patrons embraced four hundred and fifty regular subscribers; but only sixteen out of two hundred and forty business men of Reading took sufficient interest in its success to give it advertising patronage.

Immediately after the suspension of the *Gazette*, a stronger feeling for a daily newspaper manifested itself by the citizens and so a third attempt was made. This was by J. Robley Dunglison, a young man from Philadelphia, who had settled at Reading about that time. He issued the first number of his paper on July 19, 1858, which was entitled *Reading Daily Times*. It was a folio, printed in the English language, 16 by 24 inches, with five columns to the page, and issued in the morning. He published it until Dec. 9, 1859, when he sold it to Henry Lantz. Lantz published it until September, 1861, when (owing to his enlistment in the Civil war) he sold the paper to A. S. Whitman and Charles F. Hause, who published it very successfully during the Civil war. In 1865, F. B. Shalters became interested, and in 1868 the sole owner and editor. In 1869, the paper was purchased by J. Knabb & Co., the publishers of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, and this firm and its successor, the Reading Times Publishing Company, have published it ever since.

The *Evening Dispatch* was issued as an evening daily paper from Feb. 10, 1866, until April 4, 1870, when it was purchased by J. Knabb & Co. and merged with the *Reading Times*, and Alfred S. Jones had started the *Daily Reporter* on April 26, 1864, and issued it for nearly a year.

The *Daily Eagle* was founded by William S. Ritter and Jesse G. Hawley (publishers of the *Reading Adler*), on Jan. 28, 1868. In 1874, Hawley purchased the entire interest, and published the paper until his decease in 1903. By his great enterprise he enlarged its circulation very much and distributed its issue not only into every town and township of the county, but into neighboring and distant counties in the Schuylkill, East Penn and Lebanon Valleys. Since his decease, its publication has been continued with equal and deserved success by his estate.

The first daily German newspaper at Reading was founded by William Rosenthal on June 1, 1868, under the title of *Die Readinge Post*, and he issued it successfully until 1908, when he sold it to John Weiler.

The *Daily News* was issued by William S. Ritter (proprietor of the *Adler*) from May, 1880, until May, 1886.

The *Daily Spirit of Berks* was started by Daniel S. Francis on Aug. 6, 1881, and published by him until November following, when he sold the daily and the weekly issue of this paper to John B. Dampman and A. C. Buckwalter, who then changed the names to the *Daily Herald* and *Weekly Herald*. William McCormick became the purchaser in the fall of 1896 and discontinued the *Weekly* paper, but has issued the *Daily* since. During the Spanish war in 1898 he published a morning and evening issue of the daily, but discontinued the morning issue at the close of this war.

The *Reading Telegram*, a daily, owned by the Reading Telegram Publishing Company, has been issued since 1887.

Other daily newspapers were started at Reading and issued for various periods, but not beyond several years, such as the *Daily Leader, Evening Star, Evening Record, Daily People, Daily Graphic, Evening Review*, and *Evening World*.

LANGUAGE, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS

LANGUAGE.—The great majority of the early settlers of Berks county were Germans, and through them their language, manners and customs became predominant. Most of them remained here, and, to a great degree, where the several families first settled and prospered. Their number influenced the early erection of the county in 1752. Their industry, perseverance and economy built up and enriched its valleys and hills with substantial improvements. Nearly two hundred years have elapsed since, but the general features of the whole community bear their impression. Their manners

and customs have been handed down from generation to generation, with little change; and their language is still in general use in every section. This permanence exhibits inherent strength. The introduction of other peoples, with different languages, but mostly English, have not weakened their hold upon the people.

Their language is composed of words principally from German dialects, such as the Allemannisch, the Pfalzisch, and the Schwabisch, and some from the German proper. Its preservation to such a marked degree is due mostly to their German Bible. Martin Luther performed a great service to one of the strongest and most prolific nations of the earth in translating the Latin Bible into the German, for through it he made the use of the German language here persistent and continuous. Their German hymn-books and prayer-books, and Arndt's *Wahren Christenthum* (True Christianity) assisted greatly in this behalf.

The use of the English language in courts of justice, and in legal documents of all kinds, did not, and apparently could not, interfere with its preservation. Even English teaching, through a general system of school education, has not disturbed it very much, though two generations have passed away since its introduction. This system has caused the introduction of numerous English, mixed and contracted words, and doubtless induced the language to be called "Pennsylvania German"—or "Pennsylvania Dutch." These remarks are particularly applicable to the country districts, for the teachers are mostly young people, who, in many instances, are not qualified to use the English language accurately. Through them many peculiar and incorrect expressions have been engrafted upon the language of our locality; and the German people themselves have occasioned the introduction of a considerable number, through an earnest desire to succeed in their business relations with the citizens of Reading. The sounds, expressions and intonations are peculiar and cannot be communicated in a published narrative.

The Pennsylvania-German language has been presented admirably in a number of poems which Thomas C. Zimmerman translated from the English, he having selected a variety of styles of composition in order to show the capabilities of the dialect for metrical expression. This variety comprehends subjects both grave and gay, as well as humorous and pathetic. His first translation was the Christmas poem by Clement C. Moore entitled, "'Twas the Night before Christmas."

Harbaugh's "Harfe," and Fischer's "Pennsylvanisch-Deutsche Gedichte" and "Kurzweil und Zeitvertreib," are publications in the Pennsylvania-German which are worthy of especial mention. They contain numerous interesting poems in this dialect, and introduce in a superior style the notions, manners and customs of the German people in Berks county.

The English language, both written and spoken, has been in use from the time of the earliest settlements by the English in the county, and it is natural to suppose that in all these years through judicial proceedings, business transactions and general education, it should have made considerable progress, especially during the last fifty years; but frequent visits to churches and schools, stores and families throughout the county in this time enable the compiler to say that the German language is still prominent in the country districts. Another generation will have to pass away before the English language can take its place.

The circulation of English newspapers is increasing gradually; but their total circulation is small compared with our population. They are a strong agency in effecting a change from the German to the English; in reality, they are a stronger agency in this respect than the common schools. This is particularly apparent in Reading. Before the daily English newspaper was established here, the German language was commonly used by the major part of its inhabitants in their daily affairs; but now the English has its place, and principally through the gradual introduction of the newspaper. The increasing convenience of distribution facilitates its growth. The national government is contributing much aid by extending and increasing the postal facilities and the delivery of mail matter throughout the county.

WOOL-WHEEL

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—The buildings and improvements throughout the county are mostly the result of German energy and thrift. Profits from labor have been almost entirely appropriated toward increasing the value of land rather than toward enlightenment. Fine barns, dwellings and fields are prominent in every locality. They are superior to those which existed in the previous century. This

is apparent in live stock, in the cultivation of fruit, in the possession of improved implements and machinery, besides a better class of dwellings and barns. A higher order of taste in the adornment of persons and places has made its way through increasing liberality.

SPINNING-WHEEL

Domestic habits, in respect to home-made articles, have changed. Spinning and weaving have been abandoned. The loom and the factory supply all the materials required. A change began to be made about 1840. Before that time, spinning was common everywhere in the county, for it was one of the necessary accomplishments of mothers and daughters. Till then, reels and spinning-wheels were sold at different stores in Reading. Sales then declined gradually, and within twenty years afterward there was no demand at all for these articles.

Gardening is still carried on successfully in the country districts. Besides supplying vegetables for family use, it is a source of profit to mothers and daughters, who dispose of a large proportion of garden products in the markets at Reading and the boroughs.

The almanac is a common guide to indicate by the changes of the moon the proper time for planting. The practice of consulting the moon's phases is regarded by many persons as a superstitious notion; but it still prevails. So fences are erected when the points of the moon are up; shingle roofs are nailed in position when the points are down; and woods are cleared when the moon is full. But the custom is not so general as it was, especially in towns and cities, where building operations are conducted through all seasons; and walls, fences and roofs are placed in position regardless of the face of the moon.

A funeral in the country districts is still largely attended, especially the funeral of a citizen of prominence. The services are generally conducted in the German language in the church of which the deceased was a member, as well as at his home, briefly. Afterward the guests return to the house of mourning and participate in a large dinner. This custom has continued time out of mind. Great sociability is exhibited upon such an occasion. Friends travel miles to attend a funeral in order to show respect for the deceased. And the entire neighborhood is represented. The burials are generally made in the burying-ground adjoining a church. But the first settlers made burials in private grounds set apart on farms for this purpose. It was instituted as a matter of convenience; and then the funeral service was held at the house. The change of farm ownership caused this custom to be gradually abandoned. Seventy years ago, private grounds were still numerous; afterward church cemeteries began to be more encouraged and burials in them increased.

The country store was a great institution years ago. But its influence, trade and popularity are much reduced. This change was effected through the introduction of competing stage lines and the railway. Variety of goods and cheapness are considerations which induce the people to visit the towns and the county-seat for their purchases. It is noticeable that the railway is drawing the patronage of Reading to Philadelphia more and more; so that as our townships come to patronize Reading, Reading goes to patronize Philadelphia. This is apparent elsewhere—the cities attracting the trade of towns, and the towns that of the country districts. The trolley lines are particularly useful and influential in this behalf.

The country inn was also a popular place for many years. Frolics and dances were common everywhere years ago; and they were carried on successfully at the inn. The "fiddler" was an important person upon such occasions. And "Battalion Day" brought much profit to the inn that was near by the place where the military exercise was conducted.

Military affairs were active throughout the county from the close of the Revolution until the beginning of the Civil war, a period covering nearly eighty years. Companies of men were formed in every section, and battalions were drilled annually at the prominent towns, mostly at Reading, Kutztown, Hamburg, Rehrersburg, Womelsdorf, Boyertown and Morgantown. These exercises occasioned the day to be called "Battalion Day." They afforded the men much pleasure and a great change in their daily employment in the field, barn and work-

shop. Many sons of early families became quite prominent as military men.

The old "Conestoga wagon" is no longer seen passing over our highways. Seventy years ago it was in prominent use everywhere. Many were seen

FLAX-BRAKE

moving together in transporting great loads of wheat, and other products such as manufactured articles, whiskey, etc., to distant markets, especially to Philadelphia. Each one was drawn by four horses, sometimes by five and six; which attracted much attention, with jingling sweet-toned bells on the lead-horse of the team to indicate its movement on the way. Its capacity was from two thousand to three thousand pounds. It was covered with a strong canvas top. In returning, store goods of various kinds were brought along. After the opening of the railroad in 1838, this business of hauling in Conestoga wagons gradually ceased. Since then, the only considerable hauling by farmers is in conveying their grain, hay, etc., to the market at Reading; and this is done almost entirely in one wagon at a time.

In a "moving" by a farmer about April 1st, many teams are used to convey the whole stock, furniture, etc., in a day. The long train affords to a certain degree an idea how the Conestoga teams appeared.

The life of the farmer is comparatively little beyond hard, earnest labor and rigid economy throughout each succeeding year. His daily reflection is upon his stock and crops. All the improved implements and labor-saving machinery are devised and introduced by others for his benefit. He would have continued in the same manner of conducting his farming operations practised from 1700 to 1800, and even till 1850, if inventive genius had not created new methods for him. The farmer of our own county has not produced anything to improve his situation in respect to labor. He adopts what is brought to him. This singular inactivity keeps him back of the advancing times. Through it, the products of his labor are permitted to be drained to populous places. One of the chief consequences is little remuneration. The men of thought and energy in cities absorb the greater proportion of the profits. If his daily habits were not simple and his expenses small, he could not keep what he has, much less accumulate more. His net income from actual labor is limited. Compared with the incomes of business men, agents, officers of corporations and clerks in cities, it is insignificant. His manners are the same in this respect as in others. If we examine them closely and compare them with the condition of things one hundred years ago, we find little progress. His household furniture, bedding, clothing, tableware, social habits and general customs are generally the same. His walls are not decorated with costly paintings; his floors are not covered with fine, soft carpets; his beds are not composed of easy springs and hair or wire mattresses; his table does not glisten with polished silver or sparkle with cut glass; his dwelling is not after the modern style, with arrangements for health and convenience; and he himself is not a patron of art, literature or amusements. In towns and cities, however, we find all these things, not only in the dwellings of bankers, lawyers and merchants, but also of industrious mechanics, agents and clerks; and art, literature and various amusements are largely patronized and encouraged.

This great difference is caused by the spirit of progress, which obtains more in populous places where the people are led in numerous ways to intermingle daily with one another. Association creates the laudable ambition to develop improvements in the various departments of domestic and social life; and it relieves the monotony of daily labor by literary, musical and dramatic amusements. In carrying on its amusements successfully, it is converting night more and more into day and devising new methods for social pleasure and excitement. Improved light facilitates and encourages it in the night-time.

Traveling is a great agency in stimulating it. Indeed, in certain respects, it is like steam on the one hand and electricity on the other—active and energetic in moving about from place to place, and brilliant and powerful in providing the necessary light to accommodate its conceptions. Horse-power, and locomotion afforded by this means, may suffice for the people in the country districts, but steam and railroads afford locomotion which is not too rapid for the people in the towns and cities.

Restless energy is introducing wonderful changes in the manners and customs of the people. In the mountainous and farming districts, where distance still separates many inhabitants and the means for rapid intermingling are impracticable, the changes are imperceptible. Their situation does not warrant changes, especially such as are constantly going on in the cities, for it could not support them. The profits of labor and investment in them are too slow and too small. Hence their manners and customs, their dwellings and churches, their roads and movements, their speech and actions, their dress and associations, are the same or nearly the same as

they were a hundred years ago. Their energy is inseparable from the plow and the hoe and muscular exertion. But the cities produce and support these changes, and in them energy partakes more of the mind than of the body. And these changes, and this mental energy, are more active amongst their inhabitants.

In comparing the situation of the people of Albany and Caernarvon townships, districts located at the extreme northern and southern ends of the county, thirty miles apart; also of Hereford and Bethel townships, districts located at the extreme eastern and western ends, forty miles apart, with the situation of the people of Reading, the county-seat, the difference is apparent at a glance. One hundred years ago they were alike, or nearly so. But just as Reading is in advance of the districts mentioned, so is New York, the great metropolis of our vast country, in advance of Reading.

By contrasting the two extremes, our mountainous districts with the great metropolis, the difference in the manners and customs of the respective inhabitants is truly wonderful. And yet the forefathers of each, as immigrants, started alike. In the one, oil and tallow are still used, and even the open fireplace for the production of light in a simple and inexpensive way; in the other, these have long passed away, especially for public purposes, and the people have light from electricity. In the one, thousands of inhabitants are scattered over miles of territory, but in the other thousands are concentrated upon a few acres, if not in a few very large buildings. In the one, a few hundred dollars suffice to make the inhabitants contented and happy; but in the other, millions of dollars are invested and expended to carry out successfully the manners and customs of its inhabitants and such changes as ambition, competition and rivalry produce.

Contentment would seem to be the companion of slowness, if not of stillness; but discontentment, of energy and activity. In the one, the expense of a few extra dollars in travel or amusement is looked upon as luxury, if not extravagance; but in the other, thousands of dollars are expended as a matter of necessity for the same purpose. These strong contrasts enable us to see our own manners and customs as they are or were or as they will be, more especially in the more populous places, the nearer that steam and electricity come to be connected with us in our material progress.

CHAPTER IV—GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

ELECTION DISTRICTS

Provision was made for free and voluntary elections by William Penn in the laws agreed upon in England in 1682, for the government of Pennsylvania and the right of election was given to every freeman of the province. A freeman was defined to be "every inhabitant that is or shall be a purchaser of one hundred acres of land or upward; and every person who shall have paid his passage and taken up one hundred acres of land at one penny an acre, and have cultivated ten acres thereof; and every person that hath been a servant or bondsman and is free by his service, that shall have taken up fifty acres of land and cultivated twenty thereof; and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident that pays scot or lot to the government."

At that time, the territory comprising Berks county was occupied by Indians. Not a single white man had yet settled upon it. There was no need for election laws then, nor for districts to facilitate elections. But in one hundred years afterward, many permanent settlers had entered the territory, and the necessity for government in all its forms had become apparent. Townships had been organized and the county had become erected with all its offices in that interval of time. Independence had been declared; government established; and elections of various local officers held.

The elections for county officials were held at Reading from the beginning of the county in 1752 till 1789. During this time the county comprised one election district; and all elections were directed to be held at the Court-House, in the county-town. Then the county was divided into five election districts, and the electors of the several townships were required to vote at the places named:

Reading, 1st District, at the Court-House

Reading	Exeter
Alsace	Heidelberg
Bern	Maiden-creek
Brecknock	Oley
Caernarvon	Robeson
Cumru	Ruscombmanor

Kutztown, 2d District, at public house of Philip Gehr

Greenwich	Maxatawny
Hereford	Richmond
Longswamp	Rockland

Hamburg, 3d District, at public house of John Moyer

Albany	Brunswick
Bern, Upper	Windsor

Tulpehocken, 4th District, at public house of Godfrey Roehrer

Bethel	Tulpehocken
Pine-Grove	

Amity, 5th District, at public house of Wm. Witman—called "White Horse"

Amity	Earl
Colebrookdale	Union
Douglass	

There were then twenty-nine townships and one borough, Reading. In the performance of this political duty many electors traveled a distance of fifteen miles. But this was an improvement on what had been required four years before—those living in the townships farthest removed from Reading having been required to travel from twenty-five to thirty miles.

Subsequently, until now, additional districts have been established to facilitate elections. As a matter of historical interest they are presented in the order of priority; in the subdivisions of the county (as made in Chapter I).

Manatawny Section

Muthart's, 1794—comprising Colebrookdale, District Earl and Hereford.
Hereford, 1811.
Keely's, 1812—comprising Douglass, Amity, Colebrookdale and Earl.
Oley, 1814.
Ruscombmanor, 1815.
Rockland, 1816.
Pike, 1816.
Earl, 1817.
Reading, two wards, 1817.
District, 1818.
Amity, 1822.
Douglass, 1824.
Colebrookdale, 1827.
Exeter, 1839.
Alsace, 1840.
Washington, 1840.
Reading, 1840, four wards; 1844, fifth ward.
Muhlenberg, 1850.
Boyertown, 1866.
Reading, 1864, nine wards; 1875, eleven wards; 1885, thirteen wards; 1892, fifteen wards; 1894, sixteen wards.
Alsace, Lower, 1888.
Mt. Penn, 1904.

Ontelaunee Section

Croll's 1799—comprising Albany and Greenwich.
Maiden-creek, 1817.
Longswamp, 1817.
Albany, 1819.
Perry, 1821.
Richmond, 1823.
Greenwich, 1827.
Windsor, 1830 (at Hamburg).
Hamburg, 1837.
Maxatawny and Kutztown, 1841.
Ontelaunee, 1850.
Fleetwood, 1873.
Topton, 1877.
Lenhartsville, 1887.

Tulpehocken Section

Womelsdorf, 1797—comprising Bethel, Tulphocken and Heidelberg.
Bethel, 1803.
Tulpehocken, 1809.
Shartle's, 1812—comprising Upper Bern and Upper Tulpehocken.
Bern, Upper, 1822.
Tulpehocken, Upper, 1829.
Bernville, 1829.
Heidelberg, Lower, 1834.
Heidelberg, 1839.
Bern, 1840.
Penn, 1842.
Centre, 1843.
Marion, 1843.
Heidelberg, North, 1845.
Jefferson, 1851.
Centreport, 1884.
Tilden, 1887.
West Leesport, 1901.

Schuylkill Section

Forest, 1791—comprising then Caernarvon, Robeson and Union.
Marquart's, 1798—comprising same townships with Brecknock added.
Caernarvon, 1818.
Union, 1829.
Robeson, 1829.
Brecknock, 1829.
Cumru, 1840 (at Reading).
Spring, 1850.
Birdsboro, 1872.
Wyomissing, 1906.
West Reading, 1907.
Mohnton, 1907.
Shillington, 1908.

Section beyond the Mountain

Pine-Grove, 1797—comprising all north of the Blue Mountain.
Orwigsburg, 1798—comprising Brunswick and Manheim.
Mahantango, 1802—comprising that township.

The election districts in the county now (1909) comprise 16 wards of Reading, 2 wards of Birdsboro and 2 of Hamburg; 15 boroughs, and 43 townships, altogether 78.

PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVE MEN

Before 1820, it would seem that the major part of the voters of the county did not show so strong a partisan spirit in reference to the election of their representatives to Congress as they did afterward. Joseph Hiester was a very popular man with his constituents, and he maintained their confidence and political support through a period embracing thirty years, notwithstanding his identification with the Federal party and the publication of certain letters in local newspapers reflecting against his political character. He succeeded in accomplishing what no other man in the history of the county has been able to do; for, besides securing his repeated election to Congress on the ticket of the minority party, he even influenced the suffrage of the Democrats in the county in his own behalf against their own regular nominee for Governor to such an extent as to be elevated to the highest executive office of the State.

During the period from 1829 to 1844, Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg (the son-in-law of Hiester) was the most prominent political representative. By a reelection to Congress for five consecutive terms he evinced much popularity. In 1835, he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor; but he was not elected, owing to the action of an independent element in the party which was led by Governor Wolf, the incumbent then in the executive office and concluding his second term.

At that time, the Anti-Mason party was strong in the State, and, through the division of the Democratic party, it was enabled to elect its candidate, Joseph Ritner. Muhlenberg polled the largest vote of the three candidates in the county.

Several years afterward, President Van Buren appointed Muhlenberg to be the first minister to Austria, and, upon accepting this distinguished appointment, he resigned his seat in Congress. This was the first honor conferred by a President of the United States upon the county of Berks, and the people appreciated it highly. In 1844, Muhlenberg again became the regular nominee for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but he died before the election.

There was a great difference between Hiester and Muhlenberg; the former was a Federalist in a Democratic county, successful in winning and holding a strong political support for himself, and a stanch advocate of a protective tariff, of the free school system, and of the United States Bank (of which it is probable that he was one of the original subscribers of stock); but the latter was a Democrat, and opposed to the measures mentioned.

Twenty years after Muhlenberg's time in Congress, the first considerable dissatisfaction arose in the Democratic party in the county, which resulted in the defeat of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the regular nominee. He had been the representative from this district since 1851, and while serving his fourth term announced his candidacy for re-election. But a great political change was then working its way amongst the people throughout Pennsylvania, and to a certain extent this change was manifesting itself also in Berks county. It was created principally by the action of Buchanan's administration on the Kansas question, and Jones—one of Buchanan's ablest supporters—having been intimately associated with it, the leaders of the opposition naturally took advantage of the situation to extend their feeling into the county so as to operate against him.

Though Jones had made the nomination before the County Convention almost by acclamation, immediately afterward certain influential Democrats of the county developed sufficient strength against him to be able to call another convention and express opposition to his re-election—the principal ground being his course on the subject of the tariff. The Independent Democrats therefore nominated John Schwartz—a prominent ironmaster of large ability and experience, and a highly respected survivor of the war of 1812-15.

The Republicans united in supporting Schwartz, and this co-operation caused the defeat of Jones by a small majority—the first real defeat which the Democrats had met with in the history of the party in the county.

The defeat of Jones was both a surprise and a disappointment to President Buchanan, and immediately after hearing it he appointed Jones to the Austrian Mission. Jones accepted this appointment and thereupon resigned his seat in Congress. He represented the national government at Vienna for two years with great distinction.

But the political activity in the campaign of 1858 was not permitted to subside with the defeat of Jones. His resignation having caused a vacancy which the electors were obliged to fill the Democrats nominated Joel B. Wanner, Esq. (who had, two years before, served a term as mayor of Reading), and the Republicans nominated General William H. Keim, a man highly respected for his business qualifications and very popular throughout the county in military affairs. A special election was held in November, 1858, but the vote was small, especially for the Democratic candidate, and Keim was elected.

Previously, on two occasions, in respect to county offices, a similar result had occurred. In 1846, David Yoder, a prominent and influential farmer of Oley and a descendant of one of the first families in that township, was elected, as a Whig, to the office of county commissioner, because the nominee on the Democratic ticket was alleged to have been an Irishman, the Irish as a class not being particularly appreciated by the German element in the county. And in 1853, Charles Van Reed, also a prominent farmer and paper manufacturer of Lower Heidelberg township, was elected as a Whig to the office of county treasurer. The nominee on the Democratic ticket was Adam Leize, who had held the office from 1849 to 1851. The incumbent during the election was William Ermentrout, whose son was married to Leize's daughter. Many Democrats thought that one family was obtaining too much political preferment and therefore they opposed the election of Leize.

Between 1789 and 1820, Daniel Messersmith and John K. Messersmith had continued to hold the office of treasurer alternately for a period of thirty years; David Bright from 1823 to 1835; and Peter Nagle from 1835 to 1843. The office was filled by appointment until 1841, when it became elective.

In 1841, the Hon. John Banks (then the president judge of the county) was the nominee of the Whig party for Governor. The Democratic party was at that time under thorough organization and Governor Porter was elected by a largely increased majority, in the county as well as in the State. Subsequently, in 1847, while the Whigs were in the majority in the State Legislature, Judge Banks was elected to the office of State treasurer for one year by the united support of all the Whigs.

Between 1850 and 1860, there were two prominent representatives from the county in the State Legislature—William M. Hiester, in the Senate from 1853 to 1855, serving as speaker during the latter year; and J. Lawrence Getz, in the House for 1856 and 1857, also serving as speaker during the latter year. Mr. Getz subsequently served three terms in Congress from this district, 1867 to 1873.

Hiester Clymer occupied great political prominence in the county for twenty years, from 1861 to 1881. He was in the State Senate from 1861 to

1866. In 1866, he received the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but he was not elected. Reading was then Republican in political sentiment by a small majority and the nominee on the Republican ticket received the full party vote, notwithstanding Reading was the home of Mr. Clymer. He was the representative in Congress from 1873 to 1881.

Daniel Ermentrout succeeded Clymer in political prominence, having been State senator from 1874 to 1880, and the representative in Congress from 1881 to 1889, and from 1897 to 1899, dying before the end of his last term.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT

Political Parties.—From the beginning of the county, there have been two parties in political affairs. Before the Revolution, agitation of political questions was not general or continuous. The elective franchise was a recognized privilege, but it was not particularly encouraged by the creation of convenient or numerous polls to enable electors to express political preferences. Local offices for the townships and the town were filled by election, but county officials were appointed, and this feature continued in respect to the major part of them until 1841, when an Act of Assembly was passed which provided for a general change to election. For over thirty-five years Berks county comprised one general election district, with the court-house at Reading as the polls. In 1789, the districts began to increase; and they have increased gradually, to satisfy the demands and encourage the facilities for election, till they now number seventy-eight.

During the Revolution, the people formed themselves into two parties, especially those who manifested any concern in the government; the one class, favoring a continuance of the royal government, called "Tories"; and the other, favoring a free, representative government, called "Federals," or "Whigs." The distinction was marked, and fortunately for the people of the county, as of the State and the great confederation of States, the latter party won a decisive victory. Upon the establishment of freedom, new parties arose. These proceeded from Whigs, and were recognized either as the Government Whigs, or Federals, who desired a Republican form of government, with checks upon the impulses or passions of the people, and with liberty regulated, strengthened and confirmed by central authority; or as the Particularist Whigs, or Anti-Federals, who desired the same form of government, but Democratic in spirit, with the rights of local self-government, and of States ever uppermost.

In 1784, there were two parties in the province, called Republicans and Constitutionalists. Most of the electors of this county were of the latter party. In a certain sense, the latter took the place of the "Tories," and were called "Republicans." They were the dominant party in the county then and they have continued to be till now. A singular change—if not a transformation—in respect to party names, arose afterward. As early as 1793, the Anti-Federal party was called the Democratic-Republican party; but the word "Republican" was dropped in 1805, and the name Democratic alone used. Thence the Federals, or Whigs, or Republicans, have been on the one side and the Democrats on the other, the latter party keeping its identity here for over a century. For twenty-five years, from 1830 to 1855, the Anti-Mason party for ten years, and the Whig for fifteen, were substituted in the place of the Republican party.

The Declaration of Independence was published on the 4th day of July, 1776. Since the Revolution, that day has been regarded as the nation's birthday, and it has been made a holiday by the several State governments. Annually for about eighty years, the parties of each community celebrated this great holiday by assembling at popular places and drinking toasts, making addresses and enjoying themselves generally. At Reading, the parties celebrated the day regularly in this manner. The Federalists and the Whigs assembled on the island in the Schuylkill river, several hundred feet above the ferry, at the foot of Bingaman street; and the Democrats at Mineral Spring, east of the limits of Reading. When the Civil war broke out, this custom was discontinued, and it has not been revived.

Vote for Governor.—Since 1788, the people of the county manifested a most remarkable adherence to the Democratic party and the principles which it advocated, chief among them the principle of local self-government. In 1802, the Democratic vote was eight times that of the Federal. Afterward this proportion was at no time surpassed, not even equaled. The vote was regularly for the Democratic candidate, excepting two occasions, in 1817 and 1820, when the people of the county manifested their respect for Joseph Hiester, though on the opposing ticket. These occasions were when Hiester was a candidate on the Federal ticket for Governor. He had distinguished himself in political affairs through a period of forty years.

Berks county was not alone in honoring him, for of the eleven counties in the southeastern section of the State, he had eight in 1817. This important section of the State gave him a majority of 7,191, though the State was against him by a majority of 7,005. And in 1820 he had nine of the eleven counties, with a majority of 8,194, and in the State a majority of 1,605. In this connection, the vote of Hiester for Congress, as against Daniel Clymer, in 1798, can be mentioned in order to show Hiester's popularity. The vote was more than four to one in his favor. All the districts in the county except one gave him large majorities, and this exception was the "Forest" district, influenced by the Clymer family, resident in Caernarvon township.

Even through the excitement incident to the Civil war, 1861-65, the county continued Democratic by

large majorities. The city of Reading was otherwise, though theretofore also generally Democratic; for, at the election previous to 1860, it was almost three to one Democratic, but in 1860, 1863, and 1866 it was Republican. Since then, it has been Democratic, excepting at the election of 1894, when the Republicans received a plurality of 1,123.

Vote for President.—In 1828, the vote for Jackson in Berks was five to one against Adams. Then it was that the county distinguished itself in voting for Jackson. It would seem that the people here, as the people elsewhere, had felt keenly the outrage perpetrated upon them by the House of Representatives, in not respecting the will of the majority by the selection of a candidate for President whose electors had received the greatest number of votes. The idea of self-government was again uppermost in their minds, and this idea they felt it their duty to express by ballot in a most unequivocal manner. The vote of Reading was in the same proportion. And at Jackson's re-election in 1832, the result of the vote, both in the county and city, was for him in the proportion of about four to one. The vote in the county for President from 1828 to 1904 was always Democratic by a large majority.

The city of Reading was also Democratic by a considerable majority till 1860; then a decided change took place through the great upheaval in political affairs. Lincoln was given a majority of more than 500 over Breckenridge, and of more than 300 over all, Douglas and Bell included. This Republican feeling in the city prevailed till the re-election of Grant, when, remarkable to say, a majority of 1,207 was given for him. In the election of McKinley, there was a plurality of 1,717 for him in 1896, and of 1,111 in 1900; in the election of Roosevelt, there was a plurality of 3,369 for him in 1904; and in the election of Taft, of 866 for him in 1908.

Vote for Constitutional Amendments.—On the question of amending the State Constitution, the election returns are interesting. In 1825, the county was against the Convention by a vote of five to one; and in 1835, also against it, of over two to one. But in 1838, on the question of ratifying the work of the Convention, the county voted for the Amendments. The chief provision gave electors the right to elect county officials, excepting the judges, and this the county electors appreciated very much. The State adopted them, but by a very small majority compared with the total vote.

In 1850, on the question of making the judges of the Supreme and County courts elective, the county was for it by a large majority; and the State was for it by a vote of two to one.

In 1871, the question of a Convention was again submitted to the voters. The county was against it by a remarkable vote of two to one, but the State was for it by a vote of almost five to one. However, on the ratification of the report of the Convention at a special election in 1873, the county was decidedly for the New Constitution by a vote of five to one.

Vote for Prohibition and License.—The liquor question was submitted twice to a vote of the electors; first in 1854, and again in 1873. On both occasions, the county was decidedly in favor of license; first, by a vote of four to one; and next, three to one.

Election of 1876.—The Democrats in Berks county were certain of victory in 1876. They were taught to expect it, and when the night of the election arrived they looked for it. But the news was doubtful. They had counted upon a "Solid South," and also certain Northern States. Their leader had calculated with great shrewdness, but neither he nor any of his followers had thought the loss of three Southern States within the range of possibility. And this result actually occurred. Late on election day, the chairman of the Republican National Committee announced that Hayes had 185 electoral votes, and would be the next President. This came to be exactly so. But during the four intervening months, great excitement prevailed and fears of a political revolution were entertained. At Reading, excited crowds of people assembled for many nights in succession to hear the returns which were reflected upon screens—the *Times* screen having been set up against the Jameson building on the Sixth street side, above the portico, so as to show the figures down Penn Square, and the *Eagle* screen in front of the *Eagle* building. Some of the cartoons were striking and afforded much merriment in relieving the monotony of election returns. The elephant figured conspicuously in them. At one time he came out with a rooster in his trunk lashing it around wildly in the air; then with a rooster tied to his tail, running away with it; now jumping for joy at a favorable report, then lying on his back as if dead from a Democratic victory, with a rooster crowing lustily over his fallen body; Jeff Davis was represented as sitting up in a sour apple tree, and different prominent Democrats were drawn in various laughable positions; and numerous short witticisms appeared frequently. Altogether, the exhibition awakened a thrilling interest in the people.

State Conventions at Reading.—Three Democratic State Conventions were held at Reading at which candidates for Governor were nominated: the first on June 4, 1851, when William Bigler was nominated by acclamation; the second on Feb. 29, 1860, when Henry D. Foster was nominated; and the third on May 30, 1872, when Charles R. Buckalew was nominated.

A Democratic State Convention assembled at Reading in the Academy of Music on Aug. 31, 1897, which was reported to have been the most turbulent in the history of conventions in the State of Pennsylvania. The purpose was to nominate candidates for auditor-general and State treasurer. Hon. Daniel Ermentrout of Reading was elected tem-

porary chairman and he filled the position under adverse and exciting circumstances.

Mass-Meetings.—Numerous mass-meetings have been held at Reading by the respective political parties. The earliest meeting of which any extended notice was given, was held by the Democratic party Sept. 4, 1852, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Franklin Pierce as the Democratic candidate for President. Philadelphia sent a delegation of fifteen hundred men, accompanied by three fine bands of music; and large delegations were in attendance from Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Schuylkill and other counties, whilst from the hills and valleys of Berks county hundreds of the indomitable Democracy came to swell the assembled multitude. Conspicuous among those from the county were the North Heidelberg delegation in large hay-wagons and vehicles of every description; the Boyertown Pierce Club in carriages with flags, banners and wreaths of flowers; and the Kutztown Pierce Club in carriages, with flags and music. It was the largest meeting ever held at Reading till that time, and it included the largest number of great political leaders which the citizens had ever seen together here. A platform was erected at the upper end of the Western Market-House and around it the crowd assembled and heard the speeches of such distinguished men as Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Gov. Enoch Lowe (Maryland), Gov. William Bigler (Pennsylvania), Hon. Barnabas Bates (New York), Hon. Charles J. Faulkner (Virginia), Hon. B. F. Ballett (Massachusetts), Chief Justice LeGrand (Maryland), Hon. John A. Wilcox (Mississippi), and Hon. John H. Savage (Tennessee). Addresses were made from noon till midnight. Mr. Buchanan was chairman of the meeting during the afternoon, and, in the course of his opening remarks, he complimented Berks county for "her undeviating patriotism and entire devotion to Democratic principles."

Ritner Young Men's Convention.—The young men of Pennsylvania, who were favorable to the election of Joseph Ritner for Governor held a convention at Reading on June 4-5, 1838. Seventeen hundred delegates assembled from all parts of the State. Their meeting was held in the Trinity Lutheran Church, and it was distinguished for earnest enthusiasm. Appropriate addresses were made and resolutions passed. The meeting was the largest of a representative character ever held at Reading until that time. It was conducted with ability and occasioned much excitement. But it did not increase the strength of the Anti-Mason party in this section of the State. It was the first and only political convention ever assembled in a church building at Reading. Permission was granted by the church vestry because there was no large hall in the borough then, and the Trinity Church was the only place in which so large a body of men could assemble with convenience.

Whig Mass-Meeting of 1844.—The Presidential campaign of 1844 was particularly exciting. Henry Clay was the Whig candidate for President, and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate. The former enjoyed a very high degree of popularity throughout the county, and his friends conducted a very active campaign in his behalf. The Whigs of Pennsylvania exhibited much enthusiasm for him during the canvass, for he was a great favorite in every section of the State, especially where manufactures were carried on. Reading was then a growing centre for industries of various kinds, and the Whigs here idolized him for his earnest labors in the cause of protection to home industries. They held a mass-meeting at Reading, on Sept. 27, 1844. Over five thousand persons were in attendance, delegations having come from different sections of the surrounding country. The day was especially noted for a large procession in which the various trades and employments were represented. Miniature shops and factories were hauled about the town and successfully operated.

The living raccoon again figured conspicuously in the procession, as it had in the previous campaign. The singing of campaign songs added interest to this occasion, just as it had been practised four years before, when there was one universal shout for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Notwithstanding this great effort of the Whigs, they could not weaken the devotion of the Democrats in the county or lessen their majority. The pokeberry was brought into great prominence by the Democrats.

During this campaign, the Democrats also held a large mass-meeting. One of its prominent features was a large boat, rigged as a "Ship of State," manned by a number of boys dressed as sailors, and drawn on wheels in the procession by many young men. The majority for Polk in the borough was 369, and in the county 4,674. This result indicated the thorough organization of the Democrats. Dallas, their candidate for Vice-President, visited Reading during the campaign and delivered an address at the "Mineral Spring," dwelling particularly upon and favoring the tariff. Gen. Sam Houston from Texas was also present.

Clymer Mass-Meetings in 1866.—Hon. Heister Clymer, a citizen of Reading, received the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1866. He had been State senator from 1861 to 1866, during which time he had acquired considerable popularity throughout the State. Gen. John W. Geary was the Republican candidate. Both parties were under thorough organization and they labored earnestly for success. Many mass-meetings were held in different parts of the State, and at all of them much enthusiasm was manifested.

In Berks county the leaders of the party were particularly active. Numerous public meetings were held and many speeches delivered. General political excitement prevailed from the beginning until the close of the campaign; which increased as the

day of election approached. Two Democratic mass-meetings were held at Reading, one on July 18th, and the other on Oct. 3d; and upon each occasion a multitude of people assembled. At the former there were delegations from four-fifths of the counties in the State. Hon. Richard Vaux acted as chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by Mr. Clymer, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. George H. Pendleton; and other distinguished political leaders. High party feeling was produced under the great excitement, so high, indeed, that it almost resulted in riots with certain Republicans who were equally earnest and demonstrative for their leader, General Geary. There was a grand procession, with Gen. Tobias Barto as chief marshal, estimated to contain five thousand persons in a line two miles long. Many wagons, teams, bands, and banners of all kinds accompanied the numerous delegations, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

Notwithstanding all this exertion and expense by the Democrats, the city of Reading was not carried for Clymer. It had been Republican through the war, and this political sentiment still prevailed by a small majority which Clymer could not overcome, even with the aid of local prejudice and enthusiastic demonstrations. The vote in Reading for him was 2,689 and for Geary 2,704—a majority of 15 against him; and in the county for him 13,288 and for Geary 7,121—a majority of 6,167 for him.

POLITICAL FESTIVALS

Hiester Festival of 1820.—In 1817, the Hon. Joseph Hiester, of Reading, was nominated as the Federal candidate for Governor against the Hon. William Findlay as the Democratic candidate; but he was defeated by a majority of 7,005. In 1820, the same candidates were again on the respective tickets, and Hiester was elected by a small majority, 1,605. The success of this election contest, by which the most distinguished citizen of Berks county was chosen to be the chief executive officer of Pennsylvania, was an event which could not be permitted to pass away in the annals of local affairs without signalizing it by an impressive public demonstration. He was then concluding his ninth term in Congress, and resigned his seat soon after the election. His fellow-citizens had therefore come to regard him with more than ordinary feelings of respect and honor. And what means could they have selected more adapted to display their satisfaction and joy than a feast at which they could eat, drink and be merry? Accordingly, in honor of this event, pursuant to public invitation, a grand festival took place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1820, on the "Common" near the "arched spring," east of the borough. People assembled from every part of the county and many distinguished politicians came from Philadelphia and counties adjoining Berks to participate in the feast. Over four thousand persons united in the demonstration. A procession was first formed by the Committee of Arrangements on Penn Square, about 11 o'clock in the morning, which marched up Penn street to the "Common," arriving there about noon. An area comprising several acres was surrounded by a barrier, with a large platform on the eastern side, upon which the articles for the feast were placed. Two fat bullocks on spits, and a bear and a hog on gridirons, were roasted entire. The four skins had been stuffed and mounted on cars. The area was occupied by the Committee of Arrangements, High's Dragoons, Getz's Guards, and a band of music from Philadelphia; and it included thousands of spectators, whose orderly deportment was highly commendable.

The butchers commenced to carve the roasted animals about 2 o'clock. The first slice of each animal was taken to the residence of Hiester on Penn Square (adjoining the Farmers' Bank on the west) by two butchers, who were escorted by a detachment of the Guards; and the carving then continued until all were satisfied. After the feasting was concluded, a meeting was organized and twenty toasts, expressive of patriotic and complimentary sentiments, were read, all of which were received with loud applause. Then a unanimous desire was expressed "to see the Revolutionary Veteran," and he was accordingly escorted to the meetings from his residence by a special committee, his presence awakening "indescribable effusions of joy." At 4 o'clock, the procession was reformed and, with the "Governor-elect" supported by two stalwart citizens, it paraded through the principal streets of the borough, halting opposite his residence, where they were dismissed in perfect harmony.

In the evening, the celebration was continued by a "torch-light procession." A transparent temple was carried by four men through the principal streets, preceded and followed by a train of citizens who held lighted candles in their hands. The sides of this temple were illustrated; the front presented a likeness of Washington, the rear the arms of the United States, and the right and left sides well-executed likenesses of Hiester.

A similar festival, to celebrate the same event, was held at Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill county, on Nov. 10, 1820. The morning of that day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. A meeting was first organized in the Court-House; then the people formed into line and proceeded under the leadership of three marshals, assisted by a band of music, to "Mount Monroe." As they marched, bells rang and cannon boomed. A fine ox and deer were roasted, and a large number of persons, seated at tables especially arranged, participated in a great feast. At a meeting, afterward formed, thirteen toasts were offered and drunk.

On the same day, a festival was also held at Kutztown. Twenty-five toasts were offered and drunk at a large meeting.

Harrison Festival of 1840.—The Presidential campaign of 1840 was conducted with great enthusiasm, and it developed much political excitement

throughout the country. Grand processions were witnessed in every community. The voters of Reading and the surrounding districts in the county caught the feeling, especially on the side of the Whigs. One of the processions was distinguished for its log cabin and living raccoons. The election resulted in a victory for the Whigs, an event which elicited from them particular demonstrations of joy. It was their first victory, and they felt great pride in it. What could they do upon such an occasion but demonstrate their feelings as their party, under the name of "Federals," had done twenty years before? The leaders therefore decided to signalize their triumph by a "grand ox-roast," on the "Common," on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1840, and they issued a public notice that "an ox will be roasted whole and plenty of hard cider will be provided." The day was accordingly celebrated under the direction of an organized meeting, with men prominent in respect to business, politics and military as its officers. Thirteen toasts were announced, and appropriate responses were made. Many persons participated in the feast.

TILDEN FESTIVAL OF 1876.—The Presidential campaign of 1876 was full of enthusiasm from the beginning to the end. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was the Democratic candidate, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, the Republican. The Democrats throughout the county were very hopeful of success with so distinguished a candidate as Mr. Tilden, and they therefore carried on the political contest with all the energy that they could command. The leaders of the party in the county were particularly active. Toward the close of the campaign they made arrangements for a "buffalo roast" in order to enable their party the more thoroughly to demonstrate their feelings in a public manner, and they selected a day for that purpose. The previous festivals in 1820 and 1840 were held after the election, but this was to be held before the election. The announcement was made, giving the public to know "that the Democratic citizens of Berks and adjoining counties will have a—

GRAND ROAST OF TWO BUFFALOES,

lately captured on the western plains, and a

JUBILEE PARADE

in honor of their candidates for President and Vice-President, and the gallant freemen of the West, at the Fair Grounds, City of Reading, on Thursday, October 26, 1876, and also an

OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION,

in which soldiers and sailors, farmers and mechanics and all good citizens, with their wives and daughters, are respectfully invited to participate

The day arrived and the programme was carried out very successfully. In the morning many delegations came to Reading from all parts of the county, and by 11 o'clock the "Jubilee Parade" was formed, when it was marched over a long route. Besides the usual demonstrations in a procession of this character, there was an "elephant in boots," veritably walking in the parade, hired from Forepaugh (the showman) for the occasion. The symbol of the *Reading Times*, in signalizing a political victory on the morning after an election, for many years, was the "elephant in boots" at the head of its columns; but the Democrats desired to show by a living cartoon that they had taken its elephant captive, and were going to carry it along in their triumphant march. This conception created much amusement throughout the entire route. It was the centre of attraction. On the way, the elephant kicked off one of his Democratic boots, just as if he were walking in doubtful company and on a doubtful platform, and desirous of freeing himself. The procession was nearly an hour in passing a point, and ended in the "Fair-Ground," where the feast on roasted buffalo was enjoyed by many hundreds of persons. Speeches were made by prominent men from different parts of the country. The most distinguished guest upon this unusual occasion was Gen. George B. McClellan, whose presence elicited great applause wherever he went.

CLEVELAND FESTIVALS.—The election of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for President in the election of November, 1884, was the occasion of great rejoicing. In the county the plurality of Cleveland over Blaine was 6,897, and in Reading, 499. The victory was of such an extraordinary nature that the Democrats could not refrain from public demonstrations of various kinds.

In Reading, a grand "Salt-River Parade" took place on Nov. 12th, in which there were fifteen hundred men in line, with numerous teams and eighty men on horseback, as well as many humorous transparencies and a prostrate stuffed elephant on one of the floats.

At Bernville, and also at Rehrersburg, there were ox-roasts on Nov. 15th, which elicited a great deal of public excitement.

At Kutztown, on Nov. 21st, there was one of the grandest political demonstrations ever witnessed by the inhabitants. An ox, weighing twelve hundred pounds, was roasted, and after a grand parade, in which three hundred men on horseback from all the surrounding districts participated, including a large delegation from the "Americus Club" of Reading, there was a grand feast and much hilarity. A "Liberty Pole," 160 feet high, was erected to signalize the victory.

The next day after the election, there was a considerable fall of snow, and the epigrammatic expression—"And the next day it snowed"—caused much merriment among the participants in this demonstration, as well as in the demonstrations elsewhere.

OFFICES BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION

The general political history of Berks county is similar to that of the whole State in respect to its general government. Legislation created territorial

divisions and provided offices of various kinds for them in order to facilitate the regulation of local affairs, and the representation of the people in the legislative bodies of the State and nation. And these offices have been filled either by election or by appointment from the beginning of our political existence as a county until now. A sameness extends throughout the whole period. Comparatively little special legislation has been done for our county in the way of creating positions.

Four Acts of the General Assembly are worthy of mention: One passed in 1824, relative to the management of poor affairs; another in 1848, relative to the management of prison affairs; a third in 1869, relative to the election of an additional law judge; and a fourth in 1883, to the election of an Orphans' court judge.

A marked change was introduced by the Constitution of 1873, enabling the minority party to elect officials. In Berks county this applied to county commissioners and county auditors. Theretofore, these officials in the county were almost entirely Democrats since their election in 1841.

The first Republican commissioner and auditor under this provision were elected in 1875. And in 1873, the Act of 1848 creating the board of prison inspectors was so amended as to enable the minority party to elect three out of nine inspectors or annually one out of three.

The Act of 1824, relating to the poor directors, which provides for the annual election of a director for three years, has not yet been amended to meet the spirit of the times and of the State Constitution.

In 1867, when jury commissioners were authorized to be elected, provision was made that each elector should vote for one person for this office, and the two persons having the highest vote should be the commissioners. This provision enabled the minority party in the county to elect one commissioner, and accordingly, the Republicans have elected a jury commissioner since 1867.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

The office of representative to Congress of the United States was created by the Constitution of the United States which was adopted Sept. 17, 1787, and ratified by the Convention of Pennsylvania Dec. 12, 1787. The term of office was then made two years; and so it has continued to the present time.

Representatives were apportioned among the several States according to population, which was enumerated within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter.

The first apportionment by Congress gave Pennsylvania eight representatives. These were apportioned by the State Legislature, March 16, 1791, to eight districts. Berks, Northampton, and Luzerne counties were erected into one district, with one member. In 1793, the State was given thirteen members. These were apportioned by the State Legislature on April 22, 1794, when Berks and Luzerne counties were made the Fifth Congressional District for the next ten years, with one member.

In 1802, Berks, Chester, and Lancaster formed the Third District, with an apportionment of three members.

In 1812, Berks and Schuylkill formed the Seventh District, with one member.

In 1822, Berks, Schuylkill, and Lehigh formed the Seventh District, with two members.

In 1832, Berks became a separate district, called the Ninth, with one member.

In 1843, and every ten years successively until 1887, Berks comprised the Eighth Congressional District, with one member.

By the Act of May 19, 1887, in the apportionment of the State, Lehigh county was included with Berks county in the formation of the Ninth District, and through delegates of the Republican and Democratic parties from the two counties, respectively, an agreement was entered into that Berks county should have the nominee for three consecutive terms and Lehigh for two as long as they continued together.

By the Act of July 11, 1901, in the apportionment of the State these two counties constituted the Thirteenth District.

The following persons represented Berks county in Congress:

Name	Term
Daniel Hiester	1789-97
Joseph Hiester*	1797-1807; 1815-20
Matthias Reichert	1807-11
John M. Hyneman†	1811-13
Daniel Udree	1813-15; 1823-25
Ludwig Worman‡	1821-22
William Adams	1825-29
Henry A. Muhlenberg§	1829-38
George M. Keim	1838-43
John Ritter	1843-47
William Strong	1847-53
J. Glancy Jones‖	1851-53; 1854-58
Henry A. Muhlenberg, Jr.¶	1853-54
William H. Keim	1858-59
John Schwartz**	1859-60
Jacob K. McKenty	1860-61
Sydenham E. Ancona	1861-67

* Joseph Hiester was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1820, and resigned his seat in Congress. Daniel Udree was elected in December, 1820, to succeed him for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1821.

† John M. Hyneman was re-elected; but he resigned his seat, and Daniel Udree was elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1815.

‡ Ludwig Worman died Oct. 17, 1822, whilst filling this office, and Udree was elected in December following to fill the unexpired term ending in March, 1823.

§ Henry A. Muhlenberg resigned his seat in February, 1838, and accepted the Mission to Austria as the first Minister. George M. Keim was elected in March, 1838, to fill the unexpired term ending March 3, 1839.

‖ J. Glancy Jones resigned in October, 1858, and accepted Mission to Austria. William H. Keim was elected on Nov. 30, 1858, to fill unexpired term ending March 3, 1859.

¶ Henry A. Muhlenberg, Jr., died at Washington on Jan. 9, 1854. He had appeared in Congress only a single day, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and thereafter was unable to resume his seat.

** John Schwartz died in July, 1860, and Jacob K. McKenty was elected to fill unexpired term ending March 4, 1861.

J. Lawrence Getz 1867-73
Hiester Clymer 1873-81
Daniel Ermentrout 1881-89; 1897-99
David B. Brunner 1889-93
Constantine J. Erdman* 1893-97
Henry D. Green 1899-1903
Marcus D. Kline* 1903-1907
John H. Rothermel 1907-1911

FOREIGN MINISTERS

Henry A. Muhlenberg, to Austria.....1838-40
J. Glancy Jones, to Austria.....1858-61

FOREIGN CONSULS

John Endlich, at Basle, Switzerland
Henry May Keim, at Prince Edward Island

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

William Strong
Samuel L. Young 1853-1901
William J. Young 1901-05
Henry Maltzberger .....1905——

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY

Harrison Maltzberger 1867-92
Christian H. Ruhl 1898-1904
Samuel E. Bertolet .....1905——

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

The "Continental Congress" passed a resolution on May 15, 1776, calling upon the respective Assemblies of the "United Colonies" "to adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." In pursuance thereof a Provincial Conference was held in "Carpenter's Hall." at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 18, 1776. It was attended by representatives from all the counties of the province, then eleven in number. The representatives—or delegates, as they were called—from Berks county were:

Jacob Morgan	Benjamin Spyker	Joseph Hiester
Henry Haller	Daniel Hunter	Chas. Shoemaker
Mark Bird	Valentine Eckert	
Bodo Otto	Nicholas Lutz	

This Conference decided that a Provincial Convention should be called to meet on Monday, July 15, 1776, for the express purpose of "forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only"; fixed the qualifications of electors, the number of representatives from each county and the time of their election; ordered an address to the people; and agreed upon a "Declaration of Independence" of the province, the truthfulness, forcibleness, and elegance of which are worthy all possible praise and admiration.

Accordingly, on July 15, 1776, the Convention assembled, composed of delegates from each county. The delegates from Berks county were:

Jacob Morgan	Benjamin Spyker	Chas. Shoemaker
Gabriel Hiester	Daniel Hunter	Thomas Jones, Jr.
John Lesher	Valentine Eckert	

A constitution was agreed upon on Sept. 28, 1776, comprising a Preamble, Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government. The "Declaration of Rights" was reported by a committee of eleven, of which John Lesher from Berks was a member.

By the 47th section of the "Frame of Government" a provision was made for the election of Censors in 1783 and every seventh year thereafter, who were "to inquire whether the Constitution was preserved inviolate in every part." The Censors elected in 1783 to represent Berks county were James Read and Baltzer Gehr.

The General Assembly of the State met at Philadelphia on March 24, 1789. The representatives from Berks county were:

Joseph Hiester	Joseph Sands	Daniel Brodhead
Gabriel Hiester	John Ludwig	

The Assembly decided that alterations and amendments to the Constitution of 1776 were necessary; and the Assembly met again on Sept. 15, 1789. A resolution was reported by a committee of the whole Assembly which favored the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution, and it was adopted.

Delegates were accordingly elected by each of the districts in the State, and those from Berks county were:

Joseph Hiester	Abraham Lincoln	Balser Gehr
Christian Lower	Paul Groscup	

The Convention assembled in the State House, at Philadelphia, on Nov. 24, 1789, and a New Constitution was agreed upon, all the delegates subscribing it on Sept. 2, 1790. It was soon afterward submitted to the people of the State by a special election, and adopted.

This Constitution was continued as the general political law of the State until the adoption of a New Constitution in 1873. In the mean time efforts were made to improve it. An Act of Assembly was passed March 28, 1825, which provided for an election to be held at the next succeeding election to ascertain the opinion of the people relative to the call of a Constitutional Convention, but they decided by ballot that such a convention should not be called. The vote in Berks county was against it.

In 1835 a convention was again recommended, and the people decided that it was necessary. The vote in Berks county was against it again.

In 1837 a Convention was duly assembled at Harrisburg and various amendments to the Constitution were recommended, which were adopted at the regular election in October, 1838. The vote in Berks county was for them. The delegates at this Convention from Berks county were:

John Ritter	William High	James Donagan
George M. Keim	Mark Darrah	

Subsequently, till 1873, various amendments were proposed by Acts of Assembly and adopted by elections of the people.

* From Lehigh county.

An Act of Assembly was passed in 1871 which provided for the calling of a general convention to amend the Constitution of 1790. It was submitted to the people at the general election of October, 1871, and ratified. The vote in Berks county was against the proposition.

Delegates were accordingly elected; the Convention assembled—first at Harrisburg, then at Philadelphia; and the result of their labor was submitted to the people in 1873, and adopted. The vote in Berks county was favorable. The delegates from Berks county were:

George G. Barclay Henry W. SmithHenry Van Reed

Under the Provincial Constitution, and afterward under the State Constitutions of 1776, 1790, and 1873, the officers named in the subsequent pages were elected and appointed.

STATE OFFICIALS

The following persons from Berks county held State offices:

Charles Biddle, Supreme Executive Councillor, elected by the Legislature, 1784-87.

Joseph Hiester, Governor, elected, 1820-23.

Gabriel Hiester, Surveyor-General, appointed by the Governor, 1824-30.

Frederick Smith, Supreme Associate Justice, appointed by the Governor, 1828-30.

Jacob Sallade, Surveyor-General, appointed by the Governor, 1839-45.

John Banks, State Treasurer, elected by the Legislature, 1847.

William Strong, Supreme Associate Justice, elected, 1857-68.

William M. Hiester, Secretary of State, appointed by Governor, 1858-60.

William H. Keim, Surveyor-General, elected, 1860-61.

Warren J. Woodward, Supreme Associate Justice, elected, 1874-79.

David McMurtrie Gregg, Auditor-General, elected, 1892-95.

SENATORS

The office of State senator was created by the Constitution of 1790. The State was thereby apportioned into senatorial districts; and again in 1793, and subsequently every seven years till the adoption of the New Constitution of 1873, whereby the apportionment was thereafter to be made on the decennial census of the United States. In the beginning, Berks and Dauphin counties comprised a district with an allotment of two members; and they continued together till 1808, when Berks was erected into a separate district with two members. After the erection of Schuylkill county in 1811, it was added to Berks, and they together comprised a district with two members till 1836, when Berks was again erected into a district by itself with one member, and continued so from that time till now. The term was four years from 1790 to 1838; and three years thence to 1874, when the New Constitution fixed it at four years again.

The members from Berks alone are mentioned:

Name	Term
Joseph Hiester	1790-94
Gabriel Hiester	1795-96; 1805-12
Christopher Lower	1797-1804
John S. Hiester	1809-12
Charles Shoemaker	1813-16
Marks John Biddle	1817-20
Conrad Feger	1821-24
George Schall	1825-28
Daniel A. Bertolet	1829-32
Paul Geiger	1833-36
John Miller	1837-40
Samuel Fegely	1841-46
John Potteiger	1847-49
Henry A. Muhlenberg	1850-52
William M. Hiester*	1853-55
John C. Evans	1856-58
Benjamin Nunnemacher	1859-60
Hiester Clymer	1861-66
J. Depuy Davis	1867-73
Daniel Ermentrout	1874-80
Edward H. Shearer	1881-84
Frank R. Brunner	1885-88
Henry D. Green	1889-96
W. Oscar Miller	1897-1900
Edward M. Herbst†	1901-1908

ASSEMBLYMEN

The office of assemblyman was first created by William Penn in establishing a government for the province; and representatives thereto, from the several counties as they were erected, were elected annually till the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of a Constitution by the State in 1776. It was continued by this Constitution, and afterward by that of 1790, whereby members to the Assembly were elected annually till the adoption of the New Constitution of 1873. Then the term was increased to two years. In all these years—from 1752 to the present time—Berks county was a separate district, excepting after the erection of Schuylkill county out of portions of Berks and Northampton, when it was added to Berks, and continued so for a period of eighteen years—from 1811 to 1829.

The number of representatives from Berks was as follows:

1752-71	1
1772-76	2
1777-81	4
1782-86	6
1787-1829	5
1830-57	4
1858-74	3

In 1874 six members were apportioned to Berks, to so continue until an apportionment be duly made on next census of United States (1880)—namely, to the city of Reading two members, and to the county of Berks four.

By the Act of May 12, 1887, in the apportionment of the State for representatives, the county of Berks became entitled to five members—the city of Reading as the First District to elect two members, and all the county outside of Reading

* William M. Hiester was elected and served as Speaker of the Senate for year 1855.

† Re-elected in November, 1908.

as the Second District to elect three members; which has continued unchanged.

The representatives from the county were as follows:

Name	Term
Moses Starr	1752-54
Francis Parvin	1755
Thomas Yorke	1756-57
James Boone	1758
John Potts	1759-61
John Ross	1762-64
Adam Witman	1765-66
Edward Biddle*	1767-81
Henry Christ	1771-81
Valentine Eckert	1776-79
Henry Haller	1776-81
John Lesher	1776-81
Jonathan Jones	1779-80
John Hiester	1782
Gabriel Hiester	1782; 1787-89; 1791; 1802-04
Baltzer Gehr	1782; 1786; 1792-99
Daniel Hunter	1782
Benjamin Weiser	1782
Joel Bishop	1782-84
Daniel Clymer	1783-84; 1787; 1791
Chris. Lower	1783-85; 1793-94; 1796
Abraham Lincoln	1783-86
John Ludwig	1783; 1789; 1790-92
John Patton	1783
George Ege	1783
Nicholas Lotz	1784-86; 1790-94
John Rice	1784
Henry Spyker	1785-86
David Davis	1785-88
Martin Rhoads	1785
Philip Kraemer	1786-87
Joseph Hiester	1787-90
Charles Biddle	1788
Joseph Sands	1788-90
Daniel Brodhead	1789
Daniel Leinbach	1790
James Collins	1791
C. Shoemaker	1792-1801; 1810; 1812
Paul Groscup	1792-98
John Christ	1795-96
John Spayd	1795-1810
Peter Frailey	1797-1801; 1810; 1812
William Lewis	1797-98
D. Rose	1799-1804; 1806-08; 1811-12
Daniel Udree	1799-1803; 1805
William Witman	1800-05
Frederick Smith	1802-03
Isaac Adams	1804-05
Jacob Rhoads	1804-05; 1809
Jacob Epler	1805; 1816
Elias Redcay	1806-07
Valentine Probst	1806-08
Jacob Schaeffer	1806-08
John Bishop	1806
Daniel Yoder	1807-08
Bernard Kepner	1808
Jacob Schneider	1809
David Kerby	1809-12; 1815; 1817
John M. Hyneman	1809
James McFarland	1809
Adam Ruth	1810-11
Conrad Feger	1811-14
John Miller	1813; 1815
Jacob Krebs	1813-14
John Adams	1813-14
Jacob Sassaman	1813
George Marx	1814
Jonathan Hudson	1814
Daniel Kerper	1815
Daniel Rhoads, Jr.	1815-17; 1822
Jacob Dreibelbis	1815
Christian Haldeman	1816
D. Hottenstein	1816; 1822-24; 1827
William Schoener	1817
Godfried Roehrer	1817; 1820; 1823
Michael Graeff	1817-19
Joseph Good	1818-19
Jacob Levan	1818-19
Elisha Geiger	1818
Jacob Griesemer	1818-19
John Neikerch	1819; 1822
John Kohler	1820
Abraham Mengel	1820
John W. Roseberry	1820
George Gernant	1820-21
Samuel Jones	1821
Joseph Good	1821
Jacob Rahn	1821
Jacob Schneider	1821
William Adams	1822-24
John Gehr	1822-23
William Audenried	1823-24
Henry Boyer	1824-27; 1832
James Everhard	1824-26
George Rahn	1825; 1827-28
Jacob Gehr	1825-26
Geo. M. Odenheimer	1825
Daniel A. Bertolette	1826-28
Michael Graeff	1826
Philip A. Good	1827-29
Mordecai Lewis	1828
John Stauffer	1829-31
Thos. J. Roehrer	1829-30
George Klein	1829
Paul Geiger	1829-31
John Wanner	1830-32
John Potteiger	1831-34; 1842-44
William High	1832
Peter Klein, Jr.	1833-34
Benjamin Tyson	1833
Jacob M. Snyder	1833-34
Adam Schoener	1834; 1839-40
William Hottenstein	1835-36
Lewis W. Richards	1835
John Ulrich	1835-36
John Jackson	1835-37
John Sheetz	1836-37
Michael K. Boyer	1837
S. Fegely	1837-39; 1848; 1849; 1851
Jacob Walborn	1838-39
Abraham Hill	1838-39
James Geiger	1838
Henry Flannery	1840-41
Peter Filbert	1840
Daniel B. Kutz	1840-41
Robert M. Barr	1841
Samuel Moore	1841-43
John Shenk	1842-43
Joseph Bachman	1842-43
Henry W. Smith	1844-45
John C. Evans	1844; 1850-52
Alfred J. Herman	1844
Jacob Tice	1845-46
Michael Hoffman	1845-46; 1857
Henry G. Stetler	1845-46; 1848
Charles Levan	1846-47
John Long	1847-48
John C. Myers	1847-49
Jacob Graeff	1847
William Shaffner	1849-50
Daniel Zerbey	1849-50; 1853
Alex. S. Feather	1850-51
Jacob Reifsnyder	1851-52
Isaac Yost	1852-53
George Dengler	1852-53

* In 1774, Edward Biddle was Speaker of the Assembly.

Wm Witman 1800-1805

Name	Term
Jacob Wicklein	1853-54
John B. Smith	1854
George Shenk	1854-56
Dan'l V. R. Hunter	1854
Jeremiah Mengel	1855
John F. Linderman	1855
Samuel Shearer	1855
Andrew M. Sallade	1855
J. Lawrence Getz*	1856-57
William Heins	1856-57
Benj. Nunnemacher	1856-58
Michael Hoffman	1857
Edmund L. Smith	1858-59
Amos Weiler	1858
Solomon L. Custer	1859-60
Augustus F. Bertolet	1859
Joshua S. Miller	1860
Elijah Penn Smith	1860-61
Michael P. Boyer	1861
Henry B. Rhoads	1861; 1865-67
Charles A. Kline	1862-64
Daniel K. Weidner	1862-63
William N. Potteiger	1862-64
John P. Missimer	1864-66
Frederick Harner	1865-67
Richmond L. Jones	1867-68
Henry S. Hottenstein	1868-69
Henry Brobst	1868-70
Aaron T. C. Keffer	1870-72
Hiram H. Schwartz	1870-72
John A. Conrad	1871-73
Benjamin E. Dry	1873-76
Michael McCullough	1873-74
Aaron Smith	1874-76
Daniel L. Batdorf	1875
Nicholos Andre	1875-78
Joseph B. Conrad	1876-78
George D. Schaeffer	1877-80
Stephen J. Smith	1877-80
James Liggett	1879-82
John H. Riegel	1879-82
C. A. Seidel	1881-84
George K. Lorah	1881-84
Isaac Z. Deck	1883-86
James W. Sponagle	1883-86
Benjamin C. Baer	1884-88
L. P. G. Fegley	1884-88
N. S. Kauffman	1887-90
John E. Pautsch	1887-90
Cyrus W. Kutz	1889-92
Samuel B. Keppel	1891-94
F. Leonard Reber	1891-94
Jacob G. Herzog	1893-96
Cyrus J. Rhode	1895-98
Jacob M. Weible	1895-98
Charles B. Spatz	1897-1900
Frank H. Naftzinger	1899-1902
Lot W. Reiff	1899-1902
Elmer E. Squibb	1901-04
Francis W. Balthaser	1903-06
Thomas R. Houck	1903-06
Jacob A. Lesher	1905-06
Howard G. McGowan	1907-08
Irwin M. Sharman	1907-10
David H. G. Kuser	1907-10
Alvin K. Lesher	1909-10

COUNTY OFFICERS

COMMISSIONERS.—The board of county commissioners comprises three members. Previous to 1875, one was elected annually for three years. The Constitution of 1873 provided for the election of the three commissioners in 1875 and every third year thereafter.

The board of county auditors also comprises three members. Previous to 1809 they were appointed by the county judges. An Act was passed March 16, 1809, providing for the annual election thereafter of three auditors. In 1814, this provision was modified so that a new auditor was introduced into the board annually thereafter. This practice prevailed until the Constitution of 1873, which provided for the election of three auditors in 1875 and every third year thereafter.

In respect to both commissioners and auditors, "each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected." This was a marked departure from the old system, by which all of one political party were elected. It enabled the opposite party to elect one member. Since 1875, these officers have been elected—two by the Democrats and one by the Republicans.

COMMISSIONERS

Name	Term
Evan Price	1752-53
Edward Drury	1752-56
John Godfrey	1752-61
Jacob Lightfoot	1753-56; 1759-62
Thomas Rutter	1756-59
William Reeser	1757-60
Samuel High	1760-63; 1773-76
Christian Witman	1761-64
John Hughes	1762-65
Fred'k Weiser	1763-66
Richard Lewis	1764-67
Isaac Levan	1765-68
Nicholas Harmony	1766-69
Christian Merkel	1767-70
Jacob Snyder	1769-71
John Jones	1769-72
Henry Rightmeyer	1770-73
Davis Brecht	1771-74
Abraham Lincoln	1772-78
Michael Brecht	1774-77
Christian Lower	1776-79
John Kerlin	1777-80
Adam Witman	1778-81; 1784-87
Thomas Jones	1779-82; 1783-86
Thomas Parry	1780-83
Daniel Messersmith	1781-84
Michael Forry	1782-85
Conrad Eckert	1785-91
Daniel Leinbach	1786-89
John Keim	1787-90
Jacob Boyer	1789-92
Jacob Bower	1790-93
John Riegel	1791-94
George Lorah	1792-95
Philip Miller	1793-96
Peter Kershner	1794-97
William Witman	1795-98
Nicholas Dick	1796-99
Isaac Addams	1797-1800
Jacob Rhoads	1798-1801
Peter Feather	1799-1802
Jacob Epler	1800-03
Casper Merkel	1801-04
John Cunnius	1802-05
Daniel Yoder	1803-06
Adam Ruth	1804-07

* Speaker of House in 1857.

Name	Term
Henry Hahn	1805-08
Henry Hottenstein	1806-09
Nicholas Leib	1807-10
Jacob Miller	1808-11
Valentine Boyer	1809-12
Daniel Ruth	1810-13
George Boyer	1811-14
Jacob Gehr	1812-15
William Addams	1813-16
George Shreffler	1814-17
Daniel Levan	1815-18
William High	1816-19
Peter Stichter	1817-20
George N. Lechner	1818-21
Peter Knabb	1819-22
David Bright	1820-23
George Kemp	1821-24
Fred'k Stamm	1822-25
Henry Reeser	1823-26
John Wanner	1824-27
John Potteiger	1825-28
John Hahn	1826-29
Stanley Kirby	1827-30
George Gernant	1828-31
Anthony Bickel	1829-32
Daniel K. Hottenstein	1830-33
John Filbert	1831-34
Jacob Goodman	1832-35
Daniel Snyder	1833-36
John Deysher	1834-37
John Y. Cunnius	1835-38
John Seibert	1836-39
David Kutz	1837-40
Michael Reifsnyder	1838-41
George Weiler	1839-42
John Long	1840-43
William Arnold	1841-44
John Sharman	1842-45
Adam Leize	1843-46
Fred'k Printz	1844-47
Michael Gery	1845-48
David Yoder	1846-49
Charles Fichthorn	1847-50
Conrad Clouse	1848-51
Thomas Shaner	1849-52
Joseph A. Schneider	1850-53
John McGowan	1851-54
Benjamin Kutz	1852-55
Jacob Young	1853-56
Gabriel Filbert	1854-57
William Knabb	1855-58
Samuel Summons	1856-59
D. L. Wenrich	1857-60; 1863-66
William Miller	1858-61
John F. Moers	1859-62
Paul Wenrich, Sr.	1860-63
J. Donahower	1861
George K. Lorah	1861-64
H. R. Hawman	1862-65
Adam Stein	1864-67
Wm. S. Young	1865-71; 1879-81
Jacob Schartel	1866-69
Benjamin Levan	1867-70
John L. Moyer	1869-72
William Rahn	1870-73
Joseph Muthart*	1871-74
David Lord	1872-75
Henry Seidel	1873-74
William Fry	1873-75
William Umbenhauer	1874-75
Henry W. Smith	1876-78
William Davidheiser	1876-78
William G. Moore	1876-78
John Walborn	1879-81

* Muthart died in April, 1873, and Seidel was appointed to fill vacancy for unexpired term.

Name	Term
Jeremiah R. Guldin	1879-81
Samuel G. Hatfield	1882-84
Peter Spang	1882-84
David C. Keller	1882-84
John L. Wagner	1885-87
Samuel K. Fisher	1885-87
David C. Keller	1885-87
Samuel G. Herbine	1888-90
Cyrus Levan	1888-90
Samuel R. Deppen	1888-90
Cyrus W. Kauffman	1891-93
Jacob H. Reeser	1891-93
Franklin Seidel	1891-93
Jeremiah Hartman	1894-96
Henry Stoyer	1894-96
John Wunch*	1894-96
George K. Linderman	1896-99
Wesley K. Loose	1897-99
Charles E. Stangier	1897-99
Alfred Gunkel	1900-02
Frank H. Moyer	1900-02
John W. Slipp	1900-02
Harry L. Johnson	1903-05
Jacob Miller	1903-05
Oliver H. Sanders	1903-05
James M. Yerger	1906-08
James F. Fisher	1906-08
Chester B. Cleaver	1906-08
Jacob M. Bordner	1909-11
Augustus R. Anderson	1909-11
Eugene I. Sandt	1909-11

AUDITORS

Name	Term
Thomas Lightfoot	1797-98; 1803-05
William Moore	1797-1800; 1803-08
John Bishop	1797-98
Paul Groscup	1799-1800
Jacob Bower	1799-1800
William Green	1801-02
William Bell	1801-02; 1806-08
George De B. Keim	1801-02; 1809
James May	1803-05
John Witman	1806-08
Lewis Reeser	1809
Fred'k Frick	1809
John Bieber	1810
George Boyer	1810-11
Daniel Yoder	1810
Christopher Shearer	1811; 1817-19
John S. Hiester	1811
George Lorah	1812
Philip Moyer	1812
John Adams	1812
Henry M. Richards	1813-16
William Addams	1813-14
Peter Trexler	1813
Abraham Mengel	1814-17
William High	1815-18; 1835-38
Peter High	1817-20
Peter Sheetz	1818-21
George Getz	1819-22
Jacob Dick	1820-23
Geo. U. Odenheimer	1821-24
Jacob Schneider	1822-25
Peter Adams	1823-26
Henry S. Klein	1824-27
Elijah Dechert	1825-28
John S. Pearson	1826-29
John Beitenman	1827-30
Simon Seyfert	1828-31
John Jackson	1829-32

* John Wunch having died, George K. Linderman was appointed June 9, 1896, to serve unexpired term.

John Witman 1811-18

Name	Term
John Seltzer	1830-33
John M. Keim	1831-34
Daniel V. R. Hunter	1832; 1839-42
Thomas Wanner	1833-35
Jacob Klein	1833-36
Jacob Fricker	1834-37
Daniel Young	1836-39
William Wunder	1837-39
John L. Rightmyer	1838-41
H. H. Muhlenberg	1839-40
John F. Moers	1840-43; 1852-58
Jacob K. Boyer	1841-44
David Schall	1842-45
John L. Reifsnyder	1843-46
Chas. H. Adams	1844-50
Jacob Dick	1845-48
Michael Kraemer	1846-49; 1864-67
Paul Geiger	1848-51
John Y. Cunnius	1849-52
Charles J. Cummens	1850-56
Daniel Laucks	1851-54
Reuben R. Kline	1854-57
Samuel M. Klee	1856-62
Amos K. Strunck	1857-60
Henry F. Felix	1858-61
William Steffe	1860-63
Joseph S. Hoyer	1861-64
Ezra D. Yorgey	1862-65
Andrew Kurr	1863-69
John G. Glase	1865-68
James Bell	1867-70
Peter S. Albright	1868-71
William Y. Shearer	1869-72
Daniel G. Knabb	1870-75
Henry H. Dubson	1871-74
Harrison M. Reber	1872-75; 1876-78
Wm. H. Sallade	1875; 1876-78
Henry Z. Van Reed	1876-78
Jacob D. Hoffman	1879-81
Charles S. Tobias	1879-81
William H. Clark	1879-81
Isaac S. Bagenstose	1882-84
Jacob S. Yoder	1882-84
James M. High	1882-84
Morris H. Boyer	1885-87
Jared B. Kramer	1885-87; 1888-90
Allen B. Aulenbach	1885-87
Franklin G. Krick	1888-93
Reuben Rhoads	1888-90
Howard Spatz	1891-96
George F. Schock	1891-93
Nathan D. Trexler	1894-96
Edwin H. Weller	1894-99
Henry M. DeTurk	1897-1901
Peter Hartman	1897-1901
Charles B. Reis	1900-01

CONTROLLERS.—The Act of June 27, 1895, provided that counties of the State having 150,000 population shall elect a controller to take the place of county auditors, and it appearing by the United States census of 1900 that Berks county had a population in excess of 150,000, the Governor, on May 22, 1901, appointed Joseph N. Shomo as controller to serve until Jan. 6, 1902, when an incumbent duly elected would be qualified to fill the office.

CONTROLLERS

Name	Term
Joseph N. Shomo	1901
John F. Ancona	1902-04
Horace F. Livingood	1905-07
Ambrose L. Rhoads	1908-10

TREASURERS.—Previous to 1841 the county treasurer was appointed annually by the county commissioners. On May 27, 1841, an Act was passed providing for the election of this officer in October following and every two years thereafter. The Constitution of 1873 increased the term to three years after 1875.

TREASURERS

Name	Term
Jonas Seely	1752-68
Christopher Witman	1768-79
Daniel Levan	1779-89
Daniel Messersmith	1789-1807; 1809-11; 1814-17
John K. Messersmith	1807-09; 1811-14; 1817-20
Daniel Rhoads	1820-23
David Bright	1823-35
Peter Nagle	1835-43
Henry Nagle	1843-45
William Arnold	1845-47
Henry Hahs	1847-49
Adam Leize	1849-51
William Ermentrout	1851-53
Charles Van Reed	1853-55
George Feather	1855-59
David Plank	1859-61
William Herbst	1861-63
John Kurtz	1863-65
Isaac R. Fisher	1865-67
Charles H. Fritz	1867-69
Samuel Merkel	1869-71
Abraham Y.Yoder	1871-73
Hiester M. Nagle	1873-75
Abraham H. Schaeffer	1876-78
Adam M. Dundore	1879-81
John Kerschner	1882-84
John S. Holtzman	1885-87
David W. Mogel	1888-90
Isaac F. March	1891-93
Amendon Bright	1894-96
Cosmos D. Kutz	1897-99
Alfred K. Rentschler	1900-02
Edwin G. Ruth	1903-05
Henry H. Fry	1905-08
William M. Croll	1909-11

SHERIFFS.—The Duke of Yorke's laws (introduced into Pennsylvania Sept. 22, 1676) provided for the nomination, by the justices of the county, of three persons within their jurisdiction, out of which the Governor should make choice of one to be sheriff for the year ensuing. By virtue of his office the sheriff was then a justice of the peace.

In the Frame of Government, prepared by William Penn for the province in 1682, it was provided that the freemen of the counties should annually elect and present to the Governor a double number of persons to serve for sheriff, justices, and coroner for the year next ensuing, out of which the Governor should nominate and commission the proper number for each office. After the erection of the county, the first appointments of sheriff and coroner were made Oct. 4, 1752.

The Constitution of 1790 provided for a similar election and appointment of sheriff and coroner; but the term of service was increased to three years, and no person was to be twice appointed sheriff in any term of six years. The Constitution of 1838 provided that one person for said offices respective-

Ch 1 5 Th phor Witman 1718-79

ly should be elected by the people for the term of three years. And these offices have thence been so filled.

SHERIFFS

Name	Term
Benjamin Lightfoot	1752-54
William Boone	1755-56
Thomas Lincoln	1757-58
Jacob Weaver	1759-60; 1763-64
Henry Christ	1761-62
Jasper Scull	1765-67
Jacob Shoemaker	1768-70
George Nagle	1771-73
Henry Vanderslice	1774-76
Daniel Levan	1777-79
Henry Hoffa	1780-81
Philip Kraemer	1782-84; 1791-93
Peter Filbert	1785-87
Jacob Bower	1788-90
Peter Frailey	1794-96
John Christ	1797-99
Nicholas Dick	1800-02
John Spycker	1803-05
Conrad Feger	1806-08
George Marx	1809-11
Daniel Kerper	1812-14; 1824-26
Peter Aurand	1815-17
John Miller	1818-20
Henry Betz	1821-23
John Bickel	1827-29
James Sillyman	1830-32
Henry Bowman	1833-35
George Fox	1836-38
Henry Binkley	1838-41
Daniel Esterley	1841-44
George Gernant	1844-47
John S. Schroeder	1847-50
John Potteiger	1850-53
John Manderbach	1853-56
Henry H. Manderbach	1856-59
Jeremiah D. Bitting	1859-62
Abraham R. Koenig	1862-65
Tobias Earto	1865-68
William B. Albright	1868-71
Evan Mishler	1871-74
George R. Yorgey	1875-77
Alfred C. Kemp	1878-80
Levi M. Gerhart	1881-83
George D. Boyer	1884-86
George B. Schaeffer	1887-89
Elias Becker	1890-92
George D. Fahrenbach	1893-95
Frank H. Schmeck	1896-98
Frank Brobst	1899-1901
Albert F. Mogel	1902-04
Jacob H. Sassaman	1905-07
John C. Bradley	1908-10

CORONERS

Name	Term
William Boone	1752-54
Benjamin Parvin	1755——
———	———
John Warren	1759
Jacob Kern	1760-61
Adam Witman	1762
Samuel Weiser	1763-65
Christopher Witman	1766
Henry Haller	1767
Jas. Whitehead, Jr.	1768-69; 1779-80
Samuel Jackson	1770
Isaac Levan, Jr.	1771-72
Peter Brecht	1773-75
Philip Kreamer	1776-78
Peter Nagle	1781-87
Peter Feather	1788-93
Thomas Wildbahn	1794-99
Peter Aurand	1800-02
Daniel Kerper	1803-05
Henry Rieser	1806-11
J. Christian	1812-14
Samuel Feather	1815-17; 1821-29
Samuel Ritter	1818-20
Adam Reitmyer	1830-32
John Hahn	1833-34
John Fox	1835-37; 1859-64; 1868-76
William Stahle	1838-49
John H. Seltzer	1850-52
William Keen	1853-58
Henry Palm	1865-67
Geo. S. Goodhart	1877-79
William H. Kelly	1880-82
Henry D. Schoedler	1883-85
Frank H. Denhard	1886-88
Dr. John G. Hoffman	1889-91
Dr. Frank J. Kantner	1892-94
John C. Griesemer	1895-97
Dr. Wilson H. Rothermel	1898-1900
Reuben E. Moyer	1901-03
Dr. Albert N. Seidel	1904-06
Dr. Robert E. Strasser	1907-09

PROTHONOTARIES, RECORDERS, REGISTERS, CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT, AND CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The offices of prothonotary, recorder, register, clerk of Orphans' court, and clerk of Quarter Sessions were created with the county courts. Immediately after the erection of Berks county, they were established at the county-town, and filled by appointment of the Governor. The Amended Constitution of 1838 changed the manner of filling the offices named from appointment by the Governor to election by the people; and the Act of July 2, 1839, fixed the term of office at three years. The first officers were elected in October, 1839. No change has been made since. From that time, the terms of the officers began on the 1st day of December following their election till the adoption of the New Constitution, when the time was changed to the first Monday of January following their election. This change included also the other county officers.

PROTHONOTARIES

Name	Term
James Read	1752-75; 1777
Thomas Dundas	1776
Jacob Shoemaker	1778
Daniel Levan	1779-89; 1791
John Otto	1790
George Eckert	1792-1800
John S. Hiester	1801-08
Gabriel Hiester, Jr.	1809-17
Samuel D. Franks	1818
John Adams	1819-20; 1824-26; 1830-35
Marks John Biddle	1821-23
Jacob Sallade	1827-29
Alex. H. Witman	1836-38
Benj. Tyson	1839-42
Daniel Young	1842-45
Peter Strohecker	1845-48
Michael K. Boyer	1848-51
Charles H. Hunter	1851-54
Josiah Hearing	1854-57
David Fister	1857-60
Adam W. Kauffman	1860-63
Jonathan L. Reber	1863-66

Alex H. Witman 1836-39
Adam W. Kauffman 1860-63

Name	Term
Wellington B. Griesemer	1866-69
George K. Levan	1869-72
Ephraim Armstrong	1872-75
Charles F. Rentschler	1876-78
Amos Weiler	1879-81
William D. Althouse	1882-84
Levi F. Dietrich	1885-87
Daniel H. Schweyer	1888-90
Joshua R. Burkey	1891-93; 1894
William H. B. Schoenly*	1894
Oliver J. Wolff	1895-97
Daniel R. Schmeck	1898-1900
John G. Rhoads	1901-03
Edward J. Morris	1904-06
Eldridge Zimmerman	1907-09

RECORDERS

Name	Term
James Read	1752-76
Henry Christ	1777-89
John Christ	1790-91
Jacob Bower	1792-99
Peter Frailey	1800-08
Jacob Schneider	1809-17
John Adams	1818
Daniel Rhoads	1819-20
John Miller	1821-23; 1830-35
John Fred'k Smith	1824-29
Joseph Allgaier	1836-38
John Green	1839
William Wunder	1839-42
Henry H. Maurer	1842-45
John W. Tyson	1845-48
Israel R. Laucks	1848-51
John Bush	1851-54
Hiram S. Getz	1854-57
Nicholas Heckman	1857-60
Charles N. Keller	1860-63
Isaac Laucks	1863-66
Henry Reider	1866-69
Daniel Hummel	1869-72
Charles Hill	1872-75
Jefferson M. Keller	1876-78
William Zimmerman	1879-81
Isaac M. Bechtel	1882-84
W. Benton Stolz	1885-87
James F. Dumn	1888-90
Simpson Becker	1891-93
Isaac W. Keim†	1894
Amos F. Dumn	1894
James W. Sponagle	1895-97
Daniel H. Rieser	1898-1900
Frank F. Bressler	1901-03
Henry H. Holzman	1904-06
Jeremiah A. Bausher	1907-09

REGISTERS

Name	Term
James Read	1752-74
Collinson Read	1775-76
Henry Christ	1777-89
John Christ	1790-91
Jacob Bower	1792-99
Peter Frailey	1800-08
Jacob Schneider	1809-17
Daniel Rhoads	1818-20; 1824-29
Peter Aurand	1821-23
George Smith	1830-35
William Zieber	1836-38
Joel Ritter	1839-42
John Green	1842-45
Isaac Ely	1845-48
Joseph Ritter	1848-51
Jacob Snell	1851-54
Daniel Buskirk	1854-57

* Died on March 11, 1894, and the Deputy Joshua R. Burkey was appointed to fill office until first Monday of January, 1895.
† Died April 17, 1894.

Name	Term
Tobias Barto	1857-60
Benjamin E. Dry	1860-63
Michael S. Thirwechter	1863-66
J. Daniel Wanner	1866-69
Hiram S. Getz	1869-72
Henry C. Croll	1872-75
Peter Y. Edelman	1876-78
Solomon S. Kindt	1879-81
Jonas M. Shollenberger	1882-84
Ammon S. Strunk	1885-87
Albert H. Fegely	1888-90
Henry D. Strunk	1891-93
William H. Schaffner	1894-96
George B. Miller	1897-99
Levi S. Mabry	1900-02
William R. Kemmerer	1903-05
Wilson M. Dumn	1906-08
George R. Gregory	1909-11

CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT

Name	Term
James Read	1752-76
Henry Christ	1777-88
James Scull	1789-91
Jacob Bower	1792-99
Peter Frailey	1800-09
John M. Hyneman	1810-15
John Adams	1816-17
William Schoener	1818-22
Matthias S. Richards	1823
Jacob Sallade	1824-26; 1830-31
Nathaniel P. Hobert	1827-29
Jacob Marshall	1832-35
Henry Rhoads	1836-38
William H. Miller	1839-41
James Donagan	1842
William Shearer	1842-45
Zacharias H. Maurer	1845-48
William W. Diehl	1848-51
Charles J. Wink	1851-54
Daniel Potteiger	1854-57
Ephraim Fritz	1857-60
Daniel Hahn	1860-63
Solomon Close	1863-66
Levi H. Liess	1866-69
Mahlon F. Wolff	1869-72
Isaac K. Knoll	1872-75
Charles M. Clouse	1876-78
Ephraim Dunkle	1879-81
William H. Gilmer*	1882-83

CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS

Name	Term
James Read	1752-76
James Whitehead	1777-78
Henry Christ	1779
Daniel Levan	1780-91
George Eckert	1792-99
John S. Hiester	1800-08
Gabriel Hiester, Jr	1809-12; 1814-17
John M. Hyneman	1813
Samuel D. Franks	1818
John Adams	1819-20
Henry M. Richards	1821-22
Jacob Marshall	1823
Jacob Sallade	1824-26
Nathaniel P. Hobert	1827-29
Philip A. Good	1830-32
William Schoener	1833-35
Charles Troxell	1836-38
William H. Miller	1839
Samuel Myers	1839-42
John L. Rightmyer	1842-51
Zacharias H. Maurer	1851-54
Edwin H. Brockway	1854-57
Joseph S. Hoyer	1857-60

* Upon the establishment of a separate Orphans' Court in 1883, this officer was discontinued, and the Register became the Clerk, as provided by law.

Name	Term
James Bell	1860-63
Francis Roland	1863-66
Levi M. Gerhart	1866-69
Adam H. Sailor	1869-72
Jacob H. Hain	1872-75
Mahlon A. Sellers	1876-78
Enoch S. Matthias	1879-81
Isaac Eckert	1882-84
Morris H. Shaeffer	1885-87
Henry G. Heinly	1888-90
William H. Sallade	1891-93
Henry H. Holl*	1894-95
Edwin T. Brown	1895
Harry J. Dumn	1896-98
Daniel A. Bausher	1899-1901
Jacob B. Esser	1902-04
Peter S. Holl	1905-07
Samuel T. Bordner	1908-10

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—The office of district attorney was created by Act of May 3, 1850, and made elective, with a term of three years. Previously, the Attorney-General of the State appointed an attorney in the several counties to represent the Commonwealth in the prosecution of criminal cases.

The Act of 1850 required a residence of one year in the county and a practice of two years at the bar. The latter was reduced to one year by the Act of 1852, but increased again to two years by the Act of April 26, 1883.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Name	Term
Jacob Hubley	1789-1817
Frederick Smith	1818-20; 1824-27
Charles Richards	1821
Daniel J. Hiester	1822-23
Joseph H. Spayd	1828-29
Joseph D. Biles	1830-31
Alexander L. King	1832-35
George G. Barclay	1836-38
J. Pringle Jones	1839-46
Peter Filbert	1847-48
John S. Richards	1849-50
Jeremiah Hageman	1850-56
Jacob K. McKenty	1856-59
James B. Bechtel	1859-62
Daniel Ermentrout	1862-65
Wharton Morris	1865-68
Edward H. Shearer	1868-71
Peter D. Wanner	1871-74
Henry C. G. Reber	1875-77
William M. Goodman	1878-80
Hiram Y. Kauffman	1881-83
Israel H. Rothermel	1884-86
Jeremiah K. Grant	1887-89
W. Oscar Miller	1890-92
Frank K. Flood	1893-95
Adam B. Rieser	1896-98
Abraham H. Rothermel	1899-1901
George W. Wagner	1902-04
Ira G. Kutz	1905-07
Harry D. Schaeffer	1908-10

SPECIAL DETECTIVES.—An Act was passed May 19, 1874, which provided for the appointment of a special detective officer in the several counties of the State, by the district attorney, with the approval of the court of Quarter Sessions. The first appointment was made in February, 1875. The officers were:

* Died April 4, 1895.

Name	Term
William L. Graul	1875-77
John Denhard*	1878-83
Lawrence P. Ressler	1883-—
James P. Kershner	1884-86
George Kramer	1887-89
John Wunch	1890-92
Frank H. Denhard	1893-95
Henry C. W. Matz**	1895
William Bauknecht	1896-98
James P. Kershner	1899-1900
Daniel J. McDermott	1901
Eugene W. Fegely	1902-04
James J. Merkel	1905-10

SURVEYORS.—The office of surveyor-general of the State was created April 9, 1781; and this officer was then empowered to appoint a deputy or deputies in any county of the State. The first appointment of a deputy-surveyor for Berks county was made in 1800. One deputy was appointed from that time to 1834, when two deputies were appointed. The appointment of two was continued till the passage of the Act of April 9, 1850, which provided for the election of a county surveyor in October following, for the term of three years, and every third year thereafter, and since 1850, this officer has been elected by the people.

SURVEYORS

Name	Term
Joseph Hoch	1800-13
John M. Hyneman	1814-22
Matthias S. Richards	1823-34
Daniel A. Bertolette	1835-37
Thomas H. Jones	1837-38
Aaron Albright	1838
Michael K. Boyer	1839-44
Benjamin Delong	1839-40
Daniel J. Wanner	1841-47
Daniel Potteiger	1845-50
Samuel Hoffman	1848-50
Augustus F. Bertolet	1850-56
Andrew Kurr	1856-62
Daniel S. Zacharias	1862-77; 1881
Henry C. Zacharias	1877-80
Solomon K. Dreibelbis	1882-1901
Nevin M. Davis	1902-04
Orlando F. Berger	1905-10

POOR DIRECTORS.—Previous to 1809, "overseers" of the poor were appointed by the justices of the county. On March 11, 1809, an Act was passed authorizing the election of the overseers annually. The poor of the county were provided for by overseers till the passage of an Act of Assembly on March 29, 1824, especially for Berks county, whereby the county commissioners were authorized to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon and furnishing necessary buildings for the employment and support of the poor of the county; and seven directors were appointed to proceed in the establishment of the institution. At the following election, in October of that year, three directors were elected in pursuance of the Act—one for one year, one for two years, and one

* John Denhard was appointed for a second term, 1881-83; but he was elected to the office of Alderman of the Eighth Ward, Reading, in May, 1883, when he resigned, and Lawrence P. Ressler was appointed for the unexpired term.

** From Aug. 25, 1895, to fill vacancy caused by death of Frank H. Denhard.

for three years; and annually after said election one director was elected for three years. This law has not been altered. The directors appointed a steward and other officers annually, to superintend and carry on the management of the institution successfully. The board organizes annually on third Monday of November.

The first seven directors appointed by the Act to serve till the election of three directors as required were:

John Ritter
Jacob Mast
David Bright
Abraham Knabb
John Beitenman
Samuel Adams
John Wanner

DIRECTORS

Name	Term
John Beitenman	1824-25
Daniel K. Hottenstein	1824-26
David Bright	1824-27
George Gernant	1825-28
John Levan	1826-29
George Boyer	1827-30
David Ludwig	1828-31
David Deysher	1829-32
Henry Reeser	1830-33; 1835-36
Daniel Oyster	1831-34
Joseph Schmucker	1832-35
John Bickel	1833-35
Jacob Gilbert	1834-37
John Filbert	1835-38
Henry Schoener	1836-39
Daniel Kauffman	1837-38
William Fisher	1838-40
Peter Fister	1838-41
Abraham Kerper	1839-42
John Shollenberger	1840-43
Jacob W. Seitzinger	1841-44
Abraham Kerper	1842-45
Daniel Baum	1843-45
William Bertolet	1844-47
John Dotterer	1845-46
Michael Nunnemacher	1845-48
John Gernant	1846-49
Daniel Sohl	1847-48
Conrad Reber	1848-49
Jacob S. Ebling	1848-51
Peter Kershner	1849-53
William Knabb	1849-52
William Arnold	1850-57
William Lorah	1852-55
John Richards	1853-56
John R. Edelman	1855-58
George K. Haag	1856-59
Jacob Malsberger	1857-60
Samuel Shaner	1858-61
Samuel Filbert	1859-62
Aaron Getz	1860-66
R. F. Drumheller	1861-64
Peter Marshall	1862-65
Ezra Z. Griesemer	1863-67
George Lash	1865-68
Joseph Muthart	1866-69
Silas W. Fisher	1867-70
Daniel B. Lorah	1868-71
Jacob B. Mast	1869-72
Daniel Y. Peter	1870-73
Henry Ammon	1871-74
Michael Goodman	1872-75
Samuel Strunk	1873-76
Isaac Y. Beidler	1874-77
George Heckman	1875-78
John Herbein	1876-79
Mahlon Vogelman	1877-80
Francis Roland	1878-81
John H. Bauer	1879-82
Elias Obold	1880-83
Elias Bickel	1881-84
Henry Shearer	1882-85
John P. F. Marshall	1883-86
Michael E. Geiger	1884-87
George Herbein	1885-88
Jacob Miller	1886-89
Isaac D. Whitman	1887-90
Abraham Schlegel	1888-91
Samuel Z. Deck	1889-92
Frederick Roland	1890-93
Milton H. De Long	1891-93
William H. Seitzinger	1892-95
Tilghman De Long	1893-94
John A. Hiester	1893-1902
Jonathan Schwartz	1894-97
Harrison S. Matz	1895-98
Daniel M. Herbein	1897-1900
Cornelius Blatt	1898-1901
William M. Kase	1900-03
John W. Fisher	1901-04
Wellington G. Woods	1902-05
Jacob Hollenbach	1903-06
Jacob Kessler	1904-07
George G. Ritter	1905-08
Peter H. Knabb	1906-09
William W. Field	1907-10
Joel Krick	1908-11

STEWARDS

Name	Term
Abraham Knabb	1825-32
Henry Boyer	1833-37
Marshall B. Campbell	1838
Daniel Kauffman	1839-45
Daniel Baum	1846-48
Daniel Sohl	1849-52
Jacob Conrad	1853-68
Philip Eagle	1869-70
Silas W. Fisher	1870-77
Benjamin Anderson	1878-82
Reuben Hetrich	1883-85
Joseph Hornberger	1885-92
John W. Gilbert	1892-96
Oliver C. Sitler*	1896-1905
William J. Hollenbach	1905-09

PRISON INSPECTORS.—The first county prison was erected in 1770. It stood at the northeast corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Reading, until 1848, and upon the completion of the new prison at the head of Penn street the prisoners were removed thither, and the old prison was sold and converted into a store building. The walls are still standing, though changed. Under the law then prevailing, the sheriff had control of the prison during his official term; and he was authorized to appoint keepers. This practice continued till the passage of the Act of April 8, 1848, expressly for Berks county, whereby seven prison inspectors were to be appointed, four by the judges of the court of Quarter Sessions, and three by the county commissioners, who were to comprise the "board of inspectors," the terms of office to be as follows: for three, three years; two, two years; and two, one year; and afterward, all terms three years. The inspectors were authorized to appoint, with sanction of the court, a keeper, matron, etc.

* Sitler resigned on April 7, 1905, and Hollenbach was appointed on April 15th to fill unexpired term.

This Act of Assembly continued in force till the passage of the Act of April 10, 1873, whereby nine inspectors were to be elected at the next regular election, when each elector was to vote for six candidates, and the nine highest to be the inspectors. The elected candidates were to draw lots for one, two, and three years. And annually thereafter, three inspectors were to be elected for three years, the electors to vote for two, and the three having the highest vote to be the inspectors.

The following persons were the first inspectors under the Act of 1848:

Appointed by the Court Aug. 7, 1848

Name	Term
Jacob Lightfoot	3 yrs.
J. Glancy Jones	3 yrs.
William Heidenreich	2 yrs.
Thomas Shaner	1 yr.

Appointed by County Commissioners Aug. 10, 1848

Name	Term
John Banks	3 yrs.
Henry Nagle	2 yrs.
Charles Kessler	1 yr.

Appointed from 1848 to 1873

Name	Term
Jacob Lightfoot	1848-57
J. Glancy Jones	1848-51
William Heidenreich	1848-50
Thomas Shaner	1848-55
John Banks	1848-49
Henry Nagle	1848-59
Charles Kessler	1848-51
William Peacock	1849-51
David Fister	1850-53
J. Bowman Bell	1851-57
Lewis Briner	1851-64
Samuel Frees	1851-54
David Kutz	1853-68
William Henry	1854-60
Jacob Dick	1855-57
Daniel Young	1857-66
Abr. D. Hill	1857-66
Levi B. Smith	1858
James Lee	1858-64
Jacob Young	1859-71
Samuel Summons	1860-72
Charles H. Fritz	1864-70
Henry Z. Van Reed	1864-70
J. Glancy Jones	1864-68
David McKnight	1864-70
David L. Wenrich	1868-71
Amos Weiler	1868-69
Calvin Goodman	1869-72
Peter A. Kline	1869-72
George Lerch	1870-73
Joseph Ganser	1871-73
W. B. Griesemer	1872-73
William Grim	1872-73
Isaac R. Fisher	1872-73
Benjamin Levan	1873
Jacob Miller	1873

Elected under Act 1873 *

Name	Term
John Gernant (1 yr.)	1873-74; 1874-77
Wm. Stump (1 yr.)	1873-74; 1874-77
S. Schmehl (1 yr.)	1873-74; 1878-81
Samuel Buch (2 yrs.)	1873-75
Amendon Bright (2 yrs.)	1873-75
William Herbst (2 yrs.)	1873-75
W. Y. Lyon (3 yrs.)	1873-76; 1876-79
Tobias Barto (3 yrs.)	1873-76
Jacob Miller (3 yrs.)	1873-76
Calvin Goodman	1875-77
Peter Rapp	1874-77
Jacob Shaffner	1875-78
Peter A. Kline	1875-78
Peter L. Hain	1875-78
James T. Reber	1876-79
Wm. S. Ritter	1877-82
Adam Minnich	1877-80
Daniel L. Rhoads	1877-80
David Brown	1877-80
Josiah Boltz	1878-81
Isaac H. Rahn	1878-81
Lewis L. Moyer	1879-82
John Stieff	1879-82
Adam H. Potteiger	1880-83
Charles S. Wentzel	1880-83
Milton T. Donmoyer	1880-83
Wm. D. Klopp	1881-84
Wm. A. Schall	1881-84
Wm. W. Lewis	1881-82
Wm. Schweitzer	1882-84
John Obold	1882-85
Henry Rieger	1882-85
Jacob S. Wisler	1882-85
John S. Wenrich	1883-86
Samuel H. Mensch	1883-86
Dallas Leinbach	1883-86
John B. Clemmer	1884-87
William H. Seitzinger	1884-87
Daniel D. Hinterleiter	1884-87
John H. Obold	1885-94
Henry Rieger	1885-88
Wm. H. Wetherhold	1885-88
Franklin H. Brintzeghoff	1886-92
Levi M. Neischwender	1886-89
Wilson Sweitzer	1886-89
Charles S. Dengler	1887-93
Reuben Updegrove	1887-90
Joseph B. Clemmer	1887-90
John Mayer	1888-91
William High	1888-91
Albert Stamm	1889-95
John M. Gift	1889-92
William A. Lindemuth	1890-93
Darius E. Sheidy	1890-91
Augustus B. Forrey	1891-93
John M. Smith	1891-94
David E. Snyder	1891-94
Charles H. Knabb	1892-94
Abraham Grimes	1892-98
Henry Z. Kramer	1893-96
Amos Glass	1893-99
Levi S. Reber	1893-96
George H. Nagle	1894-1900
John H. Kintzer	1894-97
Alexander Schlottman	1894-97
John Endy	1894-95
Urias Rothenberger	1895-98
Lenious Wessner	1895-97
Isaac L. De Turck	1897-98
George Clous	1896-99
George B. Wagner	1896-99
Joel H. Krick	1897-1906
John L. Seiders	1897-1903
Daniel Gross	1898-1907
John Warren	1898-1907
A. M. Lesher	1898-1901
Daniel F. Kramer	1899-1908
I. Heber Witman	1899-1911
Edmund A. Schenck	1899-1902
Martin Hauck*	1900-05
Allen W. Fritch	1901-04
Albert Seiwert	1902-05

* The first nine named comprised the first board elected in 1873. After organization, on the 1st day of December, lots were cast for the terms of these inspectors. The board organizes annually on the 1st day of December.

* Died April 12, 1905, and Charles P. Saylor appointed to fill unexpired term.

Name	Term
Israel H. Wentzel	1903-09
David K. Manmiller	1904-10
John Warren	1904-10
David B. Gross	1904-07
Charles P. Saylor	1905-09
Jacob S. Kelchner	1905-08
Nathan K. Dundore	1906-09
John H. Rhoads	1907-10
Henry G. Hoyer	1908-11
Edmund A. Shenk	1908-11

PRISON WARDENS

Name	Term
Mahlon Bertolet	1849-53
Dr. Henry Tyson	1853-65
Joseph Ganser	1865-70
Daniel S. Francis	1870-73
Thomas Will	1873-76
Isaac K. Knoll	1876-79
Adam B. Brossman	1879-82
Dr. R. B. Rhoads	1882-85
Aaron M. Wenrich	1885-88; 1898-99
Isaac D. Lutz	1888-91
Samuel H. Mensch	1891-92
John M. Smith	1892-95
Isaac Y. Kintzer	1895-98
William W. Newcomet*	1899-1904
Jeremiah M. DeTurk	1904-09

JURY COMMISSIONERS.—Before 1867 the jurors for the trial of cases in the several courts of the county were selected from the qualified electors by the county commissioners and the sheriff. On April 10, 1867, a general Act was passed for the State requiring the election of two jury commissioners in October following, for the term of three years, and every third year thereafter, for the purpose of selecting jurors from the qualified electors. The Act provides that each elector shall vote for one person for this office, and the two persons having the highest vote shall be the commissioners. They are to select a number designated by the court, and place the names in a jury wheel in the presence of a Judge of the court; and they and the sheriff are to draw panels of jurors as grand, petit, and traverse jurors of the county as theretofore. The number generally designated for the jury wheel previous to 1875 was a thousand names; then, upon the introduction of an additional law judge, the number was increased to twelve hundred. Since 1867 the jurors for the quarterly terms of the several courts of the county were selected and drawn as mentioned, by the following commissioners, who were elected for that purpose:

Name	Term
George W. Bruckman, Charles J. Faber	1867-70
Zacharias H. Maurer, Joseph Brelsford	1870-73
Israel R. Laucks, Samuel U. Hollenbach	1873-76
Michael K. Boyer, Reuben Rhoads	1877-79
Henry Graul, Edward H. Harner†, Jacob K. Sterrett	1880-82
Cosmos Swoyer, John B. Snyder	1883-85
William G. Welder, Daniel Sheirer	1886-88
Frank R. Wanner, Ephraim R. Wagner	1889-91
Jacob A. Spangler, David Brown	1892-94
Constantine Jones, John S. Wenrich	1895-97
Constantine Jones, Kauffman C. Kurtz	1898-1900
Constantine Jones, Adam S. Klee	1901-03
J. Henry Burkhard, Elias W. Seidel	1904-06
Isaac Barr	1907-10
William F. Renno	1907-10

* Died in office June 27, 1904, and Jeremiah H. DeTurk, the deputy-warden, was appointed July 5th to fill the vacancy.

† Edward H. Harner removed from the county, and J. K. Sterrett was appointed Feb. 26, 1881, for unexpired term.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS.—Previous to 1846, only dealers in foreign merchandise were required to take out a county license to enable them to make sale thereof. But on April 22, 1846, an Act was passed requiring all dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise to take out a county license, and thereby the county commissioners of each county were empowered to appoint annually a mercantile appraiser, who was directed to assess and classify all dealers, and furnish a list of them to the county treasurer. From 1830 till this Act was passed, the constables of the townships, etc., of the county furnished under oath a list of the foreign dealers to the clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and the associate judges and county commissioners classified them and delivered a list to the county treasurer. Before 1830, the foreign dealers were returned by the constables to the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions; the clerk certified the returns to the State treasurer, who forwarded a list to the county treasurer for the collection of the license fees.

In Berks county, the constables still made their returns for the years 1846 and 1847. The county commissioners made the first appointment for 1848.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS

Name	Term
Mahlon Bertolet	1848
William Karns	1849-51
Adam Leiss	1852
Solomon Klohs	1853
J. H. Kelly	1854
Isaac S. Hottenstein	1855
Ephraim Fritz	1856
Daniel S. Kutz	1857
George K. Lorah	1858
Albert C. Henry	1859
Henry Reider	1860
Franklin S. Ludwig	1861
Henry R. Hawman	1862
Elias Filbert	1863
David Lord	1864
Caspar Reifsnyder	1865
William H. Kelly	1866
Andrew S. Strassburger	1867
Joseph Harvey	1868
John C. Reed	1869
Alfred Dreibelbis	1870
Charles Hill	1871
Aaron Snyder	1872
Charles Hottenstein	1873

Name	Term
Abraham Schaeffer	1874
Henry F. Bush	1875
Jonathan L. Rhoads	1876
Michael Seltzer	1877
Benjamin Klahr	1878
Morris Guldin	1879
Edward Schmeltzer	1880
William A. Young	1881
Levi J. Fisher	1882
George M. Fryermuth	1883
Peter Spang, Jr	1884
John Stangier	1885
J. M. S. Stertzler	1886
Edwin Umbenhauer	1887
James P. Kershner	1888
Daniel P. Rothermel	1889
Cyrus E. Bollinger	1890
John S. Dunkle	1891
Elias R. Kemmerer	1892
Harry D. Wagner	1893
William D. Reeser	1894
Frederick Roland	1895
Peter H. Knabb	1896
J. Howard Eshelman	1897
John E. Stangier	1898
Jacob H. Sassaman	1899
Frederick Stephan, Jr	1900
Nathan Rothermel	1901
James Schlaesman	1902
John Z. Rieser	1903
Jacob Bordner	1904
Abraham B. Johnson	1905
William Sanders	1906
George Reider	1907
Charles Brintzeghoff	1908
John G. Herbein	1909

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.—In 1676, the Duke of Yorke's laws required a license for the sale of liquors in the province of Pennsylvania. This was granted by two justices of the peace in the Quarter Sessions, for the term of one year, upon the applicant furnishing "a certificate of his good behavior from the constable and two overseers of the parish" wherein he dwelt. In 1710, the law required the application to be recommended by the justices of the county courts to the Governor, who issued the license. The number was unlimited. But in 1794, the law required the judges of the Quarter Sessions at the first session of every year thereafter to limit and declare the number of taverns and public houses to be licensed for the year following; and the judges were to have "regard to the particular neighborhoods and situations the most suitable for the accommodation of the inhabitants and travelers." The Governor still granted the licenses upon the proper recommendation; and he continued to grant them till the passage of the Act of March 8, 1815, when the judges of the Quarter Sessions issued them upon the recommendation of the applicant by twelve reputable citizens of the district in which the tavern was to be kept.

On April 23, 1869, an Act was specially passed for Berks county, whereby a board of license commissioners was created to issue licenses. The first board was composed of three members: the district attorney in office *ex officio;* one member appointed by the judges of the Quarter Sessions for a term ending February, 1871; and the third by the county commissioners for a term ending February, 1873. And every two years after 1869, the court or commissioners were authorized to appoint a person for a term of four years. Licenses in the county were accordingly issued annually by this board till the law was repealed May 5, 1876.

In the year previous, on April 12, 1875, a general law to restrain and regulate the sale of liquors was passed by the Legislature for the State, excepting in those counties for which special provision was made. After the repeal of the Act of 1869, the court of Quarter Sessions issued licenses pursuant to the Act of 1875. And this is the law under which the licenses are still issued.

In respect to licenses a general Act was passed March 27, 1872, "to permit the voters of this State to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors." The time for the first general election on the question in every city and county was fixed for the third Friday in March, 1873, and every third year thereafter on the day for the annual municipal elections. It will be observed that the time was set in the spring of the year, in order to obtain the expression of political sentiment uninfluenced by the general tide of opinion of the fall elections. One election was held, but before the first three years had expired the Act was repealed, on April 12, 1875.

The board, during the seven years in which the Act prevailed, comprised the following members:

Ex officio, being the District Attorneys

Name	Term
Edward H. Shearer	1869-71
Peter D. Wanner	1871-74
Henry C. G. Reber	1874-76

Appointees

Name	Term
Richard Ludwig	1869-75
John H. Snyder	1869-73
William Hines	1873-76
Elias Obold	1875-76

OIL INSPECTORS.—The office of oil inspector was created by the Act of May 15, 1874, "to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils." By this Act the standard or fire test of all burning fluids was fixed at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The inspector is appointed by the court of Common Pleas of the county for the term of three years; and he is required to furnish security in $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties. The first appointment was made in August, 1877.

Charles A. Z. Griesemer was the first inspector. He was re-appointed in 1880, and again in 1883.

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—In 1834, a law was enacted which required the Governor to furnish the county commissioners of each county with standards of weights and measures, which were to be used for the purpose of adjusting weights and measures; and these standards were to be examined, and, if necessary, corrected at least once in every ten years. The standards as required

were furnished to the county commissioners, and deposited in the Court-House for the purpose intended. But there was no provision for an officer whose duty it was to test all weights and measures. In 1845, this discrepancy was supplied by an Act passed on April 15th. It authorized the Governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures for such respective counties as should apply for and obtain copies of the standards, as provided in this Act, for the term of three years. And it was made the duty of the sealer "at least once in every year to go to stores, houses, stalls, and offices of the makers, venders, or proprietors of beams, scales, weights, and measures within the county, and try and adjust all beams, scales, weights, and measures, and seal the same with the initials of his last or surname, and the current year." Under this law the first appointment was made on June 16, 1853. This office, however, became burdensome and offensive to the people of the county, and accordingly they, with the people of seven other counties of the State—Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Franklin, and Westmoreland—who felt similarly burdened and offended, effected the passage of a Special Act on March 22, 1859, whereby the office within the counties named was abolished. After the lapse of eighteen years thereafter, it would seem that the weights and measures of this county, as well as other counties of the State, needed the test of the standards. So they were brought to the notice of the people again by the passage of a general law on April 4, 1877. By it the Governor was authorized to appoint one person as sealer, in the several counties where no such office existed, for the term of three years. The first appointment under this law was made April 30, 1877.

And strangely enough, as previously, the office only survived six years, and was again abolished, by an Act passed on March 8, 1883. The standards are, therefore, not carried around throughout the whole county to remind the dealers and storekeepers that they must at least give *true* measure, 'if not good, pressed down, and running over. The market commissioner of Reading, who visits the markets under the city ordinance, is the only tester now with the standards. The sealers were:

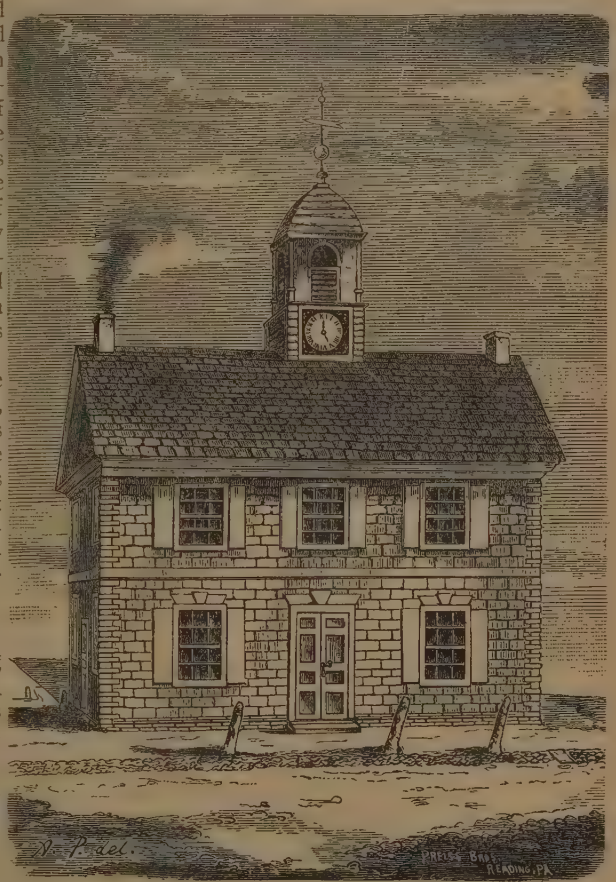
Name	Term
Michael S. Thirwechter	1853-54
Solomon Spohn	1855-57
George K. Boyer	1858—
William Geiger	1877-78
Matthew Rhoda	1879-81
James D. Long	1882-83

Superintendents of Common Schools.—Numerous legislative attempts were made to popularize and thoroughly introduce public education. Fifty years were spent in endeavors to educate the poorer classes of children by proposed taxation, with comparatively little progress. Finally an Act was passed May 8, 1854, which made proceedings in this behalf compulsory, and authorized a school tax to be levied, directors to be elected, etc., and to see that the branches of a common education were properly taught, teaching directed, established graded schools maintained, and uniformity in course of studies preserved; a county superintendent was to be elected for a term of three years by all the directors of the county. Since 1854 the system of education provided by the State has been carried on successfully in the county by school directors and a county superintendent, and the superintendents have been:

Name	Term
William Good	1854-60
John S. Ermentrout	1860-69
David B. Brunner	1869-75
Samuel A. Baer	1875-81
David S. Keck	1881-90
William M. Zechman	1891-96
Eli M. Rapp	1896-1911

COUNTY BUILDINGS

The county buildings comprise the Court-House, Prison, and Poorhouse.



OLD COURT HOUSE

Court-Houses.—The first Court-House of the county was erected in 1762, at the intersection of

Penn Square and Callowhill street, now Fifth. It was built of stone, plastered, and marked off in imitation of cut stone, and it was surrounded by a brick pavement about thirteen feet wide. The first floor was arranged in one large room for the "courts," and the second floor in three rooms—the eastern half having been in one room, and the western in two rooms. An entry separated the former from the latter. The stairway was constructed in the southeast corner of the court-room. The "bench" was arranged along the northern side of the room, and the "bar" was inclosed by a semi-circular railing, the ends of which extended to the wall on both sides of the "bench." The "jury box" was situated in the northwest corner of the room. The court-room was entered by two door-ways, one on the south side and the other on the west. The latter was little used. A large stove was located near by and wood was generally piled up against the door, on the inside, during cold weather.

The crier's seat was situated a few feet west of the center of the room, adjoining the "bar," and the "prisoner's dock" was next to it on the east. The crier was a prominent figure in the room by reason of the elevation of his seat.

The floor was laid with brick. Benches were arranged on inclined platforms along the southern and eastern walls. The seating capacity was rather limited for a public place. The dimensions of the building were about forty by fifty feet. A marble tablet was built in the eastern wall near the centre, which contained the following inscription:

J. L., C. W., S. H., 1762.

These initial letters represented the names of the officiating county commissioners, Jacob Lightfoot, Christopher Witman and Samuel High.

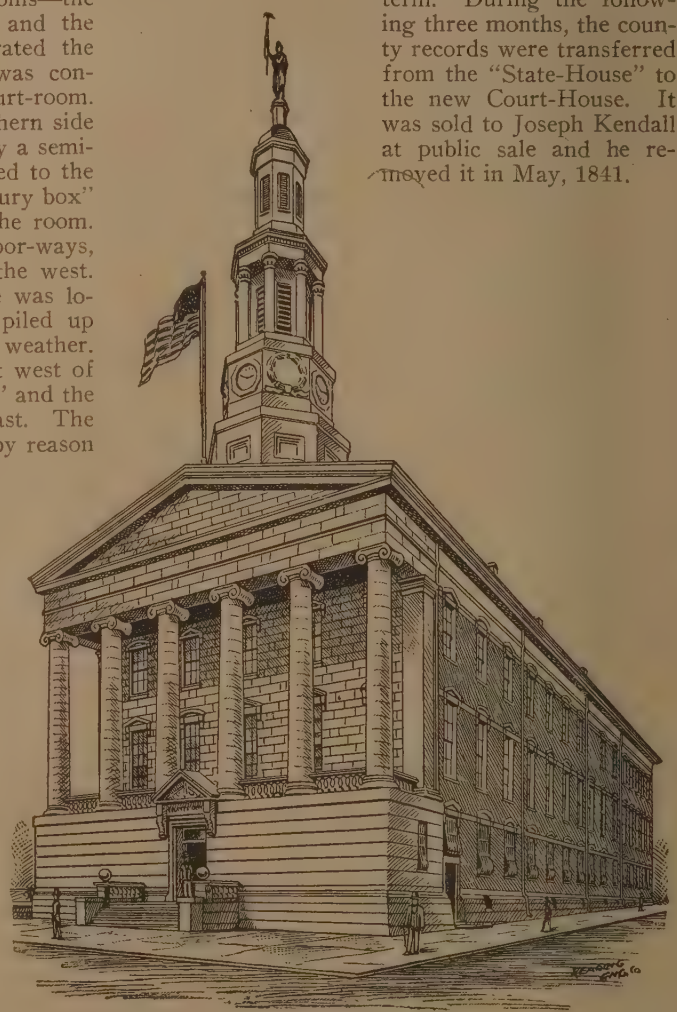
The steeple contained a bell and town-clock. The bell was cast in England in 1763, especially for the county; and the clock was a thirty-hour clock, imported from London about 1755.

Previously, for ten years, the judges of the courts held their sessions of court in an inn of the town. There were no rooms in the building for the county officials, but many were not necessary, for five offices were vested in one individual for upward of twenty years, these having been prothonotary, recorder, register, clerk of the Orphans' court and clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and the person was James Read, a lawyer.

By a letter addressed to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated the 20th of February, 1766, it would appear that "public offices were opened on Monday previous at Reading." It is not known in which building they were opened, if not in the Court-House.

Election polls were held at the several windows on the first floor, which were properly marked for the voters. The poll for the electors of Reading was at the eastern window on the side facing south.

This building was used for the purposes of hearing and determining criminal and civil matters until 1840, the last term of court having been the April term. During the following three months, the county records were transferred from the "State-House" to the new Court-House. It was sold to Joseph Kendall at public sale and he removed it in May, 1841.



NEW COURT-HOUSE

The smallness of the old building had been felt for many years and the increasing inconvenience had become so objectionable by the year 1837 that the taxpayers and officials determined to remedy the difficulty by securing a new building, and in that behalf a petition was presented to the judges at the August Sessions, setting forth—"That, in consequence of the rapid increase of the population and public business of the county of Berks, the present Court-House has become too small and inconvenient for the transaction of business, and also for the accommodation of those persons who are obliged to attend court," and praying the court "to recom-

mend to the county commissioners the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the Court and the Public."

This petition was referred to the grand jury, and they recommended a new building, selecting the northeast corner of Fifth and Penn streets as the place for its erection. This return was approved by the court on Aug. 11, 1837, but the site was changed to the northeast corner of Sixth and Court streets, in order to obtain a larger lot for the proposed building. The county commissioners then purchased two adjoining lots (120 by 230 feet) and during the years 1838, 1839 and 1840 erected on the site the western half of the present three-story brick building which fronts on Sixth street, the dimensions being 62 feet wide, 118 feet long and 60 feet high. The total cost was $63,000. A substantial fire-proof two-story extension was added at the rear in 1869; and this was subsequently enlarged, when numerous important improvements were introduced. The first session of court was held in it at August Term, 1840.

Gas was introduced for lighting purposes in May, 1849, shortly after the Reading Gas Co. had established its plant. Previously oil in lamps was used.

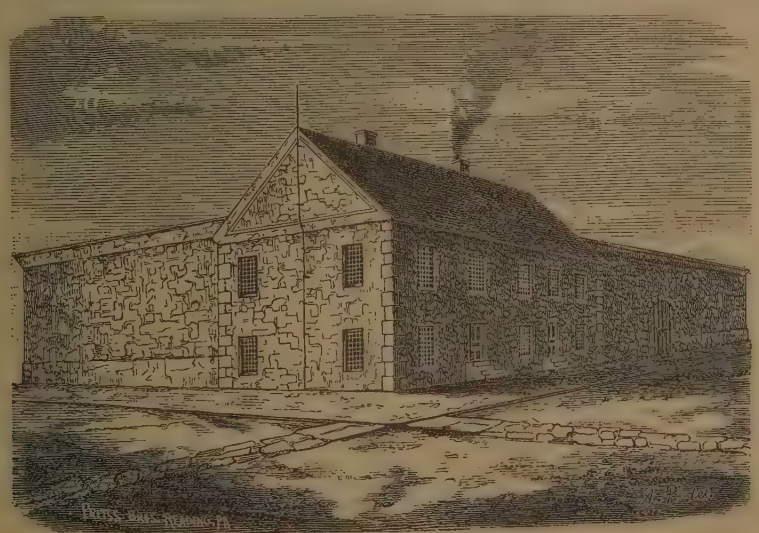
A new clock was placed in the steeple in October, 1851. The bell weighed nearly seventeen hundred pounds. From that time on, this has been the "town-clock," and town-bell for indicating "town-time." The clock-dials have been illuminated at night-time by electric light since 1895.

The first floor was arranged in four compartments, the corner room, facing the streets, having been occupied as an office by the sheriff; and the second floor in four compartments for prisoners. The sheriff and family occupied the remaining rooms of the building; and this practice was continued till the prison system was changed by special legislation for Berks county, in 1848. The property was sold on Feb. 5, 1849, to William Rhoads, for $7,460, and by him converted into a store. It has been occupied for store purposes ever since.

A new prison was erected on the "Common," at the head of Penn street, by the county commissioners in 1847-48, at a cost of $17,000. It is constructed of stone from Penn's Mount, and is situated on a lot of ground 170 by 300 feet, which is inclosed on the north, east and west by a high stone wall. The tower is 96 feet high. It is still standing, a fine specimen of superior workmanship.

An addition, or "annex," was erected at the rear in 1869. The total number of cells is 94—in the main part, 44, and in the annex, 50; arranged in two stories.

State-House.—The "State-House" was erected by the county commissioners in 1793 for the accommodation of the county officers and the public records. It was situated on the northeast corner of Fifth and Penn streets; built of brick, two stories, 30 by 90 feet, with a narrow alley extending along the eastern wall from the front to the rear. An

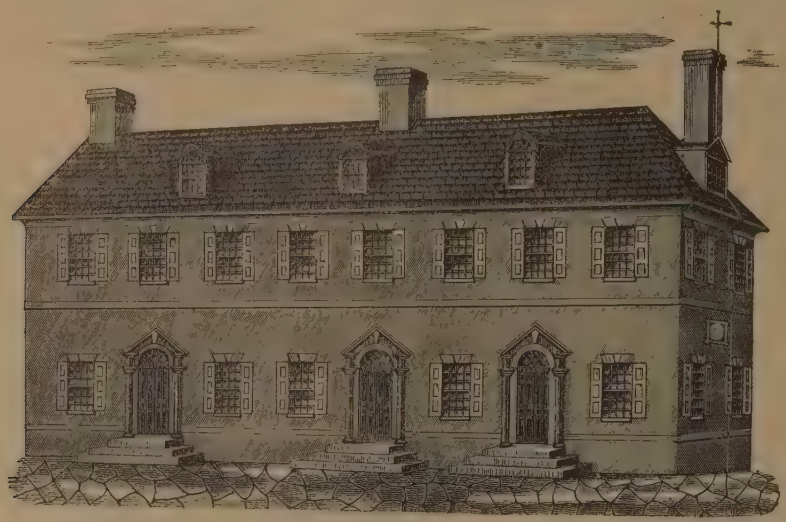


OLD JAIL

Prisons.—The first prison was erected in 1770, on the northeast corner of Callowhill and Thomas streets (Fifth and Washington). It was constructed of stone and plastered, two stories in height, and in dimensions 30 by 70 feet. The lot was 60 by 230 feet. A substantial stone wall, 20 feet high, was erected to inclose the lot to the depth of 130 feet. entry extended across the building near the center, with its doorway on Fifth street; and a stairway led from this entry to the second floor. The first floor was divided into three compartments; the first, adjoining Penn street, having been used for the prothonotary's office and clerk of Quarter Sessions; the central for the recorder, register and clerk of

the Orphans' court; and the rear for county commissioners and county treasurer. The second floor was divided into two compartments, the front room having been occupied mostly for Sunday-school purposes and public meetings from 1819 for about twenty years, and the rear room for lodge purposes. The building was sold by the county commissioners upon the removal of the county offices and records to the new Court-House.

The rear room on the first floor was used as the post-office from 1861 to 1865.



STATE HOUSE

In January, 1872, a large fire broke out in Stichter's hardware store, near by, which spread over the adjoining buildings to the west, and consumed the entire corner, including the "State-House." The inscription stone was preserved and given a place in the rear wall of the building which was soon afterward erected in its stead.

Poor-House.—The poor people of the county were provided for by "overseers" till the passage of an Act of Assembly on March 29, 1824, especially for this county, whereby the county commissioners were authorized to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings, and seven directors were appointed to proceed in the establishment of this public institution. They served till the election of three directors in October following, as provided in said Act. In the mean time (May 30, 1824) they purchased the "Brown farm," formerly known as the "Angelica farm," in Cumru township (owned and occupied during the Revolution by General Thomas Mifflin), three miles from Reading, situated on the Lancaster road, and containing 417¼ acres, for the consideration of $16,690, and there erected a commodious building to accommodate the poor people of the county. This building was finished in 1825. It has since been known as the "Main Building." Other improvements were subsequently made upon the premises, prominent among them being the "Insane Building," erected in 1837 and 1843, and the "Hospital," in 1871-1874. The first poor persons were admitted on Oct. 21, 1825, from Reading. During the first year 130 inmates were admitted. Annually afterward the average number increased until 1878, when they reached 613; but since then they have gradually decreased until now, being about 250.

CHAPTER V—BENCH AND BAR

By the charter of William Penn and the several grants thereunder, various laws and ordinances were enacted from time to time "for the good government of the province," and the regulation of its affairs was directed by officers, either appointed or elected, for the entire territory or for the counties comprising it. The several officers for the county were as follows:

JUDGES—1752 TO 1790

Various Acts of Assembly were passed before 1722, for a period of forty years, to establish the powers of courts for the purpose of protecting men in the enjoyment of their personal rights, of redressing wrongs, of adjudicating the rights of property, and of administering estates, and in that year the law for the several courts of the province became settled, continuing so till the Revolution, with the exception of certain amendments by two supplementary Acts passed in 1759 and 1767.

From the time of the erection of the county in 1752 down to 1776, the following persons acted in the capacity of justices, the length of service of several of them being unknown:

Name	Term
Conrad Weiser	1752-60
Francis Parvin	1752-66
Anthony Lee	
Jonas Seely	1752-66; 1769
Henry Harvey	1752-62
William Bird	1752-55
William Maugridge	1756-66
Moses Starr	
James Boone	
Jacob Levan	1752-62
James Read	
Peter Spycker	1763-90
Joseph Millard	1768-69
Benjamin Lightfoot	1771-74
George Webb	1770-71; 1774
Thomas Rutter	1770-71
Jacob Morgan	1768-69; 1772; 1774-77
James Diemer	1766-71
John Patton	1766-75; 1777
George Douglass	1768-73; 1775-84
Henry Christ	1766-71; 1784-90
Sebastian Zimmerman	1767-71; 1778-84
Nicholas Harmony	1766-71
Mark Bird	1775-76
Daniel Brodhead	
William Reeser	1778-84
Jonathan Potts	1776-77
Balthaser Gehr	1775-84
Thomas Dunlap	

In 1776, the first constitution of the State provided that a Supreme Executive Council should consist of twelve persons, who were to be chosen by ballot by the respective counties for the term of three years. The apportionment gave one to Berks county. The following councillors were elected from Berks till the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. The term of the first was fixed at two years; and afterward three years.

Name	Term
Richard Tea, elected in 1776, but declined to serve	
Jacob Morgan	1777-78
James Read	1779-81; 1788-90
Sebastian Levan	1782-84
Charles Biddle	1785-87

This Constitution also provided for the establishments of courts of justice in every county of the State. The following persons officiated as judges of the county from 1776 till 1790. The first three were president judges of the courts for a time.

Name	Term
James Diemer	
Henry Christ	1784-90
Peter Sypcker	1776-90
James Read	
Daniel Levan	
Valentine Eckert	1785
John Ludwig	1785
Jacob Morgan	
Charles Shoemaker	1785-90
Paul Groscup	
John Eckert	1786-87
Jacob Weaver	1785
John Otto	1786-87
Matthias Reichert	1788-90
Nicholas Hunter	1788
Egedius Meyer	1789-90
John Christ	1789-90

And it provided also that each election district should elect two or more persons for the office of justice of the peace, and that the president of the Executive Council should commission one or more for each district for seven years. The following justices were elected in Berks county, and commissioned, from 1777 till 1790— the dash after the year indicating uncertainty whether or not the full term was served, and the repetition of the year indicating re-election:

Name	Term
Henry Christ	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Shoemaker	1777—
James Read	1777—
Daniel Hiester	1777—
Peter Spycker	1776-90
Jacob Weaver	1777-84; 1784—
John Ludwig	1777-84; 1784—
Benjamin Shott	1777—
Christopher Schultz	1777—
Samuel Ely	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Waggoner	1777—
Daniel Rothermel	1777—
John Old	1777—
Chas. Shoemaker	1777-84; 1784—
Egedius Meyer	1777-84; 1784—
Jacob Morgan	1777-84; 1784—
Thomas Parry	1777—
Michael Lindenmuth	1778—

Name	Term
Gabriel Hiester	1778—
John Guldin	1780—
Valentine Eckert	1784—
Paul Groscup	1784—
John Eckert	1784—
John Otto	1785—
Matthias Reichert	1788-91
Nicholas Hunter	1788—
James Diemer	1788-91

JUDGES—1790 TO 1909

The Constitution of 1790 provided for the establishment of Circuit courts in the State to be composed of certain counties—not less than three nor more than six; and for the appointment by the Governor of a president judge of the courts in each circuit, and also of other judges, not less than three nor more than four in number, whose residence should be in the county. All the judges appointed were to hold their offices during good behavior.

In 1791, in pursuance of the Constitution of 1790, the State was divided into five judicial circuits or districts, and each district became entitled to a president judge. The Third District comprised Berks, Luzerne, Northampton, and Northumberland counties. In 1806, the State was divided into ten districts, and Berks, Northampton, and Wayne comprised the Third District. In 1811, Schuylkill county was erected and included in the district, but it was cut off in 1815. In 1812, Lehigh county was erected and included in the district. In 1834, the State was divided into seventeen districts, and Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton comprised the Third District.

The county of Berks was erected into a separate judicial district by the Act of April 5, 1849, and called the Twenty-third District. It has since been a separate district, with this number in the judicial system.

In 1810 the associate judges were limited to two in number. The provision in reference to the tenure of office was modified by the Amended Constitution of 1838, whereby the term of president judge was fixed at ten years, and of associate judge at five years.

In 1850 an amendment to the Constitution was adopted which provided for the election of the judges for the terms mentioned. The first election was held in October, 1851.

The office of additional law judge was created by the Act of April 15, 1869, for Berks county, with powers and term similar to those of president judge.

The office of Orphans' court judge was created for the county by the Act of June 13, 1883, pursuant to the New Constitution; and on the 29th of June following, the Governor made the first appointment. His judicial powers are confined to matters which arise in the Orphans' court; and the term of service is ten years.

The office of associate judge was abolished by the New Constitution, the incumbents to continue in office until their terms of service expired.

Before 1874, county officials took their offices on the second Monday of December succeeding their election. The New Constitution provided that thereafter they should take their offices on the first Monday of January succeeding.

PRESIDENT JUDGES

Name	Term
Jacob Rush	1791-1805
John Spayd	1806-09
Robert Porter	1810-32
Garrick Mallery	1833-35
John Banks	1836-46
J. Pringle Jones	1847-48; 1851-61
David F. Gordon	1849-51
W. J. Woodward*	1861-71; 1871-74
Jeremiah Hagenman†	1875-79; 1880-89
James N. Ermentrout‡	1890-1908
Gustav A. Endlich	1908-09

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES

Name.	Term.
Henry Van Reed§	1869;1875
Jeremiah Hagenman‖	1869-74
Augustus S. Sassaman	1876-86
James N. Ermentrout	1887-89
Gustav A. Endlich	1890-1908
Wm. Kerper Stevens¶	1908-09

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGES

Name.	Term.
Hiram H. Schwartz**	1883-1891
H. Willis Bland	1891-19—

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Name	Term
James Diemer	1791-1819
George Ege	1791-1818
Matthias Reichert	1791-97
Joseph Hiester	1791-94
Nicholas Lotz	1795-1806
Benjamin Morris	1798-1809
Gabriel Hiester	1819-23
Charles Shoemaker	1820-22
William Witman	1823-28
Jacob Schneider	1824-29
Matthias S. Richards	1829-45
William Darling	1830-38
William Addams	1839-42
John Stauffer	1843-51
William High	1846-50
Samuel Bell	1851
Daniel Young	1851-56
William Heidenreich	1851-56
David Schall	1856-66

* Warren J. Woodward was elected one of the associate justices of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, on Nov. 3, 1874, for the term of twenty-one years. He took and held his seat from January, 1875, till his death on Sept. 23, 1879.

† Jeremiah Hagenman succeeded Warren J. Woodward, by promotion, on Jan. 13, 1875, when he was sworn as president judge for the remainder of the term, ending Jan. 5, 1880. He was elected in November, 1879, for a term of ten years. Not having been re-elected, Judge Ermentrout was promoted by law to be president judge.

‡ Died Aug. 19, 1908, and succeeded by Gustav A. Endlich.

§ Henry Van Reed, a member of the county bar, was appointed on July 13, 1869, by the Governor, John W. Geary, to fill the office, and he held his seat till his successor, duly elected, was qualified, Dec. 6, 1869. He was appointed a second time by the Governor, John F. Hartranft, on Jan. 12, 1875, to fill the vacancy in this office, caused by the promotion of Jeremiah Hagenman to the office of president judge, until his successor, Augustus S. Sassaman, a member of the county bar, duly elected, was qualified on Jan. 2, 1876, for ten years.

‖ Jeremiah Hagenman was elected Oct. 12, 1869, to this office for ten years from Dec. 6, 1869. He was promoted to the office of president judge, for the remainder of his term, on Jan. 13, 1875, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Warren J. Woodward, who had been elected to the Supreme bench.

¶ Appointed by Governor Sept. 10, 1908, to serve till first Monday in January, 1910.

** Hiram H. Schwartz was appointed on June 29, 1883, to serve in this office till Jan. 7, 1884. He was nominated for the office, for the full term, by the Democratic Convention in August, 1883, and elected in November following. He died before the expiration of his term, on Aug. 25, 1891, when H. Willis Bland was appointed by the Governor, on Sept. 16, 1891, and he was elected, November, 1892, for a full term; and at its expiration he was re-elected.

William Witman

Name	Term
George D. Stitzel	1856-66
Charles Kessler	1866-71
David Kutz*	1866-70
Henry Rhoads	1870-71
George W. Bruckman	1871-76
Daniel Buskirk	1871-76

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

The office of attorney at law is not an elective one. It never was. But it has existed time out of mind. It began with the administration of justice, and is inseparable from it. The history of attorneys would be the history of the courts of judicature. They have always occupied a prominent place. Their prominence has resulted from energy well directed in behalf of the rights and property of mankind, and also in behalf as well of the establishment as of the development of principles regulative of associations in every department of life.

A law was enacted in this State as early as 1710 in relation to this office. Then the justices were authorized to admit any attorney or attorneys to plead in any of the established courts during good behavior. No provision was made as to the number or ability. In 1715, however, the authority of the justices was modified. They might admit "a competent number of persons, of honest disposition and learned in the Law, to practise as attorneys who shall behave themselves justly and faithfully in their practice." And in 1727 a provision was made requiring such persons before they were admitted to take the following oath: "Thou shalt behave thyself in the office of attorney within the court, according to the best of thy learning and ability, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to the client; thou shalt use no falsehood, nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice." And these qualifications have continued to this day. Since the adoption of the State and national constitutions they have qualified to support them. This last qualification is common to all statutory officers.

The following attorneys have resided in the county of Berks and practised in its several courts. The date after each name is the time of admission to practice.

Name	Admitted
James Biddle	
David Henderson	
James Whitehead, Jr.	
Edward Biddle	
Daniel Levan, Jr.	Nov. 11, 1769
Collinson Read	Aug. 13, 1772
James Potts	Aug. 1, 1773
Daniel Clymer	May 4, 1776
Alexander Graydon	May 14, 1779
Edward Scull	Aug. 17, 1779
Nathaniel Potts	Aug. 14, 1781
Jacob Hubley	Nov. 14, 1786
George Eckert	Feb. 19, 1787
James Scull	Feb. 19, 1787
Joseph Hubley	Aug. 14, 1787
John Spayd	Feb. 14, 1788
Peter Hoofnagle	Feb. 14, 1788
Marks John Biddle	Dec. 9, 1788
Jacob R. Howell	Feb. 11, 1789
Charles Evans	Aug. 9, 1791
William Witman	Aug. 20, 1793
Frederick Smith	Aug. 4, 1795
Levi Pauling	Aug. 18, 1796
Bird Wilson	May 14, 1798
Andrew Graff, Jr.	April 9, 1798
John Hiester	Aug. 6, 1798
William S. Biddle	June 2, 1801
Frederick John Haller	Nov. 4, 1801
William Morris	Aug. 9, 1804
Anthony Morris	Nov. 6, 1804
Samuel D. Franks	Aug. 10, 1805
James B. Hubley	April 4, 1809
John Spayd	April 2, 1810
Samuel Baird, Jr.	April 10, 1810
William Morris, Jr.	Nov. 8, 1810
Thomas B. Smith	July 4, 1814
James Biddle	Aug. 9, 1815
Francis S. Muhlenberg	May 8, 1816
Nathaniel P. Hobert	Jan. 13, 1818
Charles Davis	Aug. 4, 1818
Charles Whitman	Aug. 9, 1818
William Darling	Nov. 13, 1818
Edward B. Hubley	April 5, 1820
James L. Dunn	Nov. 10, 1821
W. C. Leavenworth	Aug. 18, 1822
Daniel J. Hiester	Aug. 4, 1823
Lloyd Wharton	March 26, 1824
Lawrence S. Lardner	April 8, 1824
David F. Gordon	Aug. 6, 1824
Thomas Morris	Nov. 1, 1824
Wm. Fullerton Duncan	Jan. 3, 1825
David Evans	Jan. 5, 1825
Henry W. Smith	Jan. 5, 1825
John S. Wharton	March 4, 1825
Edward P. Pearson	May 23, 1825
Charles J. Jack	Aug. 1, 1825
Robert M. Brook	Aug. 2, 1825
John H. Sheetz	Aug. 3, 1825
Joseph W. Roland	Aug. 20, 1825
George M. Keim	Aug. 11, 1826
Joseph H. Spayd	Nov. 8, 1826
Philip Kendall	Jan. 1, 1827
Elijah Deckert	Jan. 4, 1827
Levi B. Smith	Jan. 10, 1827
William M. Biddle	April 4, 1827
Jacob Hoffman	Nov. 10, 1829
Robert M. Barr	Jan. 3, 1831
Peter Filbert	Jan. 6, 1831
John Mayer	Jan. 8, 1831
Henry Rhoads	April 3, 1832
William Strong	Nov. 8, 1832
George S. Wharton	Aug. 15, 1832
James Pauling	Nov. 7, 1833
Francis Aurand	Nov. 13, 1833
William Betz	Jan. 10, 1834
George G. Barclay	April 10, 1835
Newton D. Strong	Aug. 3, 1835
Augustus F. Boas	Aug. 4, 1835
J. Pringle Jones	Nov. 2, 1835
Anthony F. Miller	Aug. 15, 1836
Franklin B. Schoener	Jan. 3, 1837
John S. Richards	April 4, 1837
Garrick Mallery	Aug. 14, 1837
Dennis W. O'Brien	Aug. 7, 1838
Jeremiah D. Bitting	Aug. 8, 1838
Andrew M. Sallade	Aug. 11, 1838
Jackson H. Sherman	Aug. 7, 1839
William M. Hiester	Jan. 7, 1840
Peter Shearer	April 7, 1840
Matthias Mengel	April 8, 1840
George E. Ludwig	Nov. 3, 1840
James Donagan	Dec. 22, 1841
Samuel Sohl	April 5, 1842

* David Kutz having died in office July 20, 1870, Henry Rhoads was appointed by Gov. John W. Geary, on Aug. 8, 1870, for unexpired term ending Dec. 4, 1871.

Wm Witman 1793

Name	Admitted
Jeremiah Hagenman	April 7, 1842
J. Dundas Biddle	May 17, 1842
Charles Wierman	May 17, 1842
George W. Arms	March 8, 1843
John K. Longnecker	Nov. 6, 1843
Henry Van Reed	April 5, 1844
William M. Baird	April 12, 1844
Henry A. Muhlenberg	July 5, 1844
Isaac High Keim	July 5, 1844
Franklin B. Miller	Dec. 14, 1844
Jacob S. Livingood	Jan. 7, 1845
J. Glancy Jones	Jan. 7, 1845
Silas E. Buzard	April 8, 1845
Edward W. Scudder	Aug. 4, 1845
Edward M. Clymer	Aug. 4, 1845
J. Bowman Bell	Jan. 5, 1846
J. Lawrence Getz	Aug. 6, 1846
William B. Schoener	Aug. 15, 1846
J. De Puy Davis	Jan. 5, 1847
James May Jones	Jan. 5, 1847
John Banks	April 7, 1847
Samuel L. Young	Aug. 10, 1847
A. Lucius Hennershotz	Nov. 11, 1847
J. Biddle Gordon	Jan. 6, 1848
James A. Banks	Feb. 21, 1848
J. Bright Smith	April 5, 1848
William F. Filbert	Aug. 9, 1848
A. Jordan Swartz	Sept. 28, 1848
Joel B. Wanner	Jan. 13, 1849
Jacob M. Sallade	April 6, 1849
John A. Banks	April 6, 1849
Hiester Clymer	April 6, 1849
Charles B. Weaver	Nov. 8, 1850
Jacob K. McKenty	April 7, 1851
Henry C. Kutz	April 24, 1851
Wm. Edmund Banks	April 25, 1851
Wm. S. Marx	Aug. 4, 1851
Albert G. Green	Nov. 11, 1851
Edmund L. Smith	Nov. 11, 1851
George DeB. Keim	April 8, 1852
Charles K. Robeson	April 8, 1852
E. R. Zimmerman	April 8, 1852
Carl O. Wagner	Nov. 5, 1852
Michael P. Boyer	Aug. 8, 1853
Wharton Morris	Nov. 15, 1854
George J. Eckert	April 28, 1855
Frederick L. Smith	Nov. 10, 1855
Amos B. Wanner	Jan. 12, 1857
B. Frank Boyer	March 15, 1857
Daniel R. Clymer	Aug. 20, 1857
James B. Bechtel	April 14, 1858
William K. Loose	April 14, 1858
Chas. Ph. Muhlenberg	Nov. 8, 1859
Daniel Ermentrout	Aug. 3, 1859
Wm. H. Livingood	Jan. 19, 1860
Hiram H. Schwartz	July 14, 1860
Jesse G. Hawley	Sept. 20, 1860
Thomas S. Brenholtz	Sept. 20, 1860
J. George Seltzer	Feb. 5, 1861
Abner K. Stauffer	April 15, 1861
Edward H. Shearer	April 15, 1861
John Ralston	Aug. 14, 1862
Frank B. Schmucker	Aug. 25, 1862
William P. Bard	Feb. 9, 1863
Charles Henry Jones	April 14, 1863
Richmond L. Jones	April 14, 1863
Daniel E. Schroeder	April 23, 1863
Charles A. Leopold	April 23, 1863
J. Warren Tryon	Nov. 14, 1863
J. Howard Jacobs	Nov. 14, 1863
Augustus S. Sassaman	Jan. 9, 1864
Israel C. Becker	Jan. 28, 1864
Francis M. Banks	May 21, 1864
Horace A. Yundt	Aug. 9, 1864
Charles H. Schaeffer	Aug. 9, 1864
Franklin B. Laucks	Aug. 13, 1864
William M. Goodman	Aug. 13, 1864
Edwin Shalter	Aug. 13, 1864
Louis Richards	Jan. 16, 1865
Irenaeus Shalter	Jan. 16, 1865
J. Ross Miller	Aug. 7, 1865
J. Dallas Schoener	Aug. 7, 1865
Henry May Keim	Aug. 7, 1865
Harrison Maltzberger	Aug. 7, 1865
Peter D. Wanner	Nov. 4, 1865
Llewellyn Wanner	Aug. —, 1866
William M. Rightmyer	Jan. 21, 1867
George M. Ermentrout	Nov. 27, 1867
James N. Ermentrout	Nov. 27, 1867
Geo. F. Baer	Jan. 22, 1868
Chas. F. Evans	April 28, 1868
T. H. Garrigues	Aug. 10, 1868
Ben. B. Laucks	Jan. 11, 1869
H. Willis Bland	April 12, 1869
Henry C. G. Reber	April 12, 1869
Cyrus G. Derr	Aug. 12, 1870
Wm. L. Guinther	Nov. 14, 1870
Morton L. Montgomery	Aug. 28, 1871
Garrett B. Stevens	Aug. 12, 1872
Horace Roland	Aug. 12, 1872
Edgar M. Levan	Aug. 17, 1872
Frank R. Schell	Sept. 16, 1872
Edwin White Moore	Sept. 30, 1872
James A. O'Reilly	Jan. 13, 1873
Stephen M. Meredith	Aug. 11, 1873
Dan'l H. Wingerd	Sept. 29, 1873
Hiram Y. Kaufman	Nov. 9, 1874
John C. K. Heine	April 12, 1875
B. Frank Dettra	April 12, 1875
B. F. Y. Shearer	April 12, 1875
C. H. Ruhl	April 15, 1875
B. F. McAtee	April 15, 1875
Jno. F. Smith	Aug. 9, 1875
Jefferson Snyder	Aug. 9, 1875
John B. Dampman	Nov. 8, 1875
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Nov. 8, 1875
Daniel B. Young	Jan. 10, 1876
Adam H. Schmehl	Jan. 10, 1876
Edwin B. Wiegand	Jan. 18, 1876
Wesley D. Horning	April 17, 1876
Gustav A. Endlich	Nov. 12, 1877
Simon P. O'Reilly	Jan. 14, 1877
Wayne Hayman	Jan. 14, 1877
Henry A. Zieber	April 10, 1878
Isaac Hiester	Aug. 13, 1878
J. H. Marx	Aug. 13, 1878
Jeremiah K. Grant	Nov. 11, 1878
Walter B. Craig	Nov. 12, 1878
D. Nicholas Schaeffer	Nov. 12, 1878
M. Brayton McKnight	Nov. 12, 1878
Israel C. Becker	Dec. 12, 1878
Daniel G. Guldin	Jan. 20, 1879
Warren Woodward	Jan. 20, 1879
Chas. P. Sherman	Aug. 11, 1879
Frank S. Livingood	Aug. 11, 1879
John W. Apple	Aug. 11, 1879
Henry D. Green	Nov. 10, 1879
William C. Heacock	April 12, 1880
William O. Miller	April 12, 1880
Chas. M. Plank	Nov. 22, 1880
William J. Rourke	Nov. 22, 1880
Albert R. Heilig	Nov. 22, 1880
Alonzo E. Ream	Nov. 22, 1880
Geo. F. Hagenman	Jan. 24, 1881
Israel H. Rothermel	Aug. 20, 1881
John H. Rothermel	Aug. 20, 1881
Daniel F. Westley	Nov. 14, 1881
Charles C. Kehr	Nov. 14, 1881
Henry Maltzberger	Nov. 14, 1881
George J. Gross, Jr.	Nov. 14, 1881
Henry O. Schrader	Nov. 13, 1882
I. Comley Fetter	Nov. 13, 1882

Name	Admitted
James B. Baker	Nov. 13, 1882
Adam B. Rieser	Nov. 13, 1882
Ellwood H. Deysher	Nov. 13, 1882
Richard H. Koch	Nov. 12, 1883
Henry P. Keiser	Nov. 12, 1883
J. Edward Miller	Nov. 12, 1883
Felix P. Kremp	Nov. 12, 1883
Charles H. Tyson	Nov. 10, 1884
William B. Bechtel	Nov. 10, 1884
Frank K. Flood	Nov. 10, 1884
Philip S. Zieber	Nov. 10, 1884
William Kerper Stevens	Nov. 10, 1884
Howard P. Wanner	Nov. 9, 1885
William P. Schell	March 13, 1886
Daniel F. Ancona	Nov. 8, 1886
Caleb J. Bieber	Nov. 8, 1886
Edwin Sassaman	March 28, 1887
David Levan	Nov. 14, 1887
Morris H. Schaffer	Nov. 14, 1887
Ammon S. Strunk	Nov. 14, 1887
Samuel N. Potteiger	Nov. 24, 1888
Abraham H. Rothermel	Nov. 24, 1888
Herbert R. Green	Jan. 21, 1888
Ira P. Rothermel	Jan. 21, 1888
George R. VanReed	Jan. 21, 1888
Edward S. Kremp	Nov. 23, 1889
David F. Mauger	Nov. 23, 1889
John H. Zweizig	Nov. 23, 1889
John J. Kutz	Nov. 10, 1890
George W. Wagner	Nov. 10, 1890
William J. Young	Nov. 10, 1890
Fitz-Daniel Ermentrout	Nov. 7, 1892
Lee Friday	Nov. 7, 1892
J. Fred Hartgen	Nov. 6, 1893
Ralph H. Mengel	Nov. 6, 1893
Silas R. Rothermel	Nov. 6, 1893
Howard L. Greenawald	Nov. 12, 1894
Harvey F. Heinly	Nov. 12, 1894
Louis A. Sassaman	Nov. 12, 1894
Walter S. Young	Nov. 12, 1894
Sherman H. Hoverter	Nov. 11, 1895
John H. Millholland	Nov. 11, 1895
Frederick W. Nicolls	Nov. 11, 1895
Robert P. Shick	Nov. 11, 1895
Hiester A. Bowers	Nov. 11, 1895
S. Leo Donovan	Nov. 9, 1896
Wilson Ferguson	Nov. 9, 1896
J. Wilmer Fisher	Nov. 9, 1896
James P. Long	Nov. 9, 1896
William Rick	Nov. 9, 1896
Ira G. Kutz	Nov. 8, 1897
Thomas K. Leidy	Nov. 8, 1897
William A. Hope	May 21, 1898
George D. Humbert	Nov. 14, 1898
George M. Jones	Nov. 14, 1898
Harvey F. Kantner	Nov. 14, 1898
J. Milton Miller	Nov. 14, 1898
Paul H. Price	Nov. 14, 1898
Harry D. Schaeffer	Nov. 14, 1898
Henry Seidel Throm	Nov. 14, 1898
Allen S. Hottenstein	Dec. 13, 1898
Harry J. Dumn	Jan. 3, 1899
Samuel E. Bertolet	Nov. 13, 1899
Joseph R. Dickinson	Nov. 13, 1899
Edwin W. Kalbach	Nov. 13, 1899
Edwin S. Livingood	Nov. 13, 1899
William H. Sadler	Nov. 13, 1899
Edward D. Trexler	Nov. 13, 1899
Charles S. Shalters	Dec. 23, 1899
Garrett Stevens	Dec. 23, 1899
Foster S. Biehl	Nov. 12, 1900
Charles K. Derr	Nov. 12, 1900
John M. Frame	Nov. 12, 1900
William E. Fisher	Nov. 12, 1900
Walter B. Freed	Nov. 12, 1900
Earl I. Koch	Nov. 12, 1900
Oliver G. Lentz	Nov. 12, 1900
Frederick A. Marx	Nov. 12, 1900
Charles G. Moyer	Nov. 12, 1900
Wilson S. Rothermel	Nov. 12, 1900
Charles R. Wanner	Jan. 7, 1901
J. Bennett Nolan	Nov. 18, 1901
Oliver M. Wolff	Sept. 8, 1902
John H. Bridenbaugh	Nov. 10, 1902
E. Carroll Schaeffer	Nov. 10, 1902
John B. Stevens	Nov. 10, 1902
Thomas Iaeger Snyder	Nov. 10, 1902
H. Robert Mays	Feb. 20, 1904
H. Franklin Brossman	March 7, 1904
William A. Shomo	Oct. 3, 1904
Spencer B. Roland	Nov. 7, 1904
Walter G. Steininger	Feb. 13, 1905
William Abbott Witman, Jr.	Feb. 13, 1905
J. Howard Jacobs	Aug. 14, 1905
James B. Mercer	Aug. 14, 1905
Randolph Stauffer	Feb. 13, 1906
H. Otto Lowe	May 14, 1906
Robert Gray Bushong	Sept. 22, 1906
Leonard G. Yoder	Sept. 22, 1906
Frank D. Arnold	Oct. 9, 1906
John S. Rader	Nov. 5, 1906
John K. Hahn	March 11, 1907
John Arthur Keppelman	Sept. 19, 1907
Wayne W. Light	Feb. 10, 1908

CHAPTER VI — MEDICAL PROFESSION

Practitioners of medicine were located in all the sections of the county from the earliest settlements, but their names have not been preserved because there was no place to register them. But they were scattered many miles apart. On this account, cases of ordinary sickness were generally attended to by the parents of the family, and the administration of home remedies was practised. The physicians in active practice were of the allopathic school altogether, those of the homœopathic school not having started in the county until about 1838. Midwifery was in general use. Pow-wowing was practised to a considerable extent until in recent years, when it was gradually abandoned as education became more thorough and regular physicians more numerous.

MEDICAL FACULTY OF BERKS COUNTY.—The practising physicians of this county, having associated and become a body politic in law (incorporated July 14, 1824), under the above style and title, met agreeably to public notice, on Saturday evening, Aug. 7, 1824, at the public building of this borough, and duly organized their institution. Dr. Isaac Hiester was called to the chair, and Dr. Charles Baum appointed secretary. The charter and by-laws having been read, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Isaac Hiester, president; C. L. Schlemm and John B. Otto, vice-presidents; Charles Baum, recording secretary; William J. C. Baum and Edward Haydock, corresponding secretaries; George Eckert, treasurer; Bernard M'Neil and Gerhard G. Bishop, curators.

The president delivered a short address to the association, and then proceeded agreeably to the by-laws to appoint a standing committee of three members for the examination of candidates for the grade of junior membership. The following gentlemen composed the committee: C. L. Schlemm, John B. Otto and Charles Baum.

The following resolutions were then offered, discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Medical Faculty be requested to furnish monthly to the corresponding secretaries, a list of the diseases and deaths that may occur in their respective neighborhoods, and an account of the general health of the county, together with such remarks as they may deem proper for publication.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apprize the public of the existence of small pox in this borough, and that inasmuch as this body retains undiminished confidence in vaccination, this mild and safe preventative be strongly recommended in all cases deemed liable to the infection of that loathsome and too often fatal disease.

Resolved, That the students in medicine of Berks county have permission to attend the meetings and deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That one hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Medical Faculty of Berks county be printed in pamphlet form, under the superintendence of a committee consisting of Drs. Otto, Baum and Bishop, and that the proceedings of this evening, together with the inaugural address of the president, be published in the several papers of this borough, signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the president deliver an oration in public as soon as may be convenient, in the name and on behalf of this faculty.

The faculty adjourned to the next stated meeting on the first Saturday in October next, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

CHARLES BAUM, Recording Secretary.

The members who subscribed the charter of incorporation were as follows:

Honorary	*Junior*
William Wood	Bernard M'Neil (N. Y.)
Isaac Hiester	Jonathan F. Evans
John B. Otto	Enos Chichester
John F. Baum	Gerk G. Bischotz
Charles Baum	Edward Haydock
William Gries	August Klein
Geo. N. Eckert	C. L. Schlemm
Jacob Rodrock	William J. C. Baum

The charter was approved by Frederick Smith (of Reading), then attorney-general of Pennsylvania, on June 3, 1824; and by William Tilghman, John B. Gibson and Thomas Duncan, judges of the Supreme court, on June 4, 1824.

Dr. Hiester, upon assuming the duties of the office to which he was unanimously chosen, delivered an admirable address to the faculty. Among other things, he said that this organization was the first of the kind in Pennsylvania, excepting the College of Physicians and Medical Society of Philadelphia.

This society continued to exist, hold regular meetings and annually send representatives to the State Medical Society for a period of twenty years. On Feb. 23, 1850, the society was reorganized and the name changed to the "Medical Society of the City of Reading and the County of Berks," with the object of cultivating the science of medicine in all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain medical character, to encourage a system of professional etiquette and to promote mutual improvement, social intercourse and good feeling among the members of the medical profession. No person could become a member of this society unless he were a graduate of some recognized medical college. In 1866, the name was changed to Berks County Medical Society. In 1867 it took the first steps toward establishing a public hospital at Reading, which eventually culminated in the Reading Hospital.

The society was disbanded in 1870, with a membership of thirty-seven. This dissolution grew out

of a factional fight over an attempt to expel one of its prominent members. The one faction, numbering twenty-two physicians, immediately after the dissolution, on the same day (Nov. 22, 1870), assembled at the office of Dr. John B. Brooke, No. 44 North Fourth street, Reading, and organized another society entitled "Berks County Medical Association." The names of the organizers were as follows:

J. S. Ammon	J. M. Matthews
J. Brobst	William Moore
Edward Brobst	J. M. Newpher
J. B. Brooke	J. Y. Shearer
Geo. W. Byerle	J. K. Seaman
Joseph Coblentz	J. B. Sterley
A. B. Dundor	C. Turner
J. S. Hunsberger	D. A. Ulrich
S. L. Kurtz	Edward Wallace
De B. Kuhn	Charles Weber
C. Kreye	W. Murray Weidman

After a temporary organization, a resolution was passed to the effect that the new society be formed for mutual improvement in connection with the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The constitution and by-laws were adopted at a meeting held Jan. 3, 1871; and a permanent organization was effected by electing William Moore, president; J. S. Ammon and James M. Matthews, vice-presidents; W. Murray Weidman, recording secretary; J. B. Brooke, corresponding secretary; D. A. Ulrich, treasurer; Edward Wallace, J. A. Brobst, De B. Kuhn, censors; and Joseph Coblentz, curator.

The name was then changed from the Berks County Medical Association to the Medical Society of the County of Berks; and it was decided that the meetings be held bi-monthly and a business meeting should alternate with a meeting for the discussion of topics relating to the profession.

At the meeting of the society held in Stauffer's Hall (the meeting place at that time and for several years afterward) March 7, 1871, Drs. S. L. Kurtz, D. A. Ulrich and Edward Wallace, a committee appointed to represent this society at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society at Philadelphia, reported that they had gained recognition from that body, were admitted as members and the board of censors had approved of the society's constitution and by-laws.

The first delegate election of this society for sending representatives to the American Medical Association was held on March 7, 1871, and Drs. Kuhn, Wily and Moore were selected for that purpose.

The society made its first annual visit to the Poor-House in March, 1871.

In 1872, the subject of vaccination received the official indorsement of the society.

In 1875, the place of meeting of the society was changed to the office of Dr. J. B. Brooke.

In 1878, it favored the passage of a law by the State Legislature concerning "privileged communications," so as to place physicians on an equality with other professions as witnesses in a court of justice; and in that same year, the delegates to the State Society were instructed to favor a resolution, in connection with other county societies, that no member should admit into his office a student of medicine until he presented a certificate showing his educational qualifications; which the State Society adopted. Shortly afterward, they encouraged the movement relating to the registration of all practising physicians, which culminated in the passage of the Act of June 8, 1881, which required every practitioner to register his name and qualifications in the prothonotary's office.

In 1880, the society first started lectures on special topics, and on Sept. 7th, Dr. E. H. Coover, of Harrisburg, delivered a lecture on "spinal curvature."

In 1881, the meeting place of the society was changed to the Reading Library, where it remained for several years, and then it was removed to the council chambers temporarily. The subject of permanent quarters was then discussed and a committee (consisting of Drs. Cleaver, Bachman and Keiser) was appointed to make the necessary inquiries, not only for a meeting place but also for a "Medical Library," which had been earnestly advocated. In the course of their inquiries, Dr. John B. Raser, druggist, voluntarily offered a room in his store building at Sixth and Walnut streets, second story front, free of rent for an indefinite time, and this offer the society gratefully accepted. The quarters were then established in the Raser building and the meetings have been held there regularly ever since. The membership in 1909 was 100.

Immediately after its removal to this convenient place, Dr. W. Murray Weidman took a special interest in the establishment of a Medical Library and collected a large number of medical works as the foundation for its development, and this interest he continued with great earnestness until his decease in 1902, all the members of the society recognizing his services in that behalf. The library embraced a fine collection of the best medical works and in 1909 numbered altogether about 1,275 volumes.

In 1882, the by-laws were amended, relating to the requirements of students and condemning the practice of copyrighting common pharmaceutical preparations under trade-marks; and in 1883, the society passed a resolution encouraging the establishment of a suitable building at Washington for a National Medical Library and Surgical Museum.

In 1884, the State delegates of the society were instructed to favor the creation of a State Board of Health; which came to be established in 1885.

In June, 1891, the Medical Society of the State held its forty-second annual convention at Reading. The proceedings were interesting and among the papers read there was one by Dr. Israel Cleaver, entitled the "History of the Medical Profession in Berks County." In that paper Dr. Cleaver stated that the State Society had been organized at Lancaster in 1848, and its first annual convention had

been held at Reading in 1849. Then the local society had a membership of twenty-six.

Two of the presidents of the State Society had been selected from the Berks County Society: Dr. John P. Hiester, in 1853; and Dr. Edward Wallace, in 1862.

Since the organization of the Society in 1870, the members have held annual banquets in January and outings in August, which have been distinguished for their literary excellence and true sociability.

The membership in 1909 numbered 87.

READING MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was organized May 27, 1850, with the following physicians as its first officers:

President, William M. Gries; vice-president, John P. Hiester; recording secretary, Edward Wallace; corresponding secretary, L. L. Stewart; treasurer, Charles H. Hunter.

The meetings were not held regularly until 1867; then, on July 30th, a third re-organization having been effected, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. Its meetings have been held ever since at the same places as the county society. The members are practising allopathic physicians of Reading and the surrounding towns. Membership in 1909 was 65.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY was organized May 10, 1871, with the following physicians as its first officers:

President, D. L. Beaver; vice-presidents, Martin Luther, B. F. Bunn; secretary and treasurer, M. Albert Rhoads.

The members constituted the other faction of physicians upon the disbanding of the "Berks County Medical Society," and they kept up its meetings for nearly twenty years. During this time, the bitter feeling, shown in such a marked manner in 1870, had entirely subsided and the surviving members had gradually identified themselves with the "Medical Society of Berks County."

ALLOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.—The names of the allopathic physicians of the county, with college and year of graduation, are presented herewith in alphabetical order; and they have been classified as at Reading, in the boroughs, and in the several sections of the county. [D indicates decease; R, removed out of county.]

READING

Jacob S. Ammon, D.....U. of Pa., 1868
George W. Ammon, D.....Jefferson, 1888
Jacob D. Albright .....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1893
Solomon G. Birch, D.....Jefferson, 1825
Joseph Brackbill.....U. of Pa., 1869
George B. M. Bower.....Maryland Univ., 1887
Henry G. Baer.....Jefferson, 1888
John L. Bower.....Jefferson, 1888
Samuel R. Bricker.....Jefferson, 1889
Francis H. Brobst.....Jefferson, 1888
Daniel R. Brobst.....Jefferson, 1895
John M. Bertolet.....Jefferson, 1896
Hiester Bucher.....U. of Pa., 1897
Josiah T. Bunting, R.....U. of Pa., 1894
Thomas C. Buchanan.....U. of Pa., 1900
Samuel G. Burkholder.....N. W. Univ., 1900
John B. Brooke, D.....Jefferson, 1858
D. Llewellyn Beaver, D.....Pa. College, 1841
Daniel B. D. Beaver.....U. of Pa., 1871
Charles W. Bachman .....Jefferson, 1881
Darius Z. Bowman, D.....Baltimore, 1880
Jeremiah K. Bowers.....Phila. Amer. Univ., 1873
John N. Becker.....Jefferson, 1882
Frank W. Bucks.....Jefferson, 1886
William S. Bertolet.....U. of Pa., 1900
Henry P. Brunner.....U. of Pa., 1908
Joseph Coblentz, D.....U. of Pa., 1849
Israel Cleaver.....U. of Pa., 1863
Alfred J. Cressman, D.....U. of Pa., 1879
Emma O. Cleaver .....Pa. Woman's, 1895
Ferdinando Colletti.....Italy, 1896
R. M. Culler.....Jefferson, 1901
George Ray Curry.....Balt. Med. College, 1906
Charles A. Deininger, D.....U. of P., 1855
William N. Davis, D.....Jefferson, 1860
Adam B. Dundor.....Jefferson, 1862
W. N. Davis, D.....Jefferson, 1860
Aaron C. Detweiler, D.....Jefferson, 1864
Washington C. Detweiler, D.....Jefferson, 1877
Thomas A. Dunkel, D.....Jefferson, 1865
William B. Dewees, D.....U. of P., 1877
Joseph C. Davis.....Jefferson, 1875
C. A. F. Detweiler.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1888
Charles J. Dietrich.....U. of Pa., 1903
George E. Dietrich.....Med.-Chi., 1906
Samuel C. Ermentrout.....U. of Pa., 1866
Jacob R. Esterly, R.....Jefferson, 1891
Albert F. East.....Jefferson, 1893
John V. Epler, D.....Pa. College
Oliver H. Fisher.....U. of Pa., 1872
James A. Fisher, D.....Pa. College, 1853
Elias H. Frantz, D.....Jefferson, 1873
F. W. Frankhauser.....Jefferson, 1880
Oscar Edwin Fox.....U. of Pa., 1906
John F. Feick.....Jefferson, 1872
John R. Faust.....Baltimore, 1886
E. H. Fenstermaker.....Baltimore, 1898
William E. Fisher.....U. of Pa., 1899
Lloyd H. Feick.....Baltimore, 1902
George S. Goodhart, D.....Pa. College, 1849
Frank H. Good, D.....U. of Pa., 1878
John B. Griesemer, D.....Jefferson, 1856
Charles H. Gerhard.....U. of Pa., 1908
W. H. Goodenough, D..... 1866
Frederick Grander, R.....Jefferson, 1885
David S. Grim.....Michigan Univ., 1900
James R. Gerhard.....U. of Pa., 1901
Malcolm Z. Gearhart.....Jefferson, 1906
Franklin J. Gable.....Jefferson, 1907
Wellington D. Griesemer.....Jefferson, 1908
Charles H. Hunter, D.....U. of Pa., 1841
Frank M. Hiester, D.....U. of Pa., 1852
Samuel B. Heckman, D.....Jefferson, 1868
J. S. Hinnershotz, D.....U. of Pa., 1881
Robert P. Huyett.....Jefferson, 1879
James M. Hoffman, D.....Jefferson, 1858
H. H. Herbst, R.....U. of Pa., 1881
Joseph H. Hagenman, D.....U. of Pa., 1871
Charles Edward Hoffman, D.....
Isaac Hiester, D.....U. of Pa.,
John P. Hiester, D.....U. of Pa.,
James M. Hoffman, D.....U. of Pa.,
Henry Hagenman, D.....1853
Howard F. Hansell.....Jefferson, 1879
Harry A. Hepler.....U. of Pa., 1888
William T. Hoffman, D.....Jefferson, 1854
Irvin H. Hartman.....U. of Pa., 1895
William A. J. Halbeisen.....Jefferson, 1897
Oscar E. Hofmann.....Jefferson, 1907
Grace M. Harcourt, R.....Baltimore, 1901
Ralph A. Harding.....Geo. Washington Univ., 1908
Erle G. Hawman.....U. of Pa., 1905
John Y. Hoffman, D.....Jefferson, 1880

Isaac B. Hacker.....Jefferson, 1879
Frank N. Irvin, R.....U. of Pa., 1893
George F. Johnson.....Jefferson, 1887
Jacob R. Johns.....Jefferson, 1889
Charles W. F. Kreye, D.....Germany, 1845
Samuel L. Kurtz.....Jefferson, 1854
L. De B. Kuhn, R.....U. of Pa., 1854
Ellis J. Kurtz.....Jefferson, 1880
James W. Keiser, D.....U. of Pa., 1882
Thomas E. Krum.....Baltimore, 1886
Clarence M. Kurtz.....Jefferson, 1886
Elizabeth Kendig, R.....Pa. Woman's, 1886
Henry G. Krause.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1887
Clifford L. Kaucher.....Med.-Chi., 1907
Franklin J. Kantner.....Jefferson, 1888
Chester K. Kistler.....Jefferson, 1897
Elmer C. Kieffer.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1899
Alvin J. Kistler.....Jefferson, 1902
J. W. Kaufman.....Jefferson, 1896
Clara Shetter Keiser.....Pa. Woman's, 1885
George W. Kehl.....Pa. W. Univ., 1893
Morris W. Koch, R.....Jefferson, 1896
Meyer J. Katz, R.....Jefferson, 1903
Martin Luther, D.....Jefferson, 1848
Henry Landis, D.....U. of Pa., 1861
E. J. Longhorn, R..... 1871
Charles G. Loose.....U. of Pa., 1868
Daniel G. Long.....U. of Pa., 1875
James B. Lewis.....U. of Pa., 1878
Bernard R. Lee, R.....Jefferson, 1879
Thomas H. Leidy.....Jefferson, 1869
Emil C. Luks.....Berlin, 1853
Daniel Longaker.....Pa. W. Univ., 1891
John W. Luther, R.....U. of Pa., 1899
Israel J. K. Light, R.....U. of Pa., 1899
William W. Livingood.....Pa. W. Univ., 1899
George K. Levan.....Med.-Chi., 1908
Jacob Marshall, D.....U. of Pa., 1810
Miles F. McTaggart, R.....Pa. Eclectic, 1865
Isaac L. Mingle.....Jefferson, 1866
James D. Y. Madeira.....Jefferson, 1883
Thomas B. Miller.....Baltimore, 1896
Edward G. Meter.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1897
John E. Medley.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1898
Thomas H. Mackin.....Pa. W. Univ., 1900
William F. Muhlenberg.....U. of Pa., 1868
James M. Matthews.....Jefferson, 1840
Philip D. Marshall, D.....Jefferson, 1852
Elija Martin..... 1861
Charles McDonough, D.....Pa. College, 1848
Henry C. Mohr, D.....Jefferson, 1871
John C. McCoy.....N. Y. Univ., 1879
Matthias Mengel, Jr., R.....U. of Pa., 1885
Frederick LeRoy Mattern.....Jefferson, 1903
Rudolph C. Möllmann.....U. of Pa., 1908
Hiester M. Nagle, D.....Jefferson, 1857
William V. D. Nichols, R.....U. of Pa., 1885
Bodo Otto, D.....Gottingen, 1735
John A. Otto, D.....
John B. Otto, D.....U. of Pa., 1808
George W. Overholser.....Pa. W. Univ., 1902
John H. Orff.....Baltimore, 1904
Jonathan Potts, D.....Phila. Med. Inst., 1768
Theodore Pachla, D.....Germany, 1865
James B. R. Powell.....U. of Pa., 1878
Louis W. Prevost..... 1886
Howard M. Parvin.....Baltimore, 1887
Ambrose Peffer, R.....Jefferson, 1887
Frank Rieser.....Pa. College, 1852
M. S. Reber.....U. of Pa., 1863
M. Albert Rhoads, D.....Jefferson, 1868
Simon Reinbold.....Germany, 1863
A. S. Raudenbush.....Jefferson, 1864
Walter S. Riegel, R.....U. of Pa., 1892
Harry F. Rentschler.....Jefferson, 1893
Howard S. Reeser.....Jefferson, 1867
Wilson H. Rothermel.....Jefferson, 1894

Walter A. Rigg.....U. of Pa., 1895
Mayer Rosen.....Jefferson, 1897
Charles Roland.....U. of Pa., 1898
John H. Rorke.....U. of Pa., 1901
Homer J. Rhode.....Pa. W. Univ., 1901
Samuel B. Rigg.....U. of Pa., 1903
Frank G. Runyeon.....U. of Pa., 1903
Charles T. Reber, D.....Jefferson, 1856
R. B. Rowe.....U. of Pa., 1885
C. W. G. Schlemm, D.....Pa. College, 1848
W. E. Schlemm, D.....U. of Pa., 1854
John Stephen, D.....U. of Pa., 1846
C. E. Shoemaker, D.....Pa. College, 1860
John B. Sterley, D.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1857
George W. Seip.....Jefferson, 1862
Adam Schoener, D.....Pa. College, 1840
Decatur G. Schoener, D.....Pa. College, 1853
Frederick Spang, D.....Jefferson, 1860
Charles J. Schulze, D.....Germany (1848), 1853
Erastus R. Scholl, D.....Pa. College, 1856
Aaron Smith, D.....N. Y. Med., 1854
Thomas A. Strasser.....U. of Pa., 1867
S. W. Sine.....U. of Pa., 1871
Ann Jane Schulze..... 1862
John Stolze, D.....Phila. Eclectic, 1865
Walker R. Stephen, D.....U. of Pa., 1872
I. N. E. Shoemaker, D..... 1870
John Schoenfeld, D..... 1861
Stanley Smith.....Jefferson, 1868
John K. Seaman.....N. Y. Bellevue, 1869
Albert Simon, D..... 1870
Rudolph B. Schulze.....Jefferson, 1883
Albert W. Sovereen.....Ontario, 1870
Mary A. Swayze, R.....Pa. Woman's, 1873
Horace E. Schlemm.....Jefferson, 1886
John M. Stephen.....Jefferson, 1887
Eliza A. Shetter, R.....Pa. Woman's, 1886
Jacob W. Seip.....Jefferson, 1883
Ira G. Shoemaker.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1891
George R. Shenk.....Jefferson, 1889
William Seaman.....U. of Pa., 1892
John Shartle.....Jefferson, 1893
Edwin D. Schaeffer.....Baltimore, 1893
Seymour T. Schmehl.....Jefferson, 1891
Harry D. Stryker.....U. of Pa., 1893
Mary McD. Shick.....Pa. Woman's, 1895
Alvah A. Swayze.....Baltimore, 1897
Christopher Shearer.....U. of Pa., 1897
Albert N. Seidel.....Baltimore, 1901
Edwin Y. Seyler.....Baltimore, 1903
Amos B. Schnader, R.....Jefferson, 1903
Wayne L. Schearer.....U. of Pa., 1904
Charles K. Seidel.....Baltimore, 1904
Sidney J. Sondheim.....U. of Pa., 1907
Walter H. Scheehl.....Med.-Chi., 1907
Henry Tyson, D.....Pa. College, 1843
L. H. Thompson, D.....Jefferson, 1853
Oan J. Thompson.....Jefferson, 1895
Louis L. Thompson.....Jefferson, 1896
Samuel B. Taylor.....Jefferson, 1895
Daniel A. Ulrich, D.....Jefferson, 1841
Alexander H. Witman, D.....U. of Pa.,
Harrison T. Witman.....Jefferson, 1861
Edward Wallace, R.....U. of Pa.,
W. Murray Weidman, D.....U. of Pa., 1860
M. LeRoy Wenger, D.....N. Y. Bellevue, 1874
Gershom Wenger.....U. of Pa., 1881
W. W. A. Wulfingh, D.....Amsterdam, 1876
Albert P. Walter.....Baltimore, 1884
Levi F. Wagner.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1890
Victor W. Wickert.....Jefferson, 1891
William S. Wray, R.....U. of Pa., 1896
A. Wildberger.....U. of Pa., 1892
Abraham K. Wanner.....Jefferson, 1898
LeRoy J. C. Wenger.....N. Y. Univ., 1903
William C. Werts, R.....Baltimore, 1904
John G. Wilson, R.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1904

John K. Seaman

Raymond K. Weber.....Jefferson, 1905
Jesse Levan Wagner.....U. of Pa., 1907
Harry H. Wanner.....Jefferson, 1907
Rex S. K. Wood.....U. of Mich. and Jeff., 1907
Abel E. West.....Leonard Coll., N. C., 1908
C. K. Young.....Baltimore, 1879

BOROUGHS

Enoch Bricker, Bernville, D.....
William S. Bieber, Kutztown.....
Wellington G. Byerle, Bernville.....Jefferson, 1853
John A. Brobst, Bernville.....U. of Pa., 1867
Edward Brobst, West Leesport, D.....Pa. College, 1853
Martin L. Bertolette, Mt. Penn.....U. of Pa., 1878
John S. Bowman, Boyertown.....U. of Pa., 1878
Benjamin F. Bunn, Birdsboro, D.....Jefferson, 1846
Henry B. Brusstar, Birdsboro, R.....Jefferson, 1873
John S. Borneman, Boyertown.....U. of Pa., 1878
Daniel Deppen, Bernville, D.....
James Donagan, Kutztown.....
Darius D. Deppen, Bernville, D.....Pa. College, 1853
Darius W. Dundor, Womelsdorf.....U. of Pa., 1881
Frank P. Dundor, West Leesport.....Jefferson, 1870
Charles B. Dotterer, Boyertown.....Med.-Chi., 1907
C. F. DeLong, Bechtelsville, D.....N. Y. Univ., 1888
N. Z. Dunkelberger, Kutztown.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1890
George N. Eckert, Womelsdorf, D..... 1824
L. K. Francis, Boyertown.....U. of Pa., 1871
A. M. Fretz, Fleetwood.....U. of Pa., 1863
A. P. Fogleman, Womelsdorf.....U. of Pa., 1884
George W. Fahrenbach, Bernville.....Baltimore, 1900
William Gries, Womelsdorf, D.....U. of Pa., 1822
Charles A. Gerasch, Kutztown, D.....Germany
Alexander S. Gillars, Birdsboro.....Jefferson, 1888
Oscar T. Gehris, Fleetwood.....Boston Univ., 1898
Reuben Haines, Kutztown.....
W. H. J. Henkey, Boyertown.....Jefferson, 1879
Edward Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1853
Edward L. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1886
A. C. L. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1871
William Harris, Hamburg, D.....Jefferson, 1869
William J. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1889
Eugene T. Hancock, Boyertown, R.....Jefferson, 1891
A. S. C. Herman, Topton.....U. of Pa., 1881
M. A. Hengst, Birdsboro, D.....Jefferson, 1878
Charles A. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1895
Aaron E. Hain, Birdsboro.....U. of South, 1895
James A. Harris, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1896
Milton E. Hartman, Fleetwood.....Jefferson, 1902
E. K. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1883
George Hetrick, Birdsboro.....Jefferson, 1885
Henry W. Johnson, Boyertown, D.....Jefferson, 1841
Frederick S. Kaufman, Kutztown.....U.of Pa., 1891
Isaac I. Kalbach, Centreport.....Jefferson, 1893
Oscar F. Kunkel, Lenhartsville.....Jefferson, 1903
James C. Livingood, Womelsdorf, D..... 1841
Louis Livingood, Womelsdorf, D.....Jefferson, 1854
John Lesher, Womelsdorf.....
John Livingood, Womelsdorf, D.....
Horace F. Livingood, Womelsdorf.....Jefferson, 1882
Charles E. Lerch, Womelsdorf.....Jefferson, 1905
George H. Landis, Birdsboro, D..... 1859
Caleb Liggett, Birdsboro, D.....
James Lincoln, Birdsboro, D.....Jefferson, 1878
Frank P. Lytle, Birdsboro.....Pa. W. Univ., 1894
Rufus E. Le Fevre, Boyertown, R.....Jefferson, 1900
William Moore, Womelsdorf, D.....N. Y. Univ., 1836
Joseph E. Miller, Kutztown.....Jefferson, 1886
Joseph F. Merkel, Boyertown, R.....U. of Pa., 1894
James G. Matterness, Centreport.....Jefferson, 1897
Ira K. Moser, Birdsboro, D.....Jefferson, 1880
William J. Martin, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1881
Franklin V. Nyce, Hamburg, D.....Jefferson, 1851
Franklin M. Nyce, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1870
Benjamin Nyce, Hamburg, D.....Jefferson, 1878
Henry G. Nyce, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1883
Howard Y. Neyman, Boyertown, R.....Jefferson, 1879
Jonathan B. Potteiger, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1859
Walker S. Phillips, Womelsdorf..... 1869
George F. Potteiger, Hamburg.....Jefferson, 1890
George H. Pflueger, Topton.....Baltimore, 1908
Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown.....Baltimore, 1861
Pius Rothermel, Birdsboro.....U. of Pa., 1889
Reuben B. Rhoads, Boyertown.....Jefferson, 1857
Clarence C. Rether, Centreport.....Jefferson, 1884
Lewis P. Rothermel, Lenhartsville.....Med.-Chi., 1908
Christian L. Schlemm, Kutztown, D, Gottingen Univ., 1798
F. L. Sallade, Womelsdorf.....Jefferson, 1876
John H. Spatz, Centreport.....Pa. College, 1848
Samuel B. Swavely, Birdsboro, R.....Jefferson, 1877
Henry H. Snavely, Bernville..... 1878
Frank R. Sallade, Womelsdorf.....Jefferson, 1893
Adam F. M. Stump, Fleetwood....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1902
Charles C. Stauffer, Boyertown, R.....U. of Pa., 1903
Henry M. Saul, Kutztown.....Baltimore, 1894
Charles E. Schlappig, Bernville.....Baltimore, 1908
Jeremiah S. Trexler, Kutztown, D.....U. of Pa., 1853
Samuel M. Todd, Boyertown, D.....U. of Pa., 1865
W. D. Trexler, Topton.....N. Y. Bellevue, 1866
John H. Todd, Boyertown, R.....U. of Pa., 1893
Charles H. Wanner, Kutztown D.....
William Woods, Womelsdorf, D.....
Cyrus Wanner, Kutztown, D..... 1875
John R. Wagner, Hamburg .....N. Y. Bellevue, 1886
Charles D. Werley, Topton.....Jefferson, 1889
Samuel E. Wertman, Bechtelsville, R.....Jefferson, 1889
William S. Wolfe, Fleetwood.....Jefferson, 1897
George White, Womelsdorf....Ky. School of Med., 1905
George W. Ziegler, Lenhartsville,...Ky. Sch. of Med., 1887

MANATAWNY SECTION

Charles Baum, Exeter, D.....
Wm. J. C. Baum, Amity, D.....
John C. Baum, Amity, D.....
Peter G. Bertolet, Oley, D.....U. of Pa., 1845
Oswin W. Berky, Washington.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1901
Walter M. Bertolet, Oley.....Jefferson, 1902
Frank R. Brunner, Eshbach, D.....Jefferson, 1861
Daniel W. Bortz, Esterly.....Baltimore, 1885
Calvin K. Christman, Bally, D.....U. of Pa., 1869
Monroe F. Clouser, Oley.....Med.-Chi., 1908
George de Benneville, Oley, D.....France, 1745
Mark Darrah, Amity, D.....
George S. Engler, Temple, D.....U. of Pa., 1863
J. Wilson Eckert, Temple.....Jefferson, 1894
Ephraim H. Egolf, Amityville.....Jefferson, 1884
Amandus N. Fegley, Spangsville.....Jefferson, 1870
M. O. Greenewald, Shanesville, D.....U. of Pa., 1872
Alfred O. Gery, Herefordville.....Jefferson, 1893
John C. Hersh, Herefordville.....U. of Pa., 1876
Charles H. Hartline, Friedensburg.....Jefferson, 1892
William Herbst, Pikeville, D.....Jefferson, 1825
George E. M. Herbst, Oley.....Jefferson, 1878
William F. Hertzog, New Jerusalem; L. Island Col., 1880
J. A. Hatsfield, Oley, R.....U. of Pa., 1862
Roswell F. Herman, Douglassville.....U. of Pa., 1870
Warren E. G. High, Esterly, R.....U. of Pa., 1894
John A. Jack, Oley, D.....U. of Pa., 1862
Augustus Knoske, District, D.....
Paul Kreye, Oley, D..... 1871
Elias Kitchen, Amity, D.....Vermont College, 1850
Andrian Loewen, Friedensburg, D.....Prussia, 1825
Jacob S. Ludwig, Amityville, R....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1903
Ralph Y. Lechner, Hereford.....Jefferson, 1890
James May, Amity, D.....
Daniel McLean, Amity.....Jefferson, 1873
Michael Ludwig, Amity, D.....U. of Pa., 1815
Elam B. Mauger, Douglass, R.....Jefferson, 1875
Jacob Plank, Oley, D.....Switzerland, 1700
Milton W. Phillips, Eshbach.....Med.-Chi., 1908
Jacob Rothrock, Ruscombmanor, D.....
John A. Roth, Siesholtzville, R.....U. of Pa., 1876

Joel Y. Schelley, Hereford, D.....
William S. Schantz, Huff's Church.....U. of Pa., 1888
Jacob A. Trexler, Pikeville, R.....Jefferson, 1901
Charles Weber, Pricetown, D.....Germany, 1848
Isaac B. Yeakel, Bally.....U. of Pa., 1866

ONTELAUNEE SECTION

Wilson D. DeLong, Blandon.....Vermont Univ., 1883
Milton H. Fritch, Virginville.....Jefferson, 1871
Nicholas K. Fisher, Shoemakersville.....Jefferson, 1883
W. E. Hunsberger, Maiden-creek.....Jefferson, 1864
Adam J. Heberly, Kempton.....1870
Irwin F. Huff, Kempton.....Vermont Univ., 1885
William F. Howerter, Kempton....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1903
Henry H. Herb, Mertztown.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1904
William H. Hunsberger, Maiden-creek.....Jefferson, 1893
Morris H. Koch, Lyons.....N. Y. Bellevue, 1880
Jesse G. Kistler, Albany.....Baltimore, 1888
M. S. Long, Longswamp, D.....U. of Pa., 1862
John A. Long, Longswamp.....Baltimore, 1893
Howard A. Long, Longswamp.....Baltimore, 1893
Howard U. Miller, Leesport.....Med.-Chi., 1908
Milton S. Richards, Maxatawny, D.....Jefferson, 1867
John D. Rupp, Richmond.....N. Y. Bellevue Hosp., 1877
H. W. Swenk, Krumsville.....N. Y. Bellevue, 1881
Wilson M. Snyder, Mohrsville.....Baltimore, 1883
Henry M. Schall, Shoemakersville.....Jefferson, 1887
James Smith, Maxatawny.....Jefferson, 1895
I. M. Shollenberger, Lyons.....Baltimore, 1901
Owen H. Wily, Berkley, D.....Jefferson, 1831
Penrose Wily, Leesport, D.....Jefferson, 1850
James F. Wertz, Longswamp, D.....Pa. College, 1861
Peter W. Wertz, Longswamp, D.....U. of Pa., 1864
Bartholomew Yeager, Lyons, D.....Germany, 1848

TULPEHOCKEN SECTION

Thomas M. Angstadt, Strausstown,.....Jefferson, 1890
William S. Buehler, Wernersville.....Jefferson, 1889
Thomas G. Binkley, Sinking Spring.....Jefferson, 1888
John M. Brause, Shartlesville.....Jefferson, 1873
George A. Bickel, Rehrersburg, D.....Jefferson, 1878
Levi G. Batdorff, Mt. Aetna, D.....Pa. College, 1856
Henry Batdorff, Millersburg, D.....U. of Pa., 1876
M. D. M. Batdorff, Millersburg, D.....U. of Pa., 1867
Daniel B. Brobst, Stouchsburg.....Jefferson, 1882
Henry L. Bollman, Robesonia.....Jefferson, 1884
John A. Conrad, Robesonia....Long Island Hospital, 1867
William F. Christ, Rehrersburg..... 1871(1883)
James W. Deppen, Wernersville, D.....N. Y. Univ., 1850
Jacob H. Drawbaugh, Robesonia.....Baltimore, 1886
Thomas C. Fanning, Walter's Park, R...N. Y. Univ., 1861
John W. Frankhouser, Shartlesville,.Phila. Med.-Chi., 1889
C. R. Gaul, Sinking Spring.....U. of Pa., 1884
Oratio W. Gass, Mt. Aetna.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1898
David H. Hain, Wernersville.....Jefferson, 1881
Charles F. Hertzog, Mt. Aetna.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1889
John H. Horne, Schaefferstown.....Jefferson, 1891
Leonard G. Hain, Wernersville.....Jefferson, 1893
Christian N. Hoffman, Sinking Spring, D...Jefferson, 1862
J. S. Herbein, Sinking Spring, D.....Jefferson, 1865
Isaac S. Herbein, Strausstown, D.....Jefferson, 1865
Oscar B. Herbein, Strausstown.....Jefferson, 1895
Samuel S. Hill, Wernersville Asylum..Pa. W. Univ., 1894
T. B. Hossler, Upper Bern, D.....1865
Warren F. Klein, Strausstown.....Jefferson, 1887
Alden B. MacDonald, Wernersville, R.....Jefferson, 1906
Isaac W. Newcomet, Stouchsburg.....Pa. W. Univ., 1867
James S. Preston, L. Heidelberg. Hygeo-Therap, N. Y., 1873
Robert P. Preston, L. Heidelberg.....Jefferson, 1883
Mary Preston, L. Heidelberg.....Pa. Woman's, 1884
Abram Ruth, Fritztown, D.....Pa. College, 1841
W. F. Ross, Wernersville, R.....Baltimore, 1881
Adam Schoener, Rehrersburg, D.....U. of Pa., 1820
C. B. Strohm, Shartlesville, D.....1834
Adam J. Schoener, Rehrersburg, D.....Pa. College, 1860
J. M. Strohm, Shartlesville.....N. Y. Univ., 1881
Stephen W. Seyman, Wernersville..Phila. Med.-Chi., 1899
H. Forsythe Stapp, Bethel.....Balt. Univ., 1907
Michael Tryon, Rehrersburg, D.....
Jacob Tryon, Rehrersburg, D..... 1821
John S. Tryon, Rehrersburg, D.....U. of Pa., 1857
John A. Tenny, Wernersville, D., Hygeo-Therap, N. Y., 1868
Reuben I. Wenrich, Wernersville.....U. of Pa., 1864
E. C. L. Walter, Walter's Park, Hygeo-Therap, N. Y., 1876
Maud M. Walter, Walter's Park.....Pa. Woman's, 1898
John H. Wahl, Hiester's Mills.....Indiana College, 1888
George G. Wenrich, Wernersville.....U. of Pa., 1894
John A. Wenrich, Wernersville.....U. of Pa., 1906
William A. Yenser, Strausstown.....Jefferson, 1893
Lucia Anna Wheeler, Wernersville,Women's Med. Col., 1907

SCHUYLKILL SECTION

Eugene R. DeLong, Geiger's Mills.....Jefferson, 1891
Tobias S. Gerhard, Beckersville.....U. of Pa., 1864
F. R. Gerhard, Union.....U. of Pa., 1869
Isaac Halterman, Beckersville..... 1848
Martin L. Huyett, Shillington.....Pa. W. Univ., 1900
D. W. B. Kupp, Gibraltar.....U. of Pa., 1882
Daniel W. Martin, Morgantown.....Jefferson, 1907
D. Heber Plank, Morgantown, D.....U. of Pa., 1867
Henry Palm, Geigertown.....Pa. College, 1850
Jonathan Pounder, Morgantown, D..... 1830
Herbert L. Quickel.....Med.-Chi., 1909
Conrad S. Reber, West Reading.....Jefferson, 1903
William Rollman, Geigertown.....Jefferson, 1857
John Vaughan Smith, Joanna, D.....U. of Pa., 1829
J. Howard Smith, Joanna, D.....U. of Pa., 1838
James Y. Shearer, Sinking Spring.....Jefferson, 1862
R. S. Schweitzer, Shillington.....Baltimore, 1881
John Schnader, Brecknock..... 1864
W. B. Schoener, Mohnsville.....U. of Pa., 1882
Allison A. Stamm, Mohnsville.....Vermont Univ., 1883
Frank W. Wiley, Mohnsville.....Jefferson, 1887
William S. Yoder, Morgantown....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1898
Joseph A. Zook.....U. of Pa., 1909

HOMOEOPATHY

The practice of the Homoeopathic school of medicine was started at Reading in 1840, by a German physician of distinction, named Adolph Lippe. He practised here two years, then removed to Carlisle.

Dr. John Henry Behne was a graduated allopathic physician from Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1840, when forty years old, locating at Reading. He became intimate with Dr. Lippe and through him was converted to the practice of homoeopathy. He was a man of fine literary culture and superior character and had a large and lucrative practice. He died at Reading in 1876.

Dr. George R. Starkey (of Maine) settled at Reading in 1855 and practised homoeopathy for several years and then removed to Philadelphia. He was followed by Dr. R. Sargent, who also practised for a few years; and then Dr. Benjamin R. Bratt began in 1858, who continued in active and successful practice until his decease in 1872. By that time, homoeopathy had become thoroughly established, and it has been carried on successfully and prominently until now by a number of physicians.

Rev. John Helfrich became the first homoeopathic physician in the country districts, having graduated in 1835 at Allentown and afterward settled at Kutztown. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. John

Henry Helfrich, who practised at Kutztown from 1866 to 1877 and then removed to Allentown.

Dr. F. R. Krebs practised at Hamburg from 1857 to 1894, when he removed to Reading; and he was succeeded by Dr. Frederick Isett, and Dr. Joseph Hatzfield, who had been students under him.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF READING was organized in 1882, in the office of Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, at No. 38 South Fourth street, by eight homoeopathic physicians of Reading, and it had an active existence for about ten years.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS ASSOCIATION OF READING was organized in 1896 and it has come to be the representative society of the homoeopathic school of medicine in this vicinity. The meetings are held monthly for the discussion of scientific papers; and the July or midsummer meeting is held at one of the mountain resorts near the city. The midsummer meeting is also attended by members of the homoeopathic county societies of eastern Pennsylvania.

The following named homoeopathic physicians constitute its membership:

W. F. Marks	M. L. Miller
D. C. Kline	F. E. Howell
H. F. Schantz	J. E. Harner
Margaret Hassler Schantz	G. I. Keen
C. R. Haman	W. A. Haman
F. W. Seidel	E. M. Deacon.
C. M. Richards	F. F. Massey

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL OF READING.—During the summer of 1888, Dr. E. R. Scholl invited the homoeopathic physicians of Reading to assemble at his office, No. 517 Walnut street, to organize a Homoeopathic Dispensary Association, and an organization was then effected by the election of Dr. Scholl as president and Dr. D. C. Kline as secretary. They proceeded immediately to open a dispensary at the corner of Franklin and Plum streets, and rendered much needed service to the poor of the city. Upon being incorporated in 1891, a board of trustees was organized and the present property on North Sixth street, beyond Washington, was purchased through the generosity of friends and the public; and the trustees were enabled to open the hospital in July, 1891.

Many ladies became interested in its welfare and they organized a "Ladies Auxiliary," which rendered valuable service in the maintenance of the hospital. Later a "Young Ladies Auxiliary" was organized " to supply flowers, delicacies and luxuries" to patients, and they raised funds at various times for the renovation of parts of the hospital, and the purchase of instruments and supplies.

A training school for nurses has been conducted in the hospital from the beginning, proving of great benefit to the hospital in addition to the training of young women as nurses, in the community.

From time to time various improvements were made to the building, fitting it more thoroughly for a hospital, until in 1905 the demand for rooms became so great that a new building was erected in the rear of the main building, increasing the capacity to seventy-five beds in public and private wards and private rooms, and giving the city a modern and up-to-date hospital under homoeopathic management.

The staff of the hospital is selected from the members of the "Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association," and while varying somewhat from time to time the following physicians constituted the staff for 1909: W. F. Marks, S. L. Dreibelbis, L. A. Shollenberger, D. C. Kline, H. F. Schantz, C. R. Haman, M. Hassler Schantz, L. M. Richards, F. E. Howell, and W. A. Haman.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.—The names of the homoeopathic physicians are presented also in alphabetical order for the entire county on account of the limited number in the districts out of Reading.

H. M. Allen, Reading.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1894
George W. Crock, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1889
Samuel L. Dreibelbis, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1861
D. Frank Dreibelbis, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1890
Edward M. Deacon, Birdsboro.....Hahnemann, 1894
C. A. F. Detweiler, Reading.....Med.-Chi., 1888
Solomon L. Dreibelbis, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1907
John Ege, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1883
David W. Ensinger, Mt. Aetna.....Hahnemann, 1902
J. G. Grosscup, Reading, D.....Hahnemann, 1873
Paul H. Gerhardt, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1908
William A. Haman, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1883
Frederick E. Howell, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1900
Charles R. Haman, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1891
George W. Heck, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1907
Charles T. Haines, Sinking Spring.....Hahnemann, 1908
Joseph F. Isett, Hamburg.....Hahnemann, 1876
John C. Knauer, Reading.....
.....Col. of Phys. & Surg., Baltimore, 1886
Chester B. Jennings, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1881
L. J. Knerr, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1880
D. C. Kline, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1883
Calvin L. Klopp, Stouchsburg, D.....Hahnemann, 1887
George I. Keen, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1892
Henry R. Klopp, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1894
Egbert Leroy Klock, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1906
Frank H. Lawrence, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1906
Franklin F. Massey, Womelsdorf.....Hahnemann, 1903
A. S. McDowell, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1896
William F. Marks, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1869
Alvin I. Miller, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1872
Martin L. Miller, Mohnsville,.....Hahnemann, 1898
William E. Morgan, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1900
Theodore Pachali, Reading .....
.....Med. Dept. U. of Kiel, Germany, 1869
Isadore L. Peters, Kutztown.....Hahnemann, 1888
John S. M. Pratt, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1903
J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1885
Charles M. Richards, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1899
J. C. Sanders, Reading.....N. Y. Homoeopathic, 1900
Francis R. Schmucker, Reading D.....
.....N. Y. Homoeopathic, 1873
E. Z. Schmucker, Reading, D.....Hahnemann, 1870
E. K. Steckel, Kutztown.....Hahnemann, 1884
L. A. Schollenberger, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1884
A. Cecil Stewart, Ridgewood, R.....
.....N. Y. Homoeopathic, 1887
Horace J. Shinkle, Reading, R.....Hahnemann, 1880
Henry F. Schantz, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1891
Frank W. Seidel, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1894
M. Hassler Schantz, Reading.....
.....Cleveland Homo. Med. Col., 1892

F. W. Sunandy, Hyde Park.....Hahnemann, 1897
William L. Vaughn, Stouchsburg.....Hahnemann, 1892
Paul B. Waldman, Reading.....Hahnemann, 1884
Robert L. Walter, Walter's Park.....Hahnemann, 1900
Robert Walter, Walter's Park.....
.Hygeo-Therapeutic, N. Y., 1873. Hahnemann, 1888
Joseph M. Walborn, Fleetwood.....Hahnemann, 1907

OSTEOPATHY

A school of medical science whose therapeutic system constitutes a practice of treating disease in all forms without the aid of drugs was instituted in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kans., who is known as the founder of the "School of Osteopathy."

The first college was started in 1894 in Kirksville, Mo. Since that time other colleges have been established in the principal centers of the United States, and there are now osteopathic practitioners in all the large cities and most of the larger towns in the country.

The practice of osteopathy has been legally acknowledged in thirty States; and in many States there is an independent examining and licensing board, or an osteopathic representative on the State Board of Health.

A bill was laid before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1904 for the purpose of legalizing the practice in Pennsylvania, but it was not passed. It was, however, recognized in 1909, the Act regulating the practice having been approved March 9th.

The osteopaths have been organized into State associations; also one national, called "The American Osteopathic Association."

Osteopathy was first introduced into Reading in February, 1899, by Dr. Anna C. Towle, but owing to ill health after having practiced for nearly a year, she disposed of her practice to Dr. H. H. Walpole, and he continued it until 1908, when he left the city. Four practitioners are now at Reading, namely:

Laura De Long
H. L. Maxwell and his wife
H. J. Vastine

DENTISTRY

The practice of dentistry was not carried on as a distinct profession in Berks county until about 1850. The first dental college was established at Baltimore shortly before that time, and the next was at Philadelphia in 1851. Theretofore regular physicians extracted teeth. Previously the repair of teeth and the supply of false teeth were rare, confined almost entirely to great cities and indulged in by people of means.

About that time and for twenty years afterward the persons who were inclined to dentistry would spend several months with a recognized dentist and under him acquire some practical experience, then start out for themselves. The first graduated dental surgeons in Berks county from a college were Dr. William H. Scholl and Dr. John W. Clemson, both of Reading, who graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia in 1865. Dr. Scholl has practised his profession at Reading ever since, but Dr. Clemson never practised here, having shortly afterward removed to Bordeaux, France, and there carried on (until now) the manufacture of dental supplies.

The earliest recognized dentists at Reading were John Piper, John Arnold, W. K. Breneizer, T. Yardly Brown, and Frank Hickman, the last two still surviving but residing out of the county.

In 1876, an Act was passed—on April 17th—by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which required dental surgeons who practised in the State to be graduates of a reputable institution where this specialty was taught, and to register their diplomas in the county where they resided. The diplomas were to be registered within three months after the passage of the Act. But the Act was not to apply to any surgeon who had practised dentistry for three years prior to its passage. The following statement shows the registered practitioners in the county, with college and year of graduation. Where no college is given, the year shows the time when the practitioner started.

The Act of 1876 established a State Board of six examiners, who were to be selected by the State Dental Society, and this Board was to approve the diplomas before registration. This Act was amended in 1897, and Dr. C. V. Kratzer, of Reading, was one of the members of the first Board under this amended Act, having been appointed by the Governor, but he served only several months, until the the appointment of a new Board by the succeeding Governor in January, 1898.

Dr. Wilson D. De Long, of Reading, was appointed as one of the State examiners in September, 1906, for the term of three years.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Lebanon Valley Dental Association was held at Reading, in the Masonic Temple, May 11, 1909.

DENTAL PRACTITIONERS

Morris R. Adam, Reading.....Pa. University, 1903
Charles S. Bertolet, Reading.....Pa. University, 1900
Abram L. Bower, Boyertown.....Pa. University, 1901
Samuel L. Bower, Boyertown.....Philadelphia, 1902
John T. Bair, Reading.....Pa. University, 1903
Joseph H. Borneman, Boyertown, D..... 1867
Daniel B. Bower, Boyertown..... 1867
N. S. Borneman, Boyertown, D..... 1881
Joel B. Bower, Boyertown..... 1882
Henry W. Bohn, Reading.....Pa. University, ——
Daniel L. Bower, Boyertown, D.....Philadelphia, 1892
Edward W. Bohn, Reading.....Pa. University, 1897
Harry L. Cleaver, Reading.....Pa. University, 1896
Raymond S. De Long, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1900
George F. De Long, Reading.....Pa. University, 1903
Frank L. DeGour, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1870
Arthur B. Davis, Reading, R.....Philadelphia, 1896
Wilson D. DeLong, Reading.....Pa. University, 1897
William G. Dusto, Reading.....Medico-Chi., 1906
Charles S. Fry, Reading..... 1872
Charles E. Grim, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1901

Milton U. Gerhard, Reading.....Pa. University, 1903
Jacob M. Gartman, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1903
Clarence B. Grim, Reading.....U. of Pa., 1907
Walter S. Herr, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1897
Abram Herr, Reading..... 1869
H. B. Hamaker, Womelsdorf..... 1867
Kurtz D. Hill.....Pennsylvania, 1884
Glyndeur Hickman, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1886
Ziba Hickman, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1888
H. J. Hickey, Reading, R.....Baltimore, 1884
Charles A. Hottenstein, Kutztown.....Pennsylvania, 1892
Edwin E. Howerter, Reading.....Medico-Chi., 1903
Raymond L. Hamaker, Womelsdorf..Pa. Dent. Col., 1908
Abraham B. Johnson, Kutztown..... 1880
Harry T. Johnson, Reading..... 1880
Harvey C. Johnson, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1889
J. F. Kinsey, Reading, D..... 1864
William H. Kalbach, Hamburg..... 1863
William H. Kilmer, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1878
Henry D. Kurtz, Reading, R.....Baltimore, 1881
C. V. Kratzer, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1897
Frank P. Lewis, Reading.....Baltimore, 1880
George M. Maxwell, Birdsboro.....Baltimore, 1898
William Meter, Reading.....Phila. Med.-Chi., 1900
Jonathan B. Miesse, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1872
Peter S. Mogel, Reading.....Pa. University, 1889
George S. Rothermel, Fleetwood.....Pa. University, 1900
J. L. Ritter, Reading, R..... 1873
G. H. P. Rabenhold, Hamburg.....Pennsylvania, 1890
Levi H. Reinhart, Birdsboro, D.....Philadelphia, 1894
George S. Schlegel, Reading.....Pa. University, 1900
Otto J. Specker, Reading.....Pa. University, 1902
Myron B. Shuman, Reading.....Pa. University, 1903
.....U. of Pa., 1905
Eli Slegel, Reading, D..... 1855
William H. Scholl, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1865
Joel E. Slegel, Reading, D.....Philadelphia, 1868
Charles R. Scholl, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1888
Calvin G. Shomo, Hamburg.....Pennsylvania, 1889
Walter R. Slegel, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1891
Elton Stimmel, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1893
D. Ambrose Stein, Reading, R.....Pa. University, 1894
Samuel E. Slegel, Reading.....Philadelphia, 1897
John F. Schoenberger, Reading.....Medico-Chi., 1905
George Stimmel, Kutztown.....Pa. Dental College, 1905
Carlos H. Thimme, Reading, R.....Philadelphia, 1870
Jacob F. Thomas, Reading, R..... 1882
Elwood Tate, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1891
S. Edmund Tate, Reading.....Pennsylvania, 1897
Caleb D. Thomas, Reading.....Pa. Dental College, 1906
Herman G. Wotherspoon, Reading.....U. of Pa., 1907
Kensie N. Yoder, Wernersville.....Pa. University, 1903
William L. Yocum, Reading, R.....Philadelphia, 1891
Levi Zimmerman, Bethel, R.....Boston, 1877

VETERINARY

From the beginning of the first settlements until the year 1889, the practice of medicine and surgery in connection with domestic animals was carried on without any legal restrictions. Farmers and men of experience, who had become familiar, through long observation, with animal sicknesses and diseases, prescribed and administered the necessary remedies, and in every section of the county there came to be men who were recognized for their skill in curing domestic animals of their various ailments. Then (April 11th) an Act of Assembly was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania which related to the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, and every practitioner of this particular branch of the profession was obliged to be a graduate of a regularly chartered veterinary college, and to register his qualifications in the prothonotary's office of the county where he practised; but all those who had practised for five years before were allowed to register by filing the necessary affidavits, within six months after the passage of the Act. This legislation was brought about by the efforts of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association, which had been organized in 1883. The first president was James W. Sallade, then of Pottsville, but formerly of Berks county. In 1904 and 1905 Dr. Otto G. Noack, of Reading, was the president. Membership in 1909 was two hundred; from Berks county, five.

In 1895, a State Board of Veterinary Examiners was established by an Act passed on May 16th, and all practitioners after that date not theretofore registered were obliged to secure a certificate from this State Board, which had to be filed in the prothonotary's office of the county where the practitioner resided; but this Act was amended in 1905, which authorized the secretary of State to issue a license on the Board's certificate, and this license qualified the practitioner to practise anywhere in the State.

This Board was created for the purpose of looking after the sanitary condition of the live stock in Pennsylvania. In 1907, Dr. Noack was appointed agent for the entire State. Since the creation of this Board over four hundred cows in Berks county have been killed on account of tuberculosis.

In 1908 there were five veterinary surgeons in Reading and thirty-four in Berks county.

The following statement shows the registered veterinarians of Berks county, with college and year of graduation. Where no college is given, an affidavit was filed without specifying the time of starting practice. [D after name indicates deceased; C. ceased to practice; R, removed out of county.]

Emanuel Althouse, Reading..... 1889
John Albright, Ontelaunee..... 1889
William Appel, Kutztown, R.....New York, 1889
Joel Biehl, Moselem Springs..... 1889
John K. Biehl, Molltown..... 1889
Harris S. Borneman, Boyertown.....Ontario, 1882
William B. Blatt, Centreport, D..... 1889
Jonathan Blatt, Centre, D..... 1889
Christian Baum, Hamburg..... 1889
Daniel L. Badgenstos, Strausstown..... 1889
Charles W. Brossman, Womelsdorf.....Ontario, 1891
Samuel K. Biehl, Reading, C..... 1891
Ulysses G. Bieber, Kutztown.....American (N. Y.), 1892
A. F. Baver, Krumsville.....Chicago, 1904
William U. Custer, Reading, D.....Pa. Vet. Assn., 1885
Owen E. Collins, Mt. Pleasant, D..... 1889
Charles O. Collins, West Leesport.....Ontario, 1887
Kilburn H. Cleaver, Reading.....Ontario, 1879
Benjamin S. Clauser, Upper Tulpehocken..... 1889
George W. DeHard, Stonersville, D..... 1889
James B. Dry, Bowers, D..... 1889
Samuel DeWees, Fleetwood, D..... 1889
Perry K. Dreibelbis, Greenwich.....Ontario, 1885
John A. Dorward, Reading, C..... 1889
William Deck, Bethel..... 1889
James Dubson, Ruscombmanor..... 1891
George W. Dunlap, Birdsboro, R.....Ontario, 1893
Martin D. DeTurk, Oley.....Chicago Vet. College, 1906
Daniel H. DeTurck, Birdsboro..Chicago Vet. College, 1908

BERKS COUNTY PRISON IN PENN COMMON

STATE ASYLUM AT WERNERSVILLE

Reuben Ebert, Trexlers..... 1889
Arthur C. Foos, Reading, R.....Ontario, 1887
Elias Groff, Jefferson..... 1889
William D. Gross, Kutztown.....Ontario, 1885
Henry L. Gilbert, Colebrookdale..... 1889
Samuel Goldsmith, Reading, R..... 1889
Charles D. Gruber, Bernville.....Ontario, 1888
Solomon K. Hoffman, Hamburg, C..... 1889
Abraham Henrich, Colebrookdale..... 1889
Benjamin Y. Heffner, Richmond..... 1889
Frederick B. Hassler, Tilden..... 1889
Walter G. Huyett, Wernersville.....Chicago, 1899
William Jacoby, Lenhartsville..... 1889
Jacob Kerchner, Windsor Castle..... 1889
Peter I. Kershner, Fleetwood.....Ontario, 1891
Allen Z. Keelor, Boyertown.....Ontario, 1891
Elmer G. Kriebel, Hereford..... 1892
Daniel R. Kohler, Boyertown.....Ontario, 1892
John Lutz, Klopp's Store, D..... 1889
Tobias E. Landis, New Berlinville..... 1889
Nathaniel F. Lutz, Jefferson..... 1889
Henry R. Lutz, Jefferson, D..... 1889
David B. Levan, Kutztown.....Chicago Vet. College, 1908
Franklin W. Miller, Gouglersville..... 1889
Pierce M. Miller, Gouglersville..... 1889
Jared Miller, Jefferson..... 1889
Henry B. Moyer, Hereford..... 1889
Emendon Mogel, Bernville..... 1889
Henry A. Miller, Ruscombmanor..... 1889
William H. Moyer, Womelsdorf, R.....Ontario, 1891
Rudolf Mertz, Reading, R.....Ohio, 1894
James W. McNeil, Reading.....Boston, 1894
John P. Miller, Reading.....Pa. University, 1899
Adam F. Noll, Reading..... 1889
Otto G. Noack, Reading.....Berlin(Germany), 1890
Walter S. Phillips, Reading.....Pa. Vet. Assn., 1886
Samuel M. Petersheim, Caernarvon..... 1889
Charles Phillips, Womelsdorf, D..... 1889
John M. Richards, Reading, D..... 1889
John L. Richards, Yellow House (Birdsboro)..... 1889
Amos B. Roberts, Blandon, D..... 1889
Jonathan Reber, Hiester's Mill..... 1889
Owen B. Roberts, Blandon..... 1889
Henry K. Rentschler, Shartlesville..... 1889
Robert O. Rothermel, Reading.....Pa. University, 1902
John H. Shaffer, Mt. Aetna..... 1889
William H. Seitzinger, Wernersville..... 1889
William Schaeffer, Jefferson..... 1889
George B. Sebastian, Rehrersburg..... 1889
James D. Schaeffer, Fleetwood..... 1889
Jared Spengler, Penn, D..... 1891
Howard L. Stein, Friedensburg, D.....Ontario, 1893
Albert H. Schmoyer, Boyertown.....Chicago, 1903
Nicholas L. Schaeffer, Fleetwood.....Chicago, 1906
Elias Troutman, Tulpehocken..... 1889
Amos G. Weidenhammer, Richmond..... 1889
Kerby D. Werley, Virginville.....Chicago, 1908
Henry S. Yoder, Pleasantville..... 1889
Edwin C. Yoder, Kutztown.....Ontario, 1893

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC CHARITIES

From 1824 to 1869, all matters relating to the poor inhabitants of Berks county, who needed public assistance, were referred to the poor directors of the county; but by 1869 the institutions of a charitable, reformatory or correctional character in the State had assumed such proportions, and the number of inmates had become so large that the Legislature passed an Act of Assembly, establishing a State Board of Public Charities for the purpose of inquiring into the methods of instruction, government of inmates, conduct of managers, condition of buildings, and all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management.

In 1874, the Act of 1869 was amended, authorizing the State Board to appoint three or more persons in any county to act as visitors of the poor-houses and other institutions in such county as an aid to the State Board; and to cause the removal of insane persons in the county almshouses to State Hospitals for proper treatment. The State Board appointed Sydenham E. Ancona, Charles Breneiser and George D. Stitzel as its representatives in Berks county and they have served (excepting Stitzel, who died Dec. 12, 1905, E. R. Gerber being appointed in his place) gratuitously ever since, visiting the several institutions, penal and charitable, and reporting to the State Board.

A large three-story brick building was erected on the poor-house property from 1871 to 1874 for an "Insane Hospital" and the indigent insane people of the county have been cared for there, unless removed to the State Hospital at Harrisburg.

The particulars relating to the poor-house and the prison are mentioned in connection with the county buildings in Chapter IV.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Wernersville State Asylum.—In 1891, an Act was passed for the establishment of an Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, and in this behalf a commission was appointed by the Governor to select a site and erect the asylum. After examining thirty-one sites, in nineteen counties of the State, they selected a site in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, a short distance west of Wernersville, as the one best adapted for the purpose designated. Several tracts of land, embracing 540 acres, were purchased, and a superior, commodious building was erected at a total cost of $500,000. The institution was dedicated in a formal manner on Sept. 5, 1894, with the Governor presiding over the exercises. Since 1905, two new buildings have been erected: an infirmary building, costing $30,000, and a building costing $35,000, the first floor to be used as an additional dining-room, the second floor as a sitting-room for women. Until the end of 1894 the total number admitted was 662; in 1895, 357; in 1896, 114; in 1897, 146; from 1898 to 1900, 167; and from 1901 to 1904, 169.

The average weekly cost of each patient has been less than $3. On Sept. 30, 1908, the total number of patients was 859; men, 652; women, 207.

From the opening of the Asylum until Sept. 30, 1905, there were 70 inmates from Berks county, 50

men and 20 women. During the first year (Sept. 30, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1894) there were 46 entered, 31 men and 15 women. On Sept. 30, 1905, there were 20 men and 9 women from Berks county; Sept. 30, 1906, 21 men and 9 women; Sept. 30, 1907, 28 men and 9 women; Sept. 30, 1908, 27 men and 10 women.

Henry M. Dechert, Esq. (formerly of Reading, but for nearly sixty years at Philadelphia), has officiated as president of the board of trustees since the opening of the Asylum, in a most creditable manner.

The following trustees from Reading have served on the board: George F. Baer, 1894 to 1897; Thomas P. Merritt, 1894 to 1899 (officiating as treasurer), and since 1903; William H. Schick, 1894 to 1895; Thomas C. Zimmerman, since 1899.

STATE HOSPITAL.—Complete statement of the patients in the State Hospital at Harrisburg, from Berks county, from the time it was opened and the cost of their maintenance, which was paid by the county.

Year	Patients	Cost	Year	Patients	Cost
1851	0		1880	23	$2,636.96
1852	3	$335.40	1881	26	3,088.52
1853	4	447.20	1882	33	3,479.43
1854	9	1,006.20	1883	36	3,547.82
1855	7	782.60	1884	29	2,969.99
1856	11	1,329.80	1885	36	2,955.28
1857	12	1,341.60	1886	60	4,690.29
1858	6	670.80	1887	82	5,794.85
1859	8	894.40	1888	132	8,493.37
1860	11	1,329.80	1889	159	12,577.88
1861	10	1,118.00	1890	165	12,265.09
1862	13	1,452.40	1891	178	12,860.83
1863	16	1,788.80	1892	166	12,444.00
1864	17	1,900.60	1893	165	13,501.02
1865	16	1,788.80	1894	187	12,317.01
1866	22	2,459.60	1895	151	10,649.11
1867	23	2,571.40	1896	163	11,132.60
1868	19	2,223.00	1897	182	12,352.60
1869	17	2,100.60	1898	176	12,673.66
1870	19	2,224.20	1899	192	13,285.02
1871	21	2,347.80	1900	210	14,521.19
1872	22	2,459.60	1901	225	16,119.18
1873	27	2,610.44	1902	232	16,646.35
1874	24	2,850.65	1903	252	16,919.98
1875	23	2,839.90	1904	260	18,432.86
1876	25	3,220.50	1905	264	19,318.72
1877	24	2,555.21	1906	289	19,476.93
1878	25	2,719.06	1907	275	18,948.63
1879	26	2,651.57	1908	294	20,644.70
					$370,677.49

GLEN MILLS REFORMATORY.—A reformatory for boys and girls was established at Glen Mills in Delaware county in 1827. The first inmate from Berks county was entered in 1842. Until 1850 there were altogether 6; and from 1851 to 1900, 190. In 1901, there were 7; in 1902, 11; in 1903, 21; and in 1904, 9. The total admitted until Jan. 1, 1909, was 302; and the average cost per diem has been from 20 to 25 cents. The cost for the county of this institution from 1901 to Jan. 1, 1909, was about $11,000 to Oct. 1, 1905, and $11,337.62 from then until Jan. 1, 1909, but only one-half was paid by the county, the other half being paid by the State. Previous to 1901 the State paid the entire cost.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.—Previous to the year 1850, no data on the subject can be obtained. From 1850 to 1869 inclusive, 46 prisoners were received from Berks county. From 1870 to 1894 no prisoners from the county were confined here. The following table shows the number from the county here each year from 1895 to 1908 inclusive. The average cost of each per diem was about 21 cents.

Year	No. of prisoners	Year	No. of prisoners
1895	1	1902	32
1896	11	1903	38
1897	33	1904	42
1898	52	1905	32
1899	42	1906	36
1900	31	1907	37
1901	30	1908	68

HUNTINGDON REFORMATORY.—This institution for the reformation of boys was established by the State of Pennsylvania and opened in 1889; and the first boy from Berks county was entered in 1894, who continued to be the only one during 1895 and 1896; there was none received in 1897 and 1898; then the number began to increase as follows: 8 in 1899; 11 in 1900; 17 in 1901; 24 in 1902; 43 in 1903; 54 in 1904; 52 in 1905; 55 in 1906; 56 in 1907; and 60 in 1908.

The cost for 1904 to the county was $3,838.73; and the total cost for all the years named was $25,879.52.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

There are a number of charitable institutions in the county, partly supported by appropriations from the public funds; which reflect the humane sentiment and generous nature of our people in a most commendable manner. They are classified as Hospitals, Schools, and Widows' Home.

HOSPITALS.—Three hospitals have been established at Reading, described with the Associations of Reading in Chapter X., namely: Reading, St. Joseph's and Homoeopathic.

HOMES.— The homes number seven: Bethany Orphans' Home, founded in 1867, in Heidelberg township, by the Reformed church.

Topton Orphans' Home, founded in 1897, in Longswamp township, by the Lutheran church.

St. Catharine's Female Orphans' Asylum, founded in 1871, at Reading, by Mrs. Catharine Madary, and devised by her to the Roman Catholic church; by which it has since been enlarged, improved and successfully maintained.

St. Paul's Orphans' Asylum for Boys, founded in 1889 at Reading, by the St. Paul's Roman Catholic church. It has been enlarged several times, evidencing its successful management.

House of Good Shepherd, founded in 1889, at Reading, by the Roman Catholic church, and removed to Bern township in 1900.

Home for Friendless Children, founded in 1888, at Reading, under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment (having been started in 1884); in

which William D. Smith has shown special interest toward its enlargement and success.

WIDOWS' HOME, founded in 1875 at Reading, by the Society of the "Home for Widows and Single Women" which became an incorporated body in 1876. A superior, commodious structure was established by the society in 1886, at Sixteenth and Haak streets.

The three hospitals, and Home for Friendless Children, and the Widows' Home have been aided and encouraged by State appropriations.

The foregoing institutions are also mentioned in Chapter X., under the head of Associations.

CHAPTER VIII—WAR PERIODS

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

CAUSE OF WAR.—Whilst the Penns were endeavoring to locate a town on the eastern bank of the Schuylkill river at the "Ford" (now Reading), war was being carried on between England and France, and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was formed between them in the same year in which the town was laid out (1748). But this treaty of peace did not settle the controversy between them in respect to territory on the American continent. The English Colonies were originally planted along the seacoast, but they advanced westwardly, and therefore the English claimed the right to extend their settlements across the continent from ocean to ocean. The French, however, had possessed Canada to the north, and Louisiana to the south, and they too claimed the intervening territory which lay along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Both parties having claimed the same country, they, in order to maintain their respective rights, rushed into a fierce and bloody war for lands which belonged to neither of them, and which after the termination of hostilities passed away from both, and became vested in a new power whose national existence grew out of their contentions. It was accelerated by a grant of six hundred thousand acres of land in that disputed territory by the English to certain persons who associated under the title of the "Ohio Company," and the company having agitated a scheme for its settlement, the French became alarmed. Remonstrances and complaints were fruitless and each party seized and plundered the subjects of the other, ending in hostilities which resulted in the defeat of Braddock in the western section of Pennsylvania in 1755.

The Indians, having united with the French through misrepresentation and finding the frontier open, proceeded eastwardly to repossess the territory which had formerly been theirs and out of which they believed they had been swindled. On their way, they committed depredations and cruelties which resulted in a great loss of life and property; and notwithstanding forts were erected by the provincial government along the Blue Mountain, from the Delaware river to the Susquehanna river to afford protection to the settlers in the vicinity, and garrisoned with twenty-five companies, comprising 1,400 men, they crossed the mountain and carried their arson and murder into the counties adjoining. Berks county was entered, and numerous persons (including men, women and children) were killed, and many dwellings and barns burned. This naturally spread consternation throughout the county, and the settlers along the mountain abandoned home and property. The enemy soon extended their incursions to a point near Reading, alarming the inhabitants of the town for their safety. In consequence of this, they armed and organized themselves to defend the town, and marched to the mountain to assist in driving the cruel foe out of the county. Many letters have been published which describe the wretched state of the people who lived in the townships to the north and northwest of the town.

The cruelties of the Indians and the unsettled condition of the inhabitants of the upper section of the county continued during 1755, 1756 and 1757. During that time, the English were unsuccessful in their campaigns against the French and Indians, and their affairs here were in an awful situation. Their efforts had produced only expense and disappointment. But in 1758, the tide turned in their favor through the vigorous administration of a new leader, William Pitt. The Indians retreated and victory crowned the British armies everywhere during the succeeding years until 1760, when the French were dispossessed of all territories in dispute and forced to surrender Canada. Peace was declared in 1763.

The town of Reading had just been fairly started when this terrible shock fell upon the inhabitants. Though discouraged they did not abandon their new settlement and its bright prospects, as the settlers were forced to do along the mountain. It is probable that the unsettled condition of affairs there during that period contributed much toward the rapid growth of the town.

TROOPS IN COUNTY.—The provincial military officers of the county in 1754 were: Lieutenant-Colonel, Conrad Weiser; Captains, Christian Busse (at Fort Henry), Frederick Smith, Jacob Orndt, and Jacob Morgan (at Fort Lebanon); Lieutenant, Philip Weiser; Ensigns, ——Harry (at Fort Lebanon) and Edward Biddle; Sergeant, Peter Smith; Corporal, —— Schaeffer.

Weiser was lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, which consisted of nine companies. This was a portion of the troops ordered by the Governor to be raised for the purpose of repelling the invasion. The total force was to comprise twenty-five companies, numbering 1,400 men. Of the nine companies under Weiser, one and one-half companies were at Fort Henry, and one company was at Fort Williams.

In March, 1756, an independent company of grenadiers, in General Shirley's regiment, was stationed at Reading on duty. Upon receiving orders to march to New York, 25 men, under the command of a lieutenant, were ordered to Reading, to remain on guard until further orders. In June, the town was occupied by a company of men, under the command of Conrad Weiser. It was composed of two sergeants and 28 privates. The ammunition at Reading then consisted of 25 good muskets, 25 muskets out of repair, 11 broken muskets, 9 cartridge-boxes, 240 pounds of powder, 600 pounds of lead. In August, 1757, 50 men from Cumru and other townships near Reading set out in expectation of bringing in some Indian scalps.

In February, 1758, Fort Williams was garrisoned by Captain Morgan and 53 men; and Fort Henry by Captain Busse with 89 men, and Captain Weiser with 105 men; and Fort Augusta with eight companies, numbering 362 men. The whole number of men then receiving pay in the province was 1,274.

In June, 1758, Berks county had in the service 56 good and strong wagons, each wagon furnished with four horses and an expert driver. These wagons were formed in two divisions, the first division containing 26 wagons, and the second 30. A deputy wagon-master was over each division. Their names were John Lesher and Jacob Weaver, able to speak the English and German languages, and they understood smith and wheelwright work.

In the limits of Berks county, in 1758, there were at Fort Henry two companies, comprising 105 men; at Fort William (Forks of Schuylkill), one company of 53 men; and at Fort Augusta, eight companies with 362 men.

In 1761, the inhabitants of Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships raised 159 men as rangers to guard the county lines of Berks and Lancaster counties.

Colonial Forts.—When the officials of the provincial government learned that the Indians and French had united for the purpose of cooperating against the English on this continent, they decided to afford protection to the settlements near the frontiers by the erection of forts ; and the number of settlers who had gone beyond the Blue Mountain till this time having been small, they determined to locate these forts along this natural boundary line from the Delaware on the east to the Susquehanna on the west. The object of these forts was simply for refuge—a retreat for the inhabitants when danger was imminent. They were erected hastily to serve a temporary purpose. Unfortunately for the people, they were too few in number and too far apart to serve the purpose for which they were intended, especially to those who were somewhat removed. The Indians did not march over the mountain in large numbers together, and they did attack the forts. They came quietly, in small parties, and without warning they fell upon the unprotected families like a thunderbolt; and after murdering men, women and children indiscriminately and setting fire to dwellings and barns, they departed like a flash. Their success in these wicked incursions was truly wonderful.

In 1758, the location of the forts and distances apart were reported as follows:

	Miles
From Wind Gap to Doll's Blockhouse	20
Thence to Fort Lehigh	8
Thence to Fort Allen	10
Thence to Blockhouse	20
Thence to Fort Everit	10
Thence to Fort Williams	12
Thence to Fort Henry	22
Thence to Fort Swatara	14
Thence to Fort Hunter, on Susquehanna	24
Total distance	140

Forts in County.—The following forts were erected in the territory which was embraced in Berks county, the first five having been along the Blue Mountain, and the last at Shamokin (now Sunbury): Fort Henry, Fort Dietrich Snyder, Fort Northkill, Fort Lebanon, Fort Franklin and Fort Augusta.

A log house was built within the stockades, and it was often crowded uncomfortably by the neighboring inhabitants in times of danger. The stockades were logs, about eighteen feet long, cut in the woods where the forts were built, and planted in the ground as closely as possible. They were intended to protect the house and prevent the Indians from shooting its occupants when they stepped outside.

Fort Henry was situated in Bethel township, in what was, and still is, commonly known as "The Hollow," about three miles north of the present village of Millersburg, fifty yards to the east of the "Old Shamokin Road," which leads over the mountain. The spot was elevated, to enable the guard to look out some distance in every direction. There is no particular mention of this fort in the Colonial records, and this omission induces the belief that it was a fort erected by the people of that vicinity for their protection. It was sometimes called "Dietrich Six's," doubtless because it stood on the land of Dietrich Six. The records mention several times that the people fled to Dietrich Six's, but the place was not indicated as a military post. The field where it was situated has been under cultivation for many years, and not

a single mark remains to indicate where it stood. It was erected some time before June, 1754. In the beginning of June, 1757, the Governor visited Fort Henry, having been escorted thither by sixty substantial freeholders of the county on horseback, completely armed. They presented a very dutiful address to his honor, in which they expressed the warmest loyalty to the King and the greatest zeal and alacrity to serve His Majesty in defense of their country.

Fort Dietrich Snyder.—A fort was situated on the top of the mountain, north of Fort Northkill. It occupied one of the most prominent spots, and being within two miles of Fort Northkill, it is supposed that it was designed for an observatory or watch-house.

Fort Northkill was in Upper Tulpehocken township, near the Northkill (a branch of the Tulpehocken creek) about two miles east of Strausstown and a mile south from the base of the Blue Mountain. It was built in the early part of 1754. As to the dimensions of the fort Commissary Young says, June 20, 1756: "The fort is about nine miles to the westward of the Schuylkill, and stands in a very thick wood, on a small rising ground, half a mile from the middle of Northkill creek. It is intended for a square about thirty-two feet each way; at each corner is a half-bastion of very little service to flank the curtains. The stockades were ill fixed in the ground, and open in many places. Within is a very bad log-house for the people; it has no chimney and can afford but little shelter in bad weather."

There was an attack in the neighborhood of this fort on Oct. 1, 1757. Application was made to Conrad Weiser (then at Reading) for immediate assistance, and Captain Oswald (who commanded the guards about Reading) sent two lieutenants with forty men to the relief.

Fort Lebanon was situated about six miles beyond the Blue Mountain, a short distance east of the Schuylkill river. It was erected in the beginning of 1754. In 1758, it was known as "Fort Williams," and called sometimes "Fort Schuylkill." It is frequently mentioned in the Pennsylvania Archives. Two years after its erection, it was described as follows: "Fort Lebanon, about twenty-four miles from Gnadenhutten, in the line to Shamokin.—Fort, 100 feet square. Stockades, 14 feet high. House within, built 30 by 20, with a large store-room. A spring within, and a magazine, 12 feet square. On a barren, not much timber on it; 100 families protected by it within the new purchase. No township. Built in three weeks. Something considered given by the neighbors towards it."

Fort Franklin.—The fifth fort on the frontier of the county was several miles above the Blue Mountain, on Lizard creek. It was built about two years later than the other forts. It was sometimes called Fort Allemaengel ("all wants").

Fort Augusta.—The first allusion to this fort is in a letter by Governor Morris, on Feb. 1, 1756, in which he states that he proposed to build a fort at Shamokin, at the forks of the Susquehanna, as soon as the season would admit a passage of that river. And in a letter dated July 20th following, he stated that a fort was then building at Shamokin (where a camp was stationed for some time) by Colonel Clapham, who had five hundred men with him. Shortly afterward (Aug. 14) the Colonel addressed a letter to the Governor dated at "Fort Augusta," in reference to a necessary supply of military stores. This fort was therefore built during July and August, 1756. No dimensions are given. But it was large and commodious, affording room for many men and a large quantity of military stores. Frequent reports of the supplies on hand and of the forces stationed there appear in the Records and Archives; and cruelties by the Indians were committed in the vicinity.

Premium for Scalps.—In pursuance of a resolution for carrying on active measures against the Indians, the Board of Commissioners decided on April 9, 1756, to recommend to the Governor that bounties, or premiums, be paid for prisoners and scalps:

For every male Indian prisoner above ten years old, that shall be delivered at any of the government forts or towns	$150
For every female Indian prisoner or male prisoner, of ten years old and under, delivered as above	130
For the scalp of every male Indian above ten years old	130
For the scalp of every Indian woman	50

Peace Declared.—After the French had receded into Canada before the advancing army of English soldiers, the Indians naturally followed their allies. Hence the cruelties here ceased after 1758; and when Canada was surrendered in 1760, the peace and safety of our community were assured. The declaration of peace was delayed for three years, and when it was published in 1763, only a few Indians remained in the eastern section of Pennsylvania. A small settlement of them (who were friendly to the government and the inhabitants) remained at Shamokin; and some families were scattered in different parts of the county, where they remained for many years afterward.

Before the war, considerable trade had been carried on successfully between the settlers and the Indians, continuing without interruption from the time of the first settlements until 1744, and even a decade afterward. The relations had become so pleasant and firm that certain Indians remained in the county unmolested during the war, and carried on their peaceful vocations, such as basket-making, bead-work, etc., and after the war, traveling parties of them frequently visited the county and sold articles of their handiwork.

Murdered and Captured.—During this war, the Indians killed about one hundred and fifty, and captured thirty inhabitants of the county. Several of

those who were taken captive returned after the war. Many persons were wounded and some of them died from their wounds. But, during these eight years, only four of the Indians were killed in the county, so far as ascertained.

MURDERED

June, 1754—Peter Geisinger, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754—Fred. Myers and wife, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754—Young girl, Tulpehocken.
June, 1754—Hostetter family, Bern.
June, 1754—Sebastian Brosius, Bethel.
October, 1755—Henry Hartman, Bethel.
October, 1755—Two men (unknown), Bethel.
October, 1755—Odwaller and another unknown,[1] Bethel.
November, 1755—Thirteen persons, unknown, Bethel.
November, 1755—Child eight years old, daughter of a man named Cola, Bethel.
November, 1755—Cola's wife and two children older, Bethel.
November, 1755—Philip ——, a shoemaker, Bethel.
November, 1755—Casper Spring, Bethel.
November, 1755——— Beslinger,[2] Bethel.
November, 1755—Child of Jacob Wolf, Bethel.
November, 1755—John Leinberger, Bethel.
November, 1755—Rudolph Candel, Bethel.
November, 1755—Sebastian Brosius, Bethel.
November, 1755—Six men killed,[3] Bethel.
November, 1755—Unknown man, a shoemaker at Brown's house, Bethel.
November, 1755—A child scalped and died,[4] Bethel.
November, 1755—A woman[5] and male child, Bethel.
November, 1755—Fifteen persons (excluding five preceding), Bethel.
November, 1755—Christopher Ury, Bethel.
November, 1755———Youngman, Bethel.
November, 1755—Wife of —— Kobel,[6] Bethel.
February, 1756—Two children of Frederick Reichelderfer, Albany.
February, 1756—One man, two women and six children,[7] Albany.
February, 1756—George Zeisloff and wife, two boys and a girl, Albany.
February, 1756—Wife of Balser Neyfong, Albany.
March, 1756—Peter Kluck and family, Albany.
March, 1756—A woman at Linderman's house, Albany.
March, 1756—William Yeth, Hereford.
March, 1756—Wife of John Krausher, Hereford.
October, 1756—Two married women and two boys,[8] Bethel.
November, 1756—Wife, daughter and son-in-law of Philip Culmore, Albany.
November, 1756—Martin Fell, Albany.
November, 1756—Two old men,[9] Bethel.
November, 1756———Stonebrook, Albany.
June, 1757—Man unknown, near Fort Henry, Bethel.
June, 1757—Two persons near Fort Northkill, Tulpehocken.
June, 1757—Adam Trump,[10] Albany.
June, 1757—Peter Gersinger, Bethel.
July, 1757—Three men and four children, [11] Bethel.
July, 1757—Two children near Bickel's.
July, 1757—Martin Jaeger and wife,[12] Greenwich.
July, 1757—Two children of John Krausher, Greenwich.
July, 1757—One child of A. Sechler, Greenwich.
July, 1757—One child of Philip Eshton, Greenwich.
July, 1757—Ten people.[13]
September, 1757—A man shot in bed whilst sick.
September, 1757—Two families.[14]
April, 1758—Jacob Lebenguth and Margaret his wife, Tulpehocken.
April, 1758—Wife and two children of Nicholas Geiger, Tulpehocken.
April, 1758—Wife of Michael Ditzeler, Tulpehocken.
June, 1758—Wife of John Frantz, Tulpehocken.
June, 1758—Son of John Snabele, Tulpehocken.
October, 1758—A man, Bethel.
September, 1763—John Fincher, wife and two sons, Albany.
September, 1763—Four children at house of Nicholas Miller,[15] Albany.
September, 1763—Two children of Frantz Hubler, Bern.
November, 1763—Three men near forks of Schuylkill.[16]

TAKEN PRISONERS

June, 1754—Daughter of Balser Schmidt (fifteen years old), Tulpehocken.
June, 1754—Three children of Frederick Myers (two boys, 10 and 6 years old, and a girl 8 years old), Tulpehocken.
June, 1754—Son of —— Reichard (eight years old), Tulpehocken.
February, 1756—Son of Balser Neyfong, Albany.
March, 1756—Son of William Yeth, Hereford.
November, 1756—Girl named Stonebrook, Albany.
June, 1757—Son of Adam Trump, Albany.
June, 1757—Young woman from near Fort Henry, Bethel.
July, 1757—Three children from near Bickel's.
July, 1757—Two children at same time.
September, 1757—Five children.
June, 1758—Three children of John Frantz, Tulpehocken.
September, 1763—Wife and three children of Frantz Hubler, Bern.

MISSING

November, 1756—Wife and child of Martin Fell, Albany.
November, 1756—A boy seven years old, Albany.
October, 1758—Three men missing, Bethel.
September, 1763—Daughter of John Fincher, Albany.
September, 1763—Wife of Nicholas Miller, Albany.

REVOLUTION, 1775-83

CAUSE.—The Parliament of Great Britain passed an Act on March 22, 1765, which required all instruments of writing, such as deeds, bonds and promissory notes, to be written on parchment or paper stamped with a specific duty, otherwise they were to have no legal effect; but this measure met with such general opposition in Great Britain and throughout the American Colonies, and was found to be so unpopular, that the Act was repealed in

[1] Possibly these two and the two immediately before are the same.
[2] Near by an Indian—of Delaware tribe—was found dead and scalped—scalped by Frederick Weiser. Another was shot and scalped several weeks afterward.
[3] Supposed to have been soldiers.
[4] Two others also scalped.
[5] Under this woman, her babe only fourteen days old was found. It was alive, wrapped up in a little cushion.
[6] Four of their children were scalped at the same time. They had eight children with them. Two probably died. The father was wounded.
[7] All killed at house of Jacob Gerhart, situate in the upper section of the township, commonly known as the "Eck" (corner). Eight of them were burned.
[8] One of them reported as likely to die from scalping.
[9] Ten women and children were rescued at this place from the cellar of a burning building.
[10] Found with a knife and a spear (fixed to a pole four feet long) in his body.
[11] All murdered and scalped in one house.
[12] John Krausher's wife and child. Abraham Sechler's wife, and a child of Adam Clauss were scalped at the same time and badly wounded.
[13] Alluded to in Weiser's letter. Probably he referred to party killed in Greenwich.
[14] No number mentioned.
[15] Two of Miller's children were prisoners, but were rescued. When rescued they were tied together, in which manner they had been driven along.
[16] These are supposed to have been the last persons killed by the Indians at this time. But during the Revolutionary war, in August, 1780, John Negman and his two young children were cruelly murdered by the Indians thirty-three miles from Reading on road to Shamokin; and at the same time a little girl was carried off.

the following year. The cheapest stamp was of the value of one shilling. The stamps on documents increased in value according to their importance. All the colonists manifested unbounded joy over the repeal of this odious law.

This opposition, however, led Parliament to pass a declaratory Act (which accompanied the repealing Act) asserting their power over the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. And in 1767, an Act was passed imposing certain duties on tea, glass, paper, and painters' colors that were imported into the Colonies. There was no representation in Parliament from the several Colonies; and they, regarding taxation of this kind as unjust and tyrannical, held public meetings, formed associations to discourage, and even to prevent, the importation of British goods, and passed appropriate resolutions; which they forwarded to the King. His ministers, believing that a reduction of the tax would restore tranquility, ordered this law also to be repealed, saving only a tax of three pence per pound on tea; and in 1770 an Act was passed accordingly. But even this was not satisfactory to them, and their recommendations to one another not to receive any tea were strictly carried out.

In the meantime, the East India Company had accumulated seventeen million pounds of this article on hand, and fearing great losses, they led Parliament to authorize the exportation of tea to any part of the world free of duty. With such encouragement, the company in 1774 loaded several ships with tea and sent them to the American Colonies; but the colonists were firm in their resolution and determined to obstruct the sale of it and to refuse to pay even so slight a tax as three pence per pound. When the ships arrived near Philadelphia and New York, the captains were warned not to land, and, fearing this warning, they returned to England. The tea sent to Charleston was landed, but it could not be sold, and after having been stored for a while in damp cellars it became a total loss to the company. And at Boston, while efforts were being made to land the tea, certain men in the disguise of Indians stole their way upon the vessels, broke open 342 chests of tea and threw the contents overboard.

When Parliament heard of these proceedings, an Act was passed, called the "Boston Port Bill," directing the port of Boston to be closed and the custom house to be removed to Salem; and other humiliating Acts were also passed which were offensive to the people of Boston. Information about these Acts reached Boston on May 10th, and on the 13th, at a town meeting, the inhabitants resolved:

That, if the other Colonies would unite with them to stop all importations from Great Britain and the West Indies until those Acts should be repealed, it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties; but if they should continue their exports and imports, there was reason to fear that fraud, power and the most odious oppression would triumph over justice, right, social happiness and freedom.

Copies of this resolution were transmitted to all the other Colonies. It awakened not only a feeling of sympathy but a strong spirit of co-operation, and led them to concur in the propriety of calling a Provincial Congress. Public meetings were held at different places, such as county towns, and, besides discussing topics so important to liberty and the general welfare, committees of correspondence were appointed to communicate the actions of the several meetings to one another throughout the Colonies. In this way, it was discovered that the same feeling prevailed everywhere, and naturally there came to be united efforts toward accomplishing a common result for the benefit of all.

About this time the terms "Whigs" and "Tories" were introduced to designate either those who were arrayed on the side of the Colonies in sympathy with Boston, or those who were in sympathy with the policy of the British government.

Meeting at Reading.—When the news reached Reading, in Berks county, the citizens manifested great excitement, and meetings were held at which the action of the British government was condemned. These meetings were called by notices headed "Boston Port Bill," and posted throughout the town.

At one of these meetings (which comprised a respectable body of inhabitants of the county) held in the Court-House at Reading, on July 2, 1774, Edward Biddle, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

This assembly, taking into their very serious consideration the present critical situation of American affairs, do unanimously resolve as follows, viz.:

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay due allegiance to our rightful Sovereign, King George the Third.

2. That the powers claimed, and now attempted to be put into execution by the British Parliament, are fundamentally wrong, and cannot be admitted without the utter destruction of the liberties of America.

3. That the Boston Port Bill is unjust and tyrannical in the extreme. And that the measures pursued against Boston are intended to operate equally against the rights and liberties of the other colonies.

4. That this assembly doth concur in opinion with their respective brethren of Philadelphia, that there is an absolute necessity for an immediate congress of the deputies of the several advices, in order to deliberate upon and pursue such measures as may radically heal our present unhappy disturbances, and settle with precision the rights and liberties of America.

5. That the inhabitants of this county, confiding in the prudence and ability of the deputies intended to be chosen for the general congress, will cheerfully submit to any measures which may be found by the said congress best adapted for the restoration of harmony between the mother-country and the colonies, and for the security and firm establishment of the rights of America.

6. That, as the people of Boston are now suffering in the grand and common cause of American liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the said sufferers, and that the committee hereafter named do open subscriptions for their relief. And further, that the said committee do lay out the amount of such subscriptions in purchasing flour and other provisions, to be sent by them to our said suffering brethren.

7. That Edward Biddle, James Read, Daniel Brodhead, Henry Christ, Esqs., Christopher Schultz, Thomas Dundas and Jonathan Potts, gentlemen, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to meet and correspond with the committees from the other counties of the Province.

The committee raised money and forwarded flour and provisions to the suffering brethren at Boston soon after the meeting. Reading was a prominent center of trade in 1774, and the country round about possessed an abundance of grain and provisions. There were numerous gristmills within a radius of ten miles, and the collection of many barrels of flour was a comparatively easy matter for such a worthy cause, especially under the appeal of such influential men as composed the committee. Biddle and Read were attorneys; Christ an innkeeper; Potts a physician; Dundas a merchant; Brodhead a large miller of Heidelberg; and Schultz a prosperous farmer of Hereford.

From this meeting to the close of the Revolution, the people of Reading and of the county participated actively in all the affairs of the province. They were represented by delegates at the several conferences; and they contributed their quota of men, money and supplies in the successful prosecution of the war.

Lexington Awakens County.—The battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, 1775, and when the news of the battle reached Reading, about a week afterward, a company of men was formed, who wore crape for a cockade as a token of sorrow for the slaughter of their brethren; and each township in Berks county resolved to raise and discipline a company of soldiers. And the following extract of a letter from Reading, dated April 26, 1775, shows forcibly the feeling that prevailed:

We have raised in this town two companies of foot under proper officers; and such is the spirit of the people of this free county, that in three weeks time there is not a township in it that will not have a company raised and disciplined, ready to assert at the risk of their lives the freedom of America.

The companies mentioned were commanded by Capt. George Nagel and Capt. John Spohn.

First Officers From County.—The first meeting of the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia was on Jan. 2, 1776, which Edward Biddle attended. Congress had recommended that Pennsylvania furnish four battalions of troops; and at this meeting the Committee were to agree upon the four colonels who were to be placed in command. On the 4th of January, they selected field officers, George Nagel, of Reading, being one of them. Then they also selected thirty-one captains for the four battalions, among those chosen being John Spohn, Peter Scull and Peter Decker, all of Reading, and on Jan. 6th, they selected thirty-two lieutenants, among them Daniel Brodhead of Reading.

Germans to Rescue.—By looking over the names of the numerous men in Berks county who participated in the movement for independence, it will be found that they are almost entirely German. The population of the county was largely German and of German descent, and this preponderance of names over those of all other nationalities was to be expected. The proportion was fully nine-tenths. They used the German language in their daily affairs, excepting the transfer of title to real estate, which was required to be in the English language by a provincial law. The location of the English people in 1775 was mostly at Reading, and in Robeson, Caernarvon, Union, Exeter, Oley, Maidencreek and Richmond townships, or eight districts out of twenty-nine; but the major part of the people in these districts also were German, excepting the southern section of the county.

It can be stated that Berks county was then distinctively the most German county of the eleven counties in the province. It was natural for the electors of the county to show a positive sympathy for this movement, because it was in accordance with their notions of political freedom. They had a firm belief in local government and desired to carry it on successfully without unnecessary restrictions or burdens. Taxation without representation was to them an unreasonable and unjust doctrine, and they were not disposed to tolerate its continued enforcement.

The system of militia, which had been provided by the Assembly, was appreciated by them, and they co-operated sincerely in its establishment throughout the county. They effected an organization and responded to the call for troops in a willing and prompt manner. The militia returns of the county for 1775 show the organization of seven battalions; and by July there were at least forty companies ready to answer the call for military duty in actual warfare. Their zeal will be more fully appreciated when we understand that there was not a single post-office in the county, and that the only means of dispatching communications was by express riders.

Associators.—At the inception of the Revolution, there were eleven counties in the province of Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia	York	Bedford
Bucks	Cumberland	Northumberland
Chester	Berks	Westmoreland
Lancaster	Northampton	

On June 30, 1775, the General Assembly approved of "the Association entered into by the good people of this Colony for the defense of their lives, liberties and properties"; decided to pay the necessary expenses of the officers and soldiers while in active service, repelling any hostile invasion of British or other troops; and recommended the county commissioners of the several counties to "immediately provide a proper number of good, new firelocks with bayonets fitted to them, cartridge boxes with twenty-three rounds of cartridges in every box, and knapsacks." The allotted number for Berks county was four hundred.

Edward Biddle and Henry Christ were then the representatives from Berks county; and Biddle was

selected by the Assembly as one of the Committee of Safety "for calling forth such and so many of the Associators into actual service when necessity requires." The committee consisted of twenty-five members.

The preamble to the Articles of Association read as follows:

> We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defense of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men acting together consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the same or any of them shall be changed or dissolved by the Assembly or Provincial Convention, or in their recess, by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies.

There were thirty-two articles which provided for the regulation of military affairs, and these articles the Associators were expected to sign. The Committee of Safety in Berks county recommended the adoption of the Articles.

Recommendations for Companies.—On July 28, 1775, the Assembly approved of the resolution of Congress, passed July 18th, which recommended:

> That all able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty years of age in each colony immediately form themselves into regular companies to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a clerk, drummer and fifer, and sixty-eight privates.
>
> That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.
>
> That the companies be formed into Battalions, officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, and an Adjutant or Quartermaster.
>
> That the officers above captain be appointed by the Assembly or by the Committee of Safety.
>
> And that each soldier be furnished with a good musket that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm priming wire with brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, 12 flints, and a knapsack.

The musket barrels were three feet eight inches long, and the bayonets sixteen inches long; the bore of the barrels of sufficient size to carry seventeen balls to the pound.

County Colonels.—Delegates from the eleven counties, numbering altogether fifty-three, assembled at Philadelphia on Aug. 19, 1775, for the purpose of adopting Articles of Association. They were colonels of the Associated Battalions, and the representatives from Berks county were:

Edward Biddle	Daniel Brodhead	Christian Lower
Mark Bird	Balser Geehr	

Declaration Read in County.—In pursuance of a resolution of Congress, the State Board of Safety addressed a letter to the Committee of Berks County on July 6, 1776, enclosing a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and directing it to be read on Monday, July 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the place where the election of delegates was to be held. This was done by Henry Vanderslice, the sheriff of the county, on that day at the Court-House, on Penn Square, the bell having been rung earnestly beforehand, as elsewhere, to call the people together so that they should learn the significance of that important public document.

Population and Districts.—In 1776, the territory of Berks county included not only that part which lies within the present boundary lines to the south of the Blue Mountain, but also nearly the entire area of Schuylkill county to the north, the excepted portion being about one-sixth part at the eastern end. But that section beyond the mountain was sparsely settled, the resident taxables numbering about one hundred and fifty, and the population about six hundred. The total population (as near as it can be estimated) was about twenty thousand; and the taxables numbered about four thousand, the same number as those subject to military duty between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years. The estimated population of Pennsylvania then was three hundred thousand white people, and two thousand black.

The townships or districts established in the county numbered twenty-nine. They were distributed as follows:

EAST OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER

Manatawny Section		
Alsace	Douglass	Reading
Amity	Exeter	Rockland
Colebrookdale	Hereford	Ruscombmanor
District	Oley	
Ontelaunee Section		
Albany	Maiden-creek	Richmond
Greenwich	Maxatawny	Windsor
Longswamp		

WEST OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER

Schuylkill Section		
Brecknock	Cumru	Union
Caernarvon	Robeson	
Tulpehocken Section		
Bern	Heidelberg	Tulpehocken
Bethel		

BEYOND THE BLUE MOUNTAIN

Brunswick and Pine-Grove.

COMPANIES IN SERVICE

The following companies from Berks county were in the Revolution from its inception in 1775 to its successful termination in 1783, so far as the compiler has been able to ascertain them. This table is as complete as it can be made at this time and presents sufficient evidence to show the patriotic spirit of the people and the response they made to the government in its numerous calls for troops. The names of the colonels and captains only can be given.

STATEMENT OF TROOPS

During the year 1775

Company of Capt. George Nagel (Reading), 95 men, at Cambridge, Mass., from July, 1775, to March 1776. He subsequently became a Colonel.

During the year 1776

Company of Capt. Jonathan Jones (Caernarvon), 83 men; at Montreal, Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Trenton from January, 1776, to January, 1777.

Battalion of Col. Henry Haller (Reading), which comprised eight companies commanded by the following captains:

John Spohn (Reading), 78 men
Peter Decker (Reading), 86 men
Henry Christ (Reading), 87 men
Joseph Hiester (Reading)
Jacob Graul (Reading)
Jacob Maurer (Maiden-creek)
John Ludwig (Heidelberg)
George Douglass (Amity)

The total number of men was estimated at 666. They were in active service at New York and Long Island from June, 1776, to January, 1777. Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lotz was in command of the men, and he was among the prisoners taken at the Battle of Long Island.

Also, in that vicinity during August and September, 1776, four companies, estimated at 300 men, commanded by the following captains:

John Old (District)
George Will (Reading), 72 men
Daniel Deturck (Alsace), 72 men
George May (Windsor)

Also, in that vicinity (South Amboy) during the same time, four companies of the battalion of Col. John Patton (Heidelberg), estimated at 300 men, commanded by the following captains:

John Lesher (Tulpehocken)
Michael Wolf (Bethel)
George Miller (Tulpehocken)
Michael Furrer (Tulpehocken)

Also, in that vicinity during the same time, the 4th Battalion of Berks County Militia uder the command of Col. Balser Geehr (Bern). It arrived at Bethlehem on the way on Sept. 1st. The full battalion of six companies is supposed to have gone to the field, but the names of the captains and the number of men have not been as yet ascertained; men estimated at 300.

Also, in that vicinity during the same time, the battalion of Col. Mark Bird (Union), which he equipped at his own expense. The names of the captains have not been ascertained but the number of men was said to have been about 300.

The company of Capt. Benjamin Weiser (Heidelberg), 53 men, was at Trenton in December, 1776, and at Princeton in January, 1777.

The quota of 500 men from Berks county, made up from the battalions of Col. Henry Haller and Col. Daniel Hunter, were also in the vicinity of Trenton in December, 1776, and at Newtown, Bucks county, in January, 1777. Only five of the captains have been ascertained:

In the Haller battalion, three captains—
George Will (Reading), 40 men
John Diehl (Reading), 29 men
Nicholas Scheffer (Tulpehocken), 32 men

And in the Hunter battalion, two captains—
Conrad Eckert (Heidelberg)
——— Fisher

In February, a detachment of the company of Capt. Peter Nagel, 17 men, was detailed on duty to guard prisoners at Reading.

In September, a detachment of the company of Capt. Conrad Geist, 39 men, was detailed on duty also to guard prisoners at Reading.

Besides the captains mentioned, there is positive evidence that four additional captains were in the service in the summer: Jacob Moser (Reading), John Soder (Bern), Stephen Crumrine (Colebrookdale), and ——— Moyer, they having been paid by the Executive Council. Number of men estimated at 300.

During the year 1777

The companies commanded by the following captains were enlisted in the Continental Line—men estimated at 300:

3d Reg't, Peter Scull (Reading)
4th " John Mears (Reading)
6th " Jacob Moser (Reading), 67 men
6th " Jacob Bower (Reading)
11th " Samuel Dewees (Heidelberg)
12th " Peter Withington (Reading)

The battalion of Col. Daniel Hunter (Oley) was mustered into service on Aug. 7, 1777, with 365 men, and participated under General Washington in the campaigns round about Philadelphia from August to December, during which the battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought. It comprised six companies, which were commanded by the following captains:

Henry Knause (Colebrookdale)
Charles Crouse (Longswamp)
Jacob Whetstone (Brunswick)
Conrad Geist (Reading)
John McMurray (Robeson)
John Lesher (Oley)

The battalion of Col. Daniel Udree (Oley) was mustered in at the same time with 301 men, and was engaged in the same service. It comprised six companies with the following captains:

Stephen Crumrine (Colebrookdale)
Peter Smith (Reading)
Conrad Minich (Brunswick)
John Reitmyer (Reading)
John Essington (Union)
George Battorf (Bethel)

The battalion of Col. Michael Lindenmuth (Bern) was mustered in on Sept. 27, 1777, with 286 men, and was engaged in service in the Schuylkill Valley from that time until Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge on Dec. 18th, when it is supposed the men returned to the county. It comprised six companies with the following captains:

Sebastian Lentz (Rockland)
Jacob Rodarmel (Richmond)
Francis Umbenhauer (Bern)
Daniel Deturck (Alsace)
John Wagner (Bern)
Daniel Womelsdorf (Heidelberg)

The battalion of Col. Joseph Hiester (Reading) was mustered in at the same time with 263 men, and was engaged in the same service as the Lindenmuth battalion. It comprised six companies with the following captains:

Jacob Roth (Amity)
Jacob Dreibelbis (Greenwich)
Sebastian Emrich (Bethel)
Peter Nagel (Reading)
John Graul (Reading)
Conrad Weiser (Heidelberg)

The battalion of Col. Henry Spyker (Tulpehocken) was mustered in on Nov. 9, 1777, and was engaged in the service for sixty days in the Schuylkill Valley, between Valley Forge and Germantown. It comprised seven companies and 367 men, with the following captains:

Michael Voyge (Richmond)
Jacob Shadel (Bern)

George Riehm (Cumru)
Jacob Rhoads (Amity)
Michael Bretz (Pine Grove)
Conrad Eckert (Heidelberg)
Henry Weaver (Tulpehocken)

The battalion of Col. Jacob Weaver (Amity) was mustered in on Dec. 13, 1777, and was also engaged in the service for sixty days in the same vicinity as the Spyker battalion. It comprised eight companies and 361 men, with the following captains:

Daniel Reiff (Oley)
Henry Egner (Longswamp)
Ferdinand Ritter (Albany)
Sebastian Miller (Cumru)
Philip Krick (Cumru)
David Morgan (Caernarvon)
Jacob Kreamer (Bethel)
Philip Filbert (Heidelberg)

The company of Capt. Charles Crouse (Longswamp), with 40 men, was on guard duty at the Windsor powder magazine for some time before Jan. 3, 1778.

The company of Capt. Jacob Hill (Windsor), with 41 men, was mustered into service on Oct. 25, 1777, and was also stationed at the same powder magazine for some time, doing guard duty.

And two companies, each comprising 40 men, were stationed at Reading in September, for the purpose of guarding the military stores—the names of the commanding officers not having been ascertained.

During the year 1778

In January, General Washington recommended that Capt. Edward Scull (Reading) should recruit 150 men in Berks county for the Battalion of the State in the Continental Army, which was done.

A company, commanded by Lieut. Joseph Talbot (Caernarvon), with 54 men, was mustered into service on Jan. 5th, and detailed for guard duty at Reading.

In April, 200 men were ordered on guard duty at Reading, and 10 men on guard duty at Boone's Mill (supposed to have been in Exeter).

During the middle of this year, 16 men were enlisted at Reading to make up the company of Capt. Bartholomew Von Heer, for the purpose of performing provost duty. They were mounted and accoutered as Light Dragoons, to apprehend deserters, rioters and stragglers.

Col. Jacob Morgan reported in August that he had forwarded 180 men to Sunbury, and 123 men to Easton to render frontier service against the Indians.

Two battalions, the quota ordered from Berks county, were sent to Philadelphia in October, to serve under General Armstrong, in anticipation of an invasion by the British, the number of men being estimated at 500.

During the year 1779

No evidence of the enlistment of men from Berks county during this year has been discovered, nor any orders from the Executive Council to the lieutenant of the county for men.

During the year 1780

In May, one class of men, numbering 60 men, was taken from the battalion of Col. Michael Lindenmuth (Bern) for frontier service.

In June, a company of 52 men was raised as volunteers in Berks county and sent to Philadelphia under the command of Major Edward Scull.

In August, 120 men were sent to Brunswick township from the county to render frontier service.

In August, the 6th Battalion of County Militia, under the command of Col. Joseph Hiester, joined the army of Gen. Joseph Reed in New Jersey, near Camden, in pursuance of an order to supply 600 men, who were to cooperate with the main army near Philadelphia. It was in service for thirty days from Aug. 10th. The names of 437 men have been ascertained of this quota. There were six companies, commanded by the following captains:

Charles Gobin (Reading)
Ferdinand Ritter (Albany)
Conrad Sherman (Tulpehocken)
John Ludwig (Heidelberg)
Jacob Baldy (Maxatawny)
Henry Strouch (Ruscombmanor)

In September, two companies, numbering 120 men, from the battalion of Col. Samuel Ely, were sent from the county to perform frontier service against the Indians.

During the year 1781

In May, one class of the battalion of Col. Michael Lindenmuth, numbering 64 men, was forwarded from county to render frontier service.

In June, two classes of the 6th Battalion of Militia, commanded by Col. Joseph Hiester, numbering 128 men, were placed under the command of Maj. Bayley, to guard the encampment of German prisoners at Reading.

In August, a detachment of Lieut. Daniel Stroud's company, numbering 40 men, was ordered on guard duty, and it served during August and September.

A detachment of Capt. Charles Crouse's company, numbering 36 men, was on duty at Reading guarding prisoners from Aug. 16th to Oct. 16th.

In September, there were 153 men recruited at Reading and forwarded.

Three classes of Col. Samuel Ely's Battalion, numbering 300 men, were in service at Newtown from Oct. 1st to Oct. 18th. Two of the companies are believed to have been commanded by

John Robinson (Caernarvon), 56 men
Jacob Ladich (Brunswick)

The other companies have not been discovered.

Three other companies, about the same number of men, were also organized in the county, but on account of the want of arms the lieutenant of the county (then Col. Valentine Eckert), could not then forward them.

In October, a company of riflemen, numbering 83 men, was organized in the western end of the county, and in service under the command of Capt. Jacob Livingood (Heidelberg) until Jan. 1, 1782. The place of service has not been ascertained, but the men were paid on Jan. 16, 1782.

Militia from Greenwich and Maxatawny townships, numbering 120 men, were on a tour of duty.

Detachments from the 2d and 6th Battalions of Militia, numbering 169 men, were on duty at Reading guarding prisoners.

During the year 1782

In February, the company of Capt. John Robinson, numbering 60 men, was in service at Northumberland.

In February, the first class of militia, numbering 40 men, was in service at Reading guarding prisoners.

In August, there were two detachments of militia, one numbering 27 men, and the other 50 men, who rendered frontier service in the county.

In September, 125 men were sent from the county to render frontier service in Northumberland county.

In September, a detachment of Capt. Peter Nagel's company, numbering 40 men, was detailed to guard prisoners who were sent from Reading to Philadelphia.

RECAPITULATION

For the year 1775	95
For the year 1776	2,858
For the year 1777	2,404
For the year 1778	1,233
For the year 1779	
For the year 1780	952
For the year 1781	1,093
For the year 1782	342
	8,977

Miscellaneous enlistments ascertained not included in above statement	56
Total estimated	9,033

The number of men for the years 1776 and 1777 appears incredible, but the reader will take into consideration that the men for each year were not all in service at one time. Taking the reports of men in service that have been given in detail, and understanding that it was not possible to discover all the men that were enlisted, it can be said that the estimated total, as arranged, is not above, but rather below, the real number supplied by the county during the Revolution.

The system of supplying men was simple, and it was carried on in such a manner as to render assistance to the government with as little injury as possible to the several districts from which the men were called. The number demanded at one time was not extraordinary, compared with the total number subject to military duty, and the term of service was limited to such a period that the business interests of the people should not suffer serious losses. In this way it was possible to have at least several hundred men from a county in service all the time.

COLONELS ASCERTAINED—17

Mark Bird
Daniel Brodhead
Valentine Eckert
Samuel Ely
Balser Geehr
Henry Haller
Joseph Hiester
Daniel Hunter
Michael Lindenmuth
Nicholas Lotz
Jacob Morgan
Jacob Morgan, Jr.
George Nagel
John Patton
Henry Spyker
Daniel Udree
Jacob Weaver

CAPTAINS ASCERTAINED—85

Jacob Baldy
George Battorf
George Beaver
Jacob Bower
Michael Bretz
Henry Christ
Charles Crouse
Stephen Crumrine
Peter Decker
Daniel Deturck
Samuel Dewees
John Diehl
Jacob Dreibelbis
Conrad Eckert
Henry Egner
Sebastian Emrich
John Essington
Philip Filbert
——— Fisher
George Focht
Conrad Geist
Charles Gobin
Jacob Graul
John Graul
Thomas Herbert
Joseph Hiester
Jacob Hill
Jonathan Jones
George Kemp
Henry Knause
Philip Kreamer
Philip Krick
Jacob Ladich
Sebastian Lentz
John Lesher
Jacob Livingood
John Ludwig
Jacob Maurer
George May
John McMurray
John Mears
George Miller
Sebastian Miller
Conrad Minich
David Morgan
Jacob Moser
——— Moyer
George Nagel
Peter Nagel
John Old
Dirck Pennybacker
Daniel Reiff
John Reitmyer
Jacob Richstein
George Riehm
Ferdinand Ritter
John Robinson
Jacob Roth (Rhoads)
Jacob Rothermel
Nicholas Scheffer
Edward Scull
Peter Scull
William Scull
Jacob Shadel
Henry Shepler
Conrad Sherman
Casper Smeck
Peter Smith
John Soder
——— Spatts
John Spohn
Leonard Stone
Henry Strauch
Joseph Talbot
Francis Umbenhauer
Bartholomew Von Heer
Peter Wanner
John Wagner
Benjamin Weiser
Conrad Weiser
Henry Weaver
Jacob Whetstone
Matthias Wick
George Will
Daniel Womelsdorf

ARMY SUPPLIES FROM COUNTY.—During the Revolution, many army supplies were either manufactured or produced in the county of Berks, more especially in the years 1775, 1776 and 1777; and these were collected from the several districts and deposited at Reading, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of Forage to fill the proportional allotments of the districts with reasonable dispatch. They consisted of grain, flour, hay, powder, clothing, accoutrements, horses and wagons.

The superior geographical situation of Reading led Congress to select the place as a general depot for storing supplies of all kinds. It was far enough from Philadelphia that General Howe could not entertain any thoughts of capturing the stores with safety to his army, and yet it was near enough to enable the storekeeper to fill orders made upon him promptly.

STORE HOUSE AT READING.—In a letter of Col. Jacob Morgan to the Executive Council, dated Sept. 18, 1777, he stated as follows:

> There is at present a great quantity of powder and other stores belonging to the State in this town [Reading] and there are two companies now out of said classes mounting guard over said stores. The people of the town are vastly uneasy at having so much powder here, and, unless it be very well guarded, that uneasiness will increase to a great degree, as fire happening to the house where the powder is lodged would tear the town to pieces and destroy the whole body of inhabitants. Many persons of the town, above 53 years of age, would make part of a guard if taken into pay, which would render it easy to send so many more of the militia as would otherwise be requisite for such guard. The Continental Press and Medicinal store also require some guard.

By a letter of the same day from Christ and Shoemaker [Justices] to the Council it would appear that they had called two companies of militia to guard the said stores—"not forgetting the Continental Treasurer." The stores included a "vast number of ammunition in the town, or near it."

LOTZ RECEIPT BOOK.—In 1893, the compiler saw the receipt book of Col. Nicholas Lotz in which receipts were taken for moneys paid from Aug. 12, 1780, to Dec. 5, 1781. The total amount was $202,-033. Some of the items were reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence, but the most of them were in dollars. A great part of the amount was paid to him in currency, which was never redeemed, whereby he and others suffered great losses.

IRON INDUSTRIES.—Thirteen prominent iron industries were carried on successfully in the county during the Revolution. They were situated in the

four sections of the county, along strong streams of water, as follows:

FURNACES

Oley, in Oley, on Manatawny creek.
Mt. Pleasant, in Colebrookdale, on West Branch of Perkiomen.
Hereford, in Hereford, on West Branch of Perkiomen.
Hopewell, in Union, on French creek.
Berkshire, in Heidelberg on tributary of Tulpehocken creek.

FORGES

Pine, Spring and *Oley,* in Douglass, District, and Oley, on Manatawny creek.
Mt. Pleasant, in Colebrookdale, on West Branch.
Bird's, in Robeson, on Hay creek.
Gibra'tar, in Robeson, on Allegheny creek.
Moselem, in Richmond, on Ontelaunee creek.
Charming, in Tulpehocken, on Tulpehocken creek.

Ironmasters.—The ironmasters, the proprietors of the foregoing industries, were Mark Bird, John Patton, John Lesher, David Potts, John Old, Thomas Mayberry, Daniel Udree, George Ege and Christian Lower. The assessed value of the property of these men in the different sections of the county amounted to a very large sum in the aggregate, showing that they were in a situation to contribute a strong influence toward the successful prosecution of the war. They supplied the Continental Government with cannon-balls, cast-iron and wrought-iron in various shapes, and they cooperated heartily in the great social movement for representative government. Their assistance was of the greatest consequence and cannot be overestimated. We can take great pride in the fact that the county then possessed such enterprising, public-spirited and patriotic men.

Other Industries.—There were other industries which are equally worthy of mention, such as numerous grist-mills, saw-mills, gun factories, wheelwright shops and blacksmith shops. These were also situated along the strong streams in different sections of the county and they rendered great assistance to Congress and the Council. Nicholas Lotz, Sebastian Levan, and Daniel Brodhead were three extensive millers, and Valentine Eckert and Christian Lower were two influential blacksmiths, who identified themselves prominently with public affairs at that time. Knapsacks and gun-barrels were made in different parts of the county. And numerous energetic, hopeful and persistent farmers constituted the very foundation of the public welfare.

CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY

During the progress of the Revolution, the government was compelled to resort to the emission of "bills of credit" with which to purchase army supplies, etc., and to satisfy the demands of carrying on the war. Gold and silver were not then known to exist in the country in any quantity equal to the demands of the war, nor could they be procured. Direct taxation, though practicable, was deemed impolitic. The only plausible expedient in the power of Congress was the emission of these bills. Congress therefore resolved in June, 1775, to emit such bills to the amount of two millions of dollars; in July, ordered a million more; and in November, three millions more; and for their redemption, pledged the Confederated Colonies. Subsequently, other emissions were made; and such was the animation of the times that these several emissions, amounting to twenty millions, circulated for some time without any depreciation, and commanded the resources of the country for public service equally with gold or silver. But there was a point both in time and quantity beyond which this process ceased to operate; that time was about eighteen months from the date of first emission and that quantity twenty millions. The rulers thought it still premature to urge taxation, and they, therefore, resorted to the expedient of further emissions. The ease with which the means of procuring supplies were furnished by simply striking off bills of credit, and the readiness with which the people received them, prompted Congress to multiply them beyond the limits of prudence, and a depreciation of their value was the unavoidable consequence.

At first, this depreciation was scarcely perceptible, but it increased daily, till finally the currency became worthless. It began at different periods in different States; but in general about the middle of the year 1777, and then increased progressively for several years. In the latter part of 1777 it was two dollars in currency for one in specie; in 1778, five for one; in 1779, twenty-seven for one; in 1780, fifty for one. After 1780, the circulation was limited to certain localities; but where the currency passed, it depreciated to one hundred and fifty dollars for one. In Pennsylvania, the Executive Council resolved, as late as Feb. 1, 1781, that Continental money should be received for public dues at the exchange of seventy-five dollars in currency for one in specie. But an Act provided that after June 1st following, only specie or equivalent bills of credit should be received for taxes or other public dues; and this rendered the currency worthless in the State. This extraordinary depreciation brought great loss to many of the people who had aided the government in the grand struggle for freedom. In this respect, the soldiers suffered most. The people of Reading, and especially of the county, met with considerable losses thereby. Some of them had large quantities which were transmitted for some time until lost or destroyed. It was not redeemed.

INCUMBENTS OF POSITIONS

The following men from Berks county occupied the positions named, for the time stated, during the Revolution:

NATIONAL

Delegate in Continental Congress

Edward Biddle, 1774-75; 1775-76; 1778-79.

Secretary of Board of War

Edward Scull, May 16, 1778.

Surgeons

Dr. Jonathan Potts — Dr. Bodo Otto

Surveying Department

William Scull, January, 1778, to September, 1779.

Deputy Quartermaster-General

Jacob Morgan, Jr., April, 1778, to 1783.

STATE

Delegates to Provincial Conference, June 18, 1776

Jacob Morgan	Daniel Hunter
Henry Haller	Valentine Eckert
Mark Bird	Nicholas Lotz
Bodo Otto	Joseph Hiester
Benjamin Spyker	Charles Shoemaker

Delegates to Constitutional Convention, July 15, 1776

Jacob Morgan	Daniel Hunter
Gabriel Hiester	Valentine Eckert
John Lesher	Charles Shoemaker
Benjamin Spyker	Thomas Jones, Jr.

Members of Assembly

Edward Biddle...1774, '75, '78	Valentine Eckert.....1779
Henry Christ.....1774, '75	Christian Lower.....1779, '82, '83
Henry Haller.....1776	George Ege.....1779, '80, '82
John Lesher.....1776	Jonathan Jones.....1779
James Read.....1777	John Patton.....1780 '82
Benjamin Spyker.....1777	Thomas Mifflin.....1780
Sebastian Levan.....1777, '78, '79	Joseph Hiester.....1780, '81
Daniel Hunter.....1777, '78, '81	Benjamin Weiser.....1781
Balser Geehr.....1777, '80, '81	John Bishop.....1781
Jonathan Potts.....1778	Daniel Clymer....1782, '83
Mark Bird.....1778, '80	Abraham Lincoln..1782, 83
Gabriel Hiester.....1778, '79, '81	Nicholas Lotz.....1782, '83
	John Ludwig.....1782
	John Rice.....1783

Edward Biddle was Speaker of the Assembly for the year 1774-75.

The representation of the county was as follows: Two for the years 1774 and 1775, and six for the remaining years.

The foregoing Representatives were elected the several years named for the term of one year.

Executive Councillors

Richard Tea (ironmaster of Hereford township) was a councillor for a time. He was elected in 1776, and served until April, 1777, when he resigned.

Jacob Morgan, Jr., was qualified on Sept. 3, 1777. He resigned April 4, 1778, upon accepting the appointment of D. Q. M. General. On May 25, 1778, an order was drawn to him for £301, 5s., for attending Council 180 days, including mileage.

James Read succeeded him, and was qualified on June 30, 1778. On Dec. 1, 1778, he received one vote for President of the Executive Council. He resigned June 4, 1781, and on the 5th, was elected Register of the Court of Admiralty of Pennsylvania.

Sebastian Levan, of Maxatawny, was also a councillor, and officiated from Oct. 31, 1781, to Oct. 15, 1784.

Wagon Masters General

Henry Haller, June, 1779, to Aug. 14, 1780.
Jacob Morgan, Jr., Aug. 14, 1780, to 1783.

Superintendent of Commissioners of Purchases

Jacob Morgan, Jr., Aug. 14, 1780, to 1783.

Register of Court of Admiralty

James Read, June 5, 1781.

Prothonotary of Supreme Court

Edward Burd, Esq., appointed Aug. 12, 1778; he continued until Jan. 26, 1786, when he was re-appointed.

COUNTY

Committee on Correspondence, July 2, 1774

Edward Biddle	Christopher Schultz
James Read	Thomas Dundas
Daniel Brodhead	Jonathan Potts
Henry Christ	

Committee on Observation, Dec. 5, 1774

Edward Biddle	John Jones
Christopher Schultz	John Old
Jonathan Potts	Sebastian Levan
William Reeser	George Nagel
Balser Geehr	Christopher Witman
Michael Bright	Jacob Shoemaker
John Patton	James Lewis
Mark Bird	

Colonels of Associated Battalions, 1775

Edward Biddle	Balser Geehr
Mark Bird	Christian Lower
Daniel Brodhead	

Standing Committee, 1775

Edward Biddle	Collinson Read, Sec.
Mark Bird	Valentine Eckert
Jonathan Potts	Nicholas Lotz, Chairman
Daniel Brodhead	Sebastian Levan
Balser Geehr	Richard Tea

Lieutenants of County

Jacob Morgan, June 9, 1777, to 1780; Valentine Eckert, Jan. 8, 1781, to 1783.

Sub-Lieutenants

Henry Shoemaker	Daniel Udree
Christian Lower, Jr.	Jacob Sweyer
Valentine Eckert	John Mears

Paymasters of County Militia

Daniel Hunter, 1776, to Aug. 25, 1777; Henry Spyker, Aug. 26, 1777, to 1783.

Superintendent of Purchases

John Patton, 1778.

Commissioners of Forage

Valentine Eckert.....1778 — Nicholas Lotz..1780 to 1783
John Lesher.....1778

In October, 1779, Col. Michael Lindenmuth was appointed Commissioner to purchase flour for the French fleet.

Collectors of Excise

John Biddle.....1774	John Witman.....1780-81
Daniel Levan.....1779-80	Conrad Foos.....1782-83

Wagon-Master

Henry Haller, 1778 to 1783

Quartermaster

Jacob Morgan, Jr., 1778

Storekeeper at Reading

Joseph Cowperthwaite, 1778

Local Committees

Owing to the aid given by divers inhabitants to the enemy, the Council in September, 1777, appointed committees to dispose of the property of such offenders and make return of their proceedings under oath. The following committee was appointed for Berks county:

Thomas Parry	Daniel Udree
David Morgan	Henry Spyker
Peter Nagel	Joseph Hiester
Henry Haller	

This committee appointed two persons in each district to make provision for distressed families whose husbands and fathers were in service. The appointees for Reading were Henry Hahn and Peter Feather.

On Nov. 8th, the Council also appointed committees to collect arms, clothing, etc., from the inhabitants who did not take the oath of allegiance, or who aided the enemy, and to deliver them to the clothier-general. The committee in Berks county was:

Henry Christ	Nathan Lewis
Henry Haller	John Lower
Thomas Parry	Godfrey Riehm
Daniel Udree	Jacob Seltzer
Philip Miller	Nicholas Scheffer

Committee on Attainder and Vesting Forfeited Estates, 1778

Thomas Parry	David Morgan
Henry Haller	

Auditing Committee

Francis Richardson, Reynold Keene, Collinson Read, James Biddle and Henry Haller were appointed Jan. 23, 1777, commissioners for the county, to audit and settle the accounts for arms and accoutrements purchased, the property of persons lost in actual service, and of those who were killed, died in service, or were made prisoners.

Judges

Peter Spycker.....1775-83	Jonathan Potts.....1776-77
George Douglass...1775-83	Daniel Levan.....1777
Balser Geehr.....1775-83	Sebastian Zimmerman ....
John Patton.....1775-77	1778-83
Jacob Morgan.....1775-77	William Reeser.....1778-83
Mark Bird.....1775-76	

Peter Spycker was appointed president judge of all the courts on Nov. 18, 1780.

Justices of the Peace

1777—Henry Christ, Reading; Jacob Shoemaker, Windsor; James Read, Reading; Daniel Hiester, Heidelberg; Peter Spycker, Tulpehocken; Jacob Weaver, John Old, Amity; John Ludwig, Exeter; Benj. Shott; Christopher Schultz, Hereford; Samuel Ely, Richmond; Jacob Wagoner, Bern; Daniel Rothermel, Maiden-creek; Charles Shoemaker, Windsor; Egedius Meyer, Jacob Morgan, Caernarvon; Thomas Parry, Union.

1778—Benjamin Weiser, Heidelberg; Michael Lindenmuth, Bern; Gabriel Hiester, Bern.

1780—John Guldin, Oley.

County Commissioners

Samuel Hoch.....1775-76	Thomas Jones.....1780-82
Michael Bright.....1775-77	Thomas Parry.....1781-83
Abraham Lincoln...1775-78	Daniel Messersmith .....
Christian Lower....1777-79	1782-83
John Kerlin.....1778-80	Michael Furrer.....1783
Adam Witman.....1779-81	

Sheriffs

George Nagel.....1775	Henry Hoffa.....1780-81
Henry Vanderslice..1776-77	Philip Kraemer.....1782-83
Daniel Levan.....1778-79	

Treasurers

Christopher Witman1775-79	Daniel Levan.....1780-83

Assessors

The assessors appointed by the county commissioners for the years named were:

1776—Vernor Stamm, Michael Furrer, Paul Geiger, John Spohn, John Kerlin, John Egner.

1777—John Hartman, Michael Furrer, John Robinson, John Egner, George Kelchner, Joseph Sands.

INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781, was virtually the end of the war between Great Britain and America. The news of the surrender reached London on the 25th of November, following. Several months afterward, the warfare in the American Colonies was discussed and its continuance discouraged in the House of Commons. These discussions were continued with earnestness till they culminated in a preliminary treaty of peace on Nov. 30, 1782. In the first article of this treaty, "the independence of the thirteen United States of America" was recognized. The treaty was not made final then, owing to the three allied powers—Great Britain, France and Spain—having been pledged to one another not to conclude a treaty except by common consent. The final treaty was concluded at Paris on Sept. 3, 1783, and thereby the United States was acknowledged to be "free, sovereign and independent."

During these two years of negotiation and delay, there were no general military operations. But great anxiety was felt over the prospects for a permanent peace. Through the inactivity of the army, the officers and soldiers became restless; also discontented, because they were not rewarded for their patriotic services. An attempt was made by anonymous and seditious publications to inflame their minds and to induce them to unite in redressing their grievances whilst they had arms in their hands. But Washington succeeded in quieting them. His wisdom and eloquence elicited from the officers the unanimous adoption of a resolution by which they declared "that no circumstances of distress or danger should induce a conduct that might tend to sully the reputation and glory they had acquired; that the army continued to have unshaken confidence in the justice of Congress and their country; and that they viewed with abhorrence and

rejected with disdain the infamous proposition in the late anonymous address to the officers of the army."

RETURN OF SOLDIERS.—In order to avoid the inconveniences of dismissing a great number of soldiers in a body, furloughs were freely granted. In this way, a great part of the unpaid army was disbanded and dispersed over the States without tumult or disorder. As they had been easily and speedily formed out of farmers, mechanics and laborers in 1775, so with equal facility did they throw off their military character and resume their former occupations. They had taken up arms earnestly for political freedom, but when these were no longer necessary, they laid them down peaceably to become again good citizens, as they had been for eight years patriotic soldiers.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION, 1794.

CAUSE.—As early as 1756, the province of Pennsylvania had looked to excise on ardent spirits for the means of sustaining its bills of credit. The original law was limited to a period of ten years; but it was extended from time to time as necessities pressed upon the treasury. During the Revolution, the law was generally evaded in the western part of the State by considering all spirits as *for domestic use,* such having been excepted from excise. But, when the debts of the Revolution began to press upon the States, the government officials became more vigilant in the enforcement of the law and Congress, after a long debate, passed an Act in March, 1791, increasing the duty on imported spirits and levying a tax of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits, which went into operation in July following. The Legislature had instructed their representatives in Congress to vote against the law.

Opposition arose at once in the western counties of the State, and resolutions were adopted at public meetings demanding an unconditional appeal. Liberty-poles were erected, and people even assembled in arms to resist officers in the enforcement of the law. Various public excitements continued until 1794, when an insurrection ensued. Governor Mifflin declined to call out the militia to suppress the insurrection, and, as a consequence, the spirit extended into contiguous States.

President Washington called on Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for fifteen thousand men, and sent commissioners to the scene of the disturbance in Washington county, with power to arrange for peaceful submission any time before Sept. 14, 1794. But the commissioners returned to Philadelphia ten days after that date without a settlement. The troops were promptly put in motion, the governors of the several States named commanding their respective quotas. Governor Lee, of Virginia, had chief command of the army. On the appearance of the troops in November, the insurrection subsided. There was no opposition and no bloodshed. Among the Pennsylvania troops, there was a company from Reading, under the command of Capt. Daniel De B. Keim. This company was formed from certain survivors of the Continental army, which had been commanded by Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lotz, and was called the "Reading Union Volunteers." It was afterward known as the "Reading Artillerists." This insurrection cost the government $1,100,000.

TROOPS FROM COUNTY.—The proportion of troops which was to be supplied by Berks county toward the quota of Pennsylvania militia under the requisition of the President of the United States, was 434 officers and privates, and 26 cavalry. The 434 men were placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Francis Murray, in the 2d Brigade. The Adjutant-General of the State issued an order on Sept. 11, 1794, requiring the quota for the counties of Bucks, Northampton and Berks to assemble at Reading, receive arms, equipments and camp equipage, and march thence by way of Harrisburg to Carlisle.

The Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania, Clement Biddle, arrived at Reading on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, 1794. In a letter by him to Governor Mifflin dated the day following, he remarked about the Berks county troops: "Colonel Cowperthwaite had collected four hundred men in the encampment at Peters's farm, who were fully furnished with everything they required. The drafts from the county continued to come in and he proposed marching tomorrow." And he reported that Captain Forrest's troops had moved from Reading on Saturday (27th); that he expected the Bucks County Militia here on 30th; and that the Militia of Berks County would assemble on Oct. 1st; also that the rear of the Jersey troops would march from here on the 30th under General White.

WASHINGTON AT READING.—In another letter to Governor Mifflin, dated at Reading, Oct. 2, 1794, he stated that—"The President was here last night, and went on this morning to Carlisle." He also reported then that "the cavalry of this county [Berks] are by this time at Carlisle. Captain Spayd has a fine company of infantry ready to march, and I shall hasten the drafts from the county off to-morrow." The cavalry mentioned was Moore's.

HOUSE-TAX AND LIBERTY-POLES, 1799

CAUSE.—During the early part of Adams's administration, Congress passed an Act requiring a direct tax to be levied upon houses. This tax was called the "house-tax," also "window-tax." The Federal government, in collecting it in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, caused considerable excitement and opposition, which eventually broke out in an insurrection in 1799. The leader was John Fries, of Bucks county, who was tried and convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged, but President Adams, against the advice of his cabinet pardoned him, and also issued a general am-

nesty for all the offenders. The excitement extended into the northeastern border of Berks county.

Excitement at Reading.—The insurrection was indirectly the cause of a considerable commotion at Reading. Certain troops were called out to suppress the insurrection; and among them was Captain Montgomery's company of Light Dragoons from Lancaster. Their way to the scene of excitement was through Reading. Upon arriving here they cut down certain "Liberty-poles," insulted the people, etc.; and these unwarranted performances induced the *Adler* to publish a letter, criticising their conduct. This appeared whilst the company was on the way to Northampton county. But upon their return they heard of it, and this naturally developed in them as soldiers a spirit of revenge. So they went to Jacob Schneider, the senior proprietor of the *Adler*, and demanded from him the name of the person who had written the letter condemning and ridiculing them. But he refused to comply and his refusal led the soldiers to spend their anger on him by taking him forcibly to the market-house and giving him a certain number of lashes.

Mr. Schneider made complaint before a justice of the peace and caused the criminals to be arrested, but Captain Montgomery denied the authority to make the arrest, and the matter was referred to General Macpherson, who said he would look into it. By the time Montgomery's troops returned to Reading on their way home, Strohecker had erected a liberty-pole in the place of the one erected by his children. Hearing this, the soldiers went to Strohecker's place and attempted to compel a common laborer to cut down the "offensive wood," notwithstanding he protested against doing so. They succeeded in divesting the pole, and with it as a trophy they rode through the streets of Reading to their quarters. In a few days they left, but on the 24th of April an army, under Gen. Macpherson, arrived at Reading. They apprehended some of the insurrectionists, who were afterward tried; some of them were found guilty, some fined and imprisoned, and others condemned to be capitally punished; but none atoned with their lives—they were pardoned through executive clemency.

Keim's Company Complimented.—Upon the breaking-up of the headquarters at Reading, on April 22, 1799, General Macpherson addressed the following interesting letter to Capt. Daniel Keim:

> While I congratulate you and the company you command on their return home, I take an additional pleasure in expressing my complete satisfaction with every part of their steady and soldier-like conduct during a very fatiguing though short expedition. It is much to be regretted that in a country blessed as this is, by an excellent constitution faithfully administered, there should be found any portion of its inhabitants so ignorant, or so wicked, as to oppose laws peculiarly adapted to the ease of the mass of the people, since the burden falls immediately upon the opulent. But it is a great consolation to see gentlemen, such as compose your company, come forward and brave fatigue and danger in support of the honor and happiness of their country. Accept, sir, my sincere thanks for this instance of your patriotism and be pleased to convey to every individual my particular acknowledgments, best wishes and affectionate farewell.

EMBARGO OF 1807

Congress passed an Act on Dec. 22, 1807, laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States in pursuance of a recommendation of President Jefferson. It prohibited the departure of all American vessels and all foreign vessels, except those in ballast. No merchandise whatever was to be exported. The Act was not simply to save American ships from danger, as Jefferson suggested in his message, but it was a measure of aggression against England. It was unpopular in proportion as men were or were not engaged in commerce. The maritime States thought that the agricultural States took a special satisfaction in a *quasi* war, of which all the burden fell at first upon commerce; but the burden at length became universal. The men whose tobacco, corn and cotton could not be sent to market soon learned that they also, as well as the carriers of those products, were paying a heavy tax by this interdiction of commerce. Under the pressure of public opinion, this Act was repealed on March 1, 1809, and another Act was then substituted which interdicted the commercial intercourse between the United States, Great Britain and France, and forbade imports from Europe. From this policy of non-intercourse and from other difficulties, which in a state of war hindered importations from Europe, there was born unexpectedly that gigantic system under which the United States has become a great manufacturing nation.

During this interdiction, the people of Berks county began to feel the evil effects of this policy of non-intercourse. A number of millers and other citizens met at Reading on April 11, 1812, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the late measures of Congress, the perilous situation of our common country, and of consulting and devising such means or measures as may tend to relieve us from the distress which impends over us"; and passed resolutions disapproving of the action of Congress.

ENGLISH WAR, 1812-15

Cause.—The Revolution was carried to a successful termination, and Independence, which the Colonies had declared in 1776, was thereby established. But though peace was declared to exist between the two nations, the British government conducted itself persistently in an offensive manner toward the people of the United States, their commerce, etc., and to their great injury for thirty years. The United States government passed naturalization laws whereby foreigners could be naturalized and become citizens, but the British government contended that a British subject could not be naturalized, and claimed the right of stopping United States vessels, searching for seamen of English birth, and impressing them into their service.

In exercising this right, they stationed ships at harbors of the United States and searched every departing and arriving vessel. They were so vigilant that within a period of eight years they captured nine hundred vessels and impressed over six thousand seamen into their navy. All this humiliation was borne with patience, but finally the complaints became too loud, and the injuries too grievous to be endured any longer, and President Madison made them the subject of a message to Congress on June 1, 1812, which ended in a declaration of war on June 19, 1812.

Anticipating this Declaration of War, Governor Snyder issued an Order on May 12th, requiring the quota of troops from Pennsylvania, fourteen thousand, to be promptly raised and formed into two divisions. The first division included the troops from Berks county and was placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. Isaac Worrell. A noble response was made to this call; for the troops tendered exceeded three times the quota requested.

The naval battle on Lake Erie was fought on Sept. 10, 1813, with brilliant success. Commodore Perry then sent his famous despatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they our ours." The news reached Reading on the 27th of September following, and a grand illumination of the town took place in the evening from 7 till 10 o'clock, to signalize the glorious event.

Families from Philadelphia.—During this period a number of English families, resident at Philadelphia, left the city for the interior parts of the country owing to a law which required them to move away from the sea-coast and ports at least fifty miles. Some of these families went to Reading, and took quarters at the "Tyson Inn," at the head of Franklin street (where the Park public school is situated). Whilst here (in August, 1814) the city of Washington was captured by the English, who wantonly destroyed the government buildings, excepting the patent office. This news caused these families to rejoice; and, to express their joy, they carried on dancing with the assistance of music; but they misconceived the temper of the German people of this inland borough, and soon found that their conduct wounded their national pride. In the midst of their demonstrations, they were suddenly attacked by a party of citizens, and the attack was made so earnestly as to require the building to be closed and the performance to be stopped.

This destruction of the Capitol and public buildings at Washington, and the threatened attack on Baltimore by the enemy shortly afterward, brought the war near to Pennsylvania. The march of the enemy toward the interior by way of the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay naturally stimulated the military spirit of the State and a great number of men rallied in her defense. When the news reached Reading this spirit became thoroughly aroused in the entire county.

Companies from County.—There were eleven companies enlisted in this war from Berks county, classified with the 2d Brigade, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Udree, of Oley, in two regiments: the 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Shappell, of Windsor, and the 2d, by Lieut.-Col. John Lotz, of Reading.

Eight of the companies in the 1st Regiment were commanded by the following captains:

John May	George Ritter
John Mauger	Henry Willotz
Jacob Marshall	Jonathan Jones
George Marx	George Zieber

And three of the companies in the 2d, by the following captains:

Thomas Moore	Gabriel Old
John Christman	

These eleven companies were stationed at York, Pennsylvania, from September, 1814, to March, 1815.

There was a twelfth company from the county, the Reading Washington Guards, commanded by Capt. Daniel De B. Keim. It rendered service at Wilmington, Delaware, in the latter part of September, 1814; and afterward it was attached to the "Advance Light Brigade" as the 11th Company in the 1st Regiment of the Penna. Volunteer Infantry, commanded by General Cadwalader, with which it continued until the close of the war.

Peace Declared.—Peace was concluded at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814, but it was not till Feb. 22, 1815, that the event became known at Reading. During that day, the citizens of the borough signalized it by shooting off cannon, and at night by a grand illumination in which sixteen hundred pounds of candles were consumed.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846 to 1848

Cause.—The Mexican war arose out of the question relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The constitution of Mexico prohibited slavery in Texas, and this provision was a sufficient reason why the Southern States should wish to control it. President Adams and also President Jackson had made fruitless efforts to buy the province; and subsequently for some years the scheme of annexation was considered. One of the last acts of Jackson's official life was the appointment of an official agent to Texas, thereby acknowledging the independence of the province. This was looked upon as the first step toward obtaining possession of territory large enough for five new slave States. Henceforward, the project was urged with persistence, but little success till about 1842, when President Tyler gave it his encouragement. It was argued that if slavery were abolished in Texas, the ruin of the Southern States was inevitable, but if the province were annexed to the Union, the future of the slave States would be brilliant.

In 1844, Calhoun became Secretary of State, and he "believed in annexation at any cost," and Presi-

dent Tyler justified Calhoun's invitation to Texas to join the United States because he thought Great Britain was engaged in a diplomatic intrigue to abolish slavery in Texas. Calhoun then made a treaty with Texas in reference to annexation without the consent of Mexico, but offered Mexico $10,000,000 as an indemnity. At the close of Tyler's administration, a joint resolution was passed annexing Texas; and Tyler acting under this resolution, the annexation was carried. But as Tyler went out of office with the scheme carried through Congress, Polk came into office with the certainty of war with Mexico. In the beginning of May, 1846, the regular troops under General Taylor were intercepted along the Rio Grande by the Mexican troops under General Arista, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma ensued. Before the news of these events reached Washington, Congress had declared war on the 13th of May, and authorized the President to call for fifty thousand volunteers for one year. After carrying on war for nearly two years, the Mexicans were conquered, and a treaty of peace was signed in February, 1848, at the City of Mexico, whereby the United States acquired not only Texas, but also Arizona, New Mexico and California.

Reading Artillerists.—During the excitement, a great patriotic feeling was developed at Reading, and on May 20, 1846, a large town meeting was held, presided over by Chief Burgess William Betz; at which the national government was sustained. A second meeting was held on the next day, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, approving the course of President Polk. A prominent prevailing sentiment was—"Our country, our whole country, our country right or wrong." And during that week the volunteer companies of Reading, —Reading Artillerists, Washington Grays, and National Grays—tendered their services to the President. The first company, commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Leoser, was accepted.

A town-meeting was held in the Court-House on Dec. 19, 1846, for the purpose of devising means to aid the volunteers and a committee of prominent citizens was appointed to escort the company to Philadelphia. The meeting recommended to town council that one thousand dollars be appropriated toward the comfort of the soldiers and the relief of such of their families as needed assistance, and subsequently a loan for this amount was authorized. A similar appropriation was recommended by the grand jury of the county on the 5th of January, following, to be made by the county commissioners.

Departure for Mexico.—The company left Reading for Philadelphia on Dec. 26th, and arrived on the afternoon of the same day. After their examination, the United States Surgeon pronounced them the finest body of men he had yet passed into the service. On the day previous to their departure, the officers were the recipients of numerous testimonials of regard, the workmen of the railroad company's shops distinguishing themselves in this respect. The Captain and the Second and Third Lieutenants were in the company's employ. The officers were presented with swords. Sergeant McMichael was presented an elegant sword, revolver, sash, belt and accoutrements by his friends and shopmates engaged at Johnston's foundry. And numerous pistols and Bibles were also presented.

The Artillerists left Philadelphia by railroad on Monday morning, December 28th, and arrived at Harrisburg in the afternoon. They proceeded by railroad to Carlisle and Chambersburg, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock. After breakfast, they immediately proceeded afoot on their way to Pittsburgh. That day they walked to McConnellsburg, twenty-two miles, and Wednesday they walked to Bloody Run, twenty-six miles. The distance was arranged that Pittsburgh might be reached by Tuesday, Jan. 4th. Three large six-horse baggage teams accompanied them, having been supplied by Joel Ritter, who was sent by the citizens of Reading to pay their expenses to Pittsburgh. They arrived on Jan. 5th. On the same day, the company were mustered into the service of the United States, as Company A, in the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Col. William B. Roberts.

Battles Engaged in.—The company, with other companies, left Pittsburgh on the 8th of January, in the boat "Anthony Wayne," and proceeded by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, arriving there on the 15th. It served with distinction throughout the war and was particularly recognized for its bravery. It was engaged in the following battles: Vera Cruz, March 19th to 28th; Cerro Gordo, April 18th; Chapultepec, Sept. 12th; Belen Gate, Sept. 13th.

Return of Company.—The City of Mexico was taken on the 14th of September, the Mexicans having evacuated the capital during the previous night, owing to the capture of the San Cosmo Causeway and the Belen Road. The troops, including Company A, were stationed in this famous city till the 18th of December, when they were removed to San Angel, at which place they continued till peace was declared. They were ordered home in June, 1848, and then marched to Vera Cruz (consuming about a month in the march) where they took transportation for New Orleans. Thence they proceeded up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Pittsburgh, and were there mustered out of service on the 21st of July. They then took packets and traveled by canal to Harrisburg, and thence by railroad to Philadelphia and Reading. Some of the men went by stage directly to Reading. Upon their arrival, on the 29th of July, they were given a brilliant military reception. Numerous buildings and streets were handsomely decorated with flags and wreaths.

CIVIL WAR, 1861 to 1865

Cause.—The Civil war broke out in April, 1861. The direct cause was the agitation of the subject

which related to slavery. After 1850, the extension of slavery on the one hand, and its restriction on the other, became thoroughly national questions and their animated discussion resulted in a severe struggle for the supremacy. Till this time, the South had control of political affairs through leadership and legislation, but the Southern statesmen then saw that their political power was in reality passing away through the wonderful growth of the North in population and wealth, and in political representation in the national government. A similar growth could not be effected in the South; so its leaders desired to extend the rights of slavery. This was particularly apparent upon the admission of Kansas as a State.

The Republican party, the exponent of restricting slavery to territory then occupied, became an active political factor in the country in 1856; but its Presidential candidate was defeated. Threats of secession by the Southern States had been made about that time, and it was thought that if the Republican party had been successful, secession would have been attempted. For four years this question was prominent above all other questions. Buchanan preserved the peace during his administration, but he could not preserve the balance of power. Public opinion grew more favorable toward the Republican party, and in 1860 this party appeared before the people with renewed strength. During that time the Democratic party agitated the question of slavery to such an extent that two branches of the party were created, one, the Douglas branch, for submitting the question to the people of a new State upon its erection, and the other, the Breckenridge branch, for submitting it to the Supreme court for adjudication under the national Constitution; and in the Presidential campaign of 1860 their political power was divided. The party was still strong enough, as a whole, to elect a candidate; but it was not strong enough to bear a division, especially such a division as Douglas was able to create by the support which he had won through public discussion.

Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected. From the sentiments of his party, especially from the sentiments of its ultra-leaders, who were styled "Abolitionists," the Southern leaders felt constrained to take earnest steps toward secession, and these were taken between the day of the election in November and the day of Lincoln's inauguration in March, not only vigorously but successfully without the slightest hindrance on the part of the national government. Prominent cabinet officials, senators and representatives withdrew from their respective positions and caused their several States to pass ordinances of secession, declaring the contract between them and the national government broken.

When Lincoln took possession of the government, the *status* was not only discouraging but alarming. In his inaugural address he stated that apprehension seemed to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican administration, their property, peace and personal security were to be endangered, but that there never had been any reasonable cause for such apprehension; and he declared that he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed; he had no inclination to do so on the one hand, and on the other he had no lawful right, and those who had elected him did so with the full knowledge that he had made these declarations, which he had never recanted. Notwithstanding his plain and direct language to perform the duties of his office according to the Constitution and laws, without any mental reservations or any purposes to construe them by hypercritical rules; and his expressed sentiments for peace and inseparable union of the States, the Southern leaders persisted in secession and disunion.

CALL FOR TROOPS.—On the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the military forces of South Carolina, under the leadership of Gen. Robert Beauregard, began to fire upon Fort Sumter, which was under the command of Maj. Robert Anderson. The President, finding the laws of the country opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in seven Southern States (South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) "by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law," issued a proclamation on the 15th day of April, calling for seventy-five thousand militia of the several States of the Union, "to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed"; and he appealed "to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured." A requisition was made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments, two being wanted within three days, inasmuch as the city of Washington was entirely unprotected and a sudden dash upon it was strongly threatened.

The national government had not before done anything to cause the South to feel alarmed, and it was hoped that this simple manifestation of executive authority would restore peace, but the organization at the South was too thorough, and its purpose to establish a confederation by itself too premeditated. Men therefore rushed to arms; call after call for troops was made; thousands of lives were sacrificed; and millions of dollars were expended, in the two sections, for a right which each claimed, the one to establish a confederation and the other to maintain constituted authority; and this terrible contest continued four years before peace was restored.

PATRIOTISM OF COUNTY.—The feeling in the county for maintaining the Union and upholding the constitution was strong and continuous during the entire period from the beginning to the close

of the war; and this was exhibited by Democrats and Republicans alike. Breckenridge had received a majority over Lincoln, exceeding two thousand votes, but the sentiment for the Union was general in all the districts, especially at Reading. Companies were raised rapidly and mustered into service, altogether 104, almost entirely enlisted in and from the county, and they went to the rescue freely, moved by the highest patriotic impulse. Public meetings were numerous and earnest sympathy for the cause was manifested at all of them. The prominent men took the lead. Our judges, lawyers, merchants and business men generally, without respect to party affiliations, united to encourage and sustain the national administration. Their pronounced opinion in the matter created and preserved a proper spirit in the community. The county and city governments were constantly liberal in appropriations of money toward encouraging volunteer enlistments.

The county contained a large majority of people who were against the war, if we interpret their opinion from the exercise of their political suffrage at elections; but they were submissive and they caused no trouble, no riotous demonstration. They went to the war by the thousand; they endured conscription without opposition; and they permitted the assessment of burdensome taxation. They encouraged appropriations of money, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, expressly for the enlistment of men; and they invested large sums of money in the national securities. These, taken together, truly constitute significant evidence of devotion to their country and to the administration of its affairs by an opposite party, a party whose principles were not only different from theirs, but in fact objectionable, if not repulsive, to them. Their general co-operation under such circumstances is therefore commendable.

Capt. James McKnight offered his company of Ringgold Light Artillery, and it was the first military organization that responded to the call for troops by the President and moved to the defense of the country. This historical fact is worthy of especial mention, for in it our people take a just, patriotic pride; and it is a distinction in this great crisis of our country which no other community enjoys. Hon. William M. Hiester prepared a paper to establish the fact beyond question, and read it before the Historical Society of Berks County on June 14, 1870.

During this period, the excitement throughout the county was ever active, and several times when the State was invaded by the Rebels, and our own county was threatened with the horrors of war, it became alarming. This was particularly the case at Reading. Penn Square was daily, more or less, in commotion with the enlistment of men, the formation and exercise of companies and their departure to the seat of war or their return from it. The music of fife and drum and the marching of men (fathers, husbands, brothers and sons) thrilled the entire community time and again. These were, indeed, events that made a lasting impression upon that generation.

The encampments (one in the northern part of Reading in 1862, and another in the eastern part in 1863) attracted much attention. They afforded the people an opportunity of forming a proper conception of camp life and military discipline. If our peaceful inhabitants did not realize the actual terrors and horrors of warfare by the booming of cannon, the explosion of shells and the destruction of property; if they did not see blood and death in their highways and upon their fields as the evidence of bitter opposition and revenge; they saw officers and soldiers in uniforms and witnessed military exercises with the weapons of war, and they knew by their own personal observations that earnest preparations were made for encounters with the enemy.

How they looked at these military cities, with tents and streets under strict regulation! how they watched the men in drill, by platoons and companies and battalions! how they pointed out generals and colonels and captains as the men who had been in war and passed safely through the jaws of death! But when the wounded, the dying and the dead were brought home to them, then they felt that the curse of rebellion was in the land.

The "Union League," a Republican association at Reading, organized after the great "Union League" at Philadelphia, was very active in enlisting men for military service; and so were the various secret societies, especially the "Junior Sons of America."

In the midst of the great excitement incident to the general feeling for war and the necessary preparations to carry it on successfully, our local energy displayed itself to a remarkable degree in every department of business. Trade was active and profitable, and it stimulated various enterprises. Railroads were projected and substantial improvements were made in every section of the county, especially at Reading; and matters pertaining to education and religion were directed with earnestness and success. The prices of all kinds of material were high; but money was abundant and a spirit of increased liberality kept it moving about actively from hand to hand, from store to store, from bank to bank, and from place to place.

War Meetings.—After the election of Lincoln, a sentiment of fear for the preservation of the Union developed more and more rapidly with each passing day. This was more especially caused by the action of certain Southern States on the subject of secession. This fear obtained at Reading; and in order to express the opinion of this community on the subject of "preserving the integrity of the Union," a large meeting, including prominent men of both political parties, was held in the Court-House on Dec. 13, 1860. Appropriate

resolutions were adopted, favorable to the Union, but particularly recommending non-interference with the rights of property in slaves guaranteed by the Constitution to the Southern States.

On the 10th day of December (three days before) the Democratic City Club had met and reported a "Memorial to Congress on the State of the Union," prepared by a committee of thirty-three prominent Democrats, in which similar sentiments of non-interference and compromise had been expressed.

In July, 1862, when there was a threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, our people became much alarmed for the safety of their lives and property. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in the Court-House to devise means for protection. They included all the prominent and influential citizens of Reading. Their public expressions were thoroughly patriotic; and in pursuance of their earnest recommendation the county commissioners offered a bounty of fifty dollars to every officer and private mustered into the service from the county. In September following, the commissioners again offered the same bounty for every volunteer soldier; and the city councils appropriated ten thousand dollars additional for this purpose of encouraging volunteer enlistments. In June, 1863, similar meetings were held.

Appropriations.—The city of Reading appropriated altogether for war purposes, in bounties, relief, etc., $373,179 and the county of Berks, the sum of $452,389. The boroughs likewise appropriated moneys for these purposes and displayed the same patriotic spirit.

Ladies' Aid Society.—The women are also worthy of mention for their patriotism. They did not enlist in practical military service; but they gave the national administration a moral support which is truly praiseworthy. Just as the "Ringgold Light Artillery" were preparing to take the railroad train on the afternoon of April 16, 1861, to proceed to Harrisburg in answer to the President's call for troops, certain influential ladies of Reading assembled in the parlor of Mrs. Dr. Diller Luther, at No. 530 Penn street, and formed a society which they entitled "Ladies' Aid Society." Its object was to supply the soldiers with clothing and materials useful whilst in military service away from home. It was actively engaged during the entire period of the war, collecting and forwarding tons of materials. A "depot" was established at Reading, to which all the goods were carried and from which they were consigned. The country districts co-operated in this work and the women responded nobly by forwarding many materials to Reading.

This was the first society of the kind organized in the country; and as we take a just pride in having furnished the military company which was the first to respond to the call for troops and to report at Harrisburg for service, so do we take a similar pride in having organized this Ladies' Aid Society, which was the first to take active and successful steps toward providing for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers.

This society participated actively in the matters pertaining to the Sanitary Commission at Philadelphia; and it was represented by a number of ladies at the "Sanitary Fair," which was held in that city for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the wants of the soldiers.

Reading Hospital.—A "Military Hospital" was fitted up at Reading during the middle of June, 1862, in the main exhibition building of the Agricultural Society on the "Fair Ground," with cots sufficient to accommodate 130 patients, and successfully conducted till the spring of 1863. The "Ladies' Aid Society" of Reading took an active interest in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, and performed admirable service during the continuance of the hospital. The regularly commissioned surgeons in attendance were Dr. Martin Luther and Dr. John B. Brooke.

Draft and Quotas of Berks County.—During the progress of the war, requisitions for troops became so frequent that the government was compelled to resort to the conscription of men so as to prosecute the war with success. Though numerous volunteers enlisted from Berks county, and the citizens of this district responded nobly to the several calls for troops, here, as elsewhere, the draft had to be made. There were four drafts, one in each of the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. The provost marshals of this district were, in succession, Henry I. Kupp, Jacob C. Hoff and George W. Durell.

The first draft was conducted in October, 1862. The total enrollment of men in the county numbered 17,809; the volunteers, 3,186; and the quota, 2,719. The number of men who volunteered in lieu of draft was 345; and the substitutes who enlisted for three years numbered 146. The total number of men drafted in the county was 1,242. These men were encamped on the "Hiester Farm," adjoining the Evans' cemetery on the north, formed into companies, and placed under the command of Col. Charles Knoderer; and they were mustered into service as the 167th Regiment.

A second draft was made August 26-29, 1863. The quota of men from the county was 1,554—this number having been fifty per cent in excess, to provide against exemptions.

The third draft proposed in March, 1864, for Berks county, was postponed for a time. The quota in the call for two hundred thousand men was 767; the deficiency of the county under former drafts was 298; total number required, 1,065; and the credit of the county on April 15, 1864, for men supplied to the government, 1,036. This deficiency of 29 men was more than supplied by re-enlisted veterans. Subsequently, however, in May, a draft was ordered, upon finding a deficiency in certain sub-districts in the county and each sub-district

was required to fill its own quota. The total number drawn was 172.

A call for five hundred thousand men was made on July 18, 1864. The quota for Berks county was 1,887; for Reading, 450. On Aug. 1st, the deficiency in the county was 1,625; in Reading 212. A draft was made on Sept. 22d, but only for one sub-district—Ruscombmanor, 52 men, all the other sub-districts having supplied their deficiencies. A fourth draft was made Feb. 23-25, 1865. Reading, Upper Bern, Bernville, Cumru, Douglass, Spring, Upper Tulpehocken, and Womelsdorf had supplied their quota of men by volunteers. The call was made in December, 1864, for three hundred thousand; the quota for Pennsylvania was 49,563, and Berks county, 1,560.

Northern Men in Service.—The aggregate number of men furnished by Pennsylvania was 366,326; reduced to three years' standard, 267,558.

It is estimated that during the war fifty-six thousand soldiers were killed in battle; about thirty-five thousand died of wounds in hospitals, and one hundred and eighty-four thousand by disease. The total casualties, if we include those who died subsequent to their discharge, were about three hundred thousand. The loss of the Confederates was less in battle, owing to the defensive character of their struggle; but they lost more from wounds and by disease, on account of inferior sanitary arrangements. The total loss of life caused by the Rebellion exceeded half a million men, and nearly as many more were disabled.

Summary of Battles.—In the four years of service, the armies of the Union (counting every form of conflict, great and small) had been in 2,265 engagements with the Confederate troops. From the time when active hostilities began until the last gun of the war was fired, a fight of some kind (a raid, a skirmish or a pitched battle) occurred at some point on our widely-extended front nearly eleven times a week upon an average. Counting only those engagements in which the Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing, exceeded one hundred, the total number was 330. From the northernmost point of contact to the southernmost, the distance by any practicable line of communication was more than two thousand miles. From east to west, the extremes were fifteen hundred miles apart. During the first year of hostilities (one of preparation on both sides) the battles were naturally fewer in number and less decisive in character than afterward, when discipline had been imparted to the troops by drill, and when the *materiel* of war had been collected and stored for prolonged campaigns. The engagements of all kinds in 1861 were thirty-five in number, of which the most serious was at Bull Run. In 1862, the war had greatly increased in magnitude and intensity, as is shown by the eighty-four engagements between the armies. The net result of the year's operations was highly favorable to the Rebellion. In 1863 the battles were one hundred and ten in number, among them some of the most significant and important victories for the Union. In 1864, there were seventy-three engagements; and in the winter and early spring of 1865 there were twenty-eight.

Paper Money.—Before the Civil war, it had been the uniform practice of the different States to allow banks to be established for the issue of notes, payable in specie on demand, and the liability of the shareholders was limited. Banking then was quite free, and all individuals could carry it on provided they observed the requirements of the law. But under this system there was great fluctuation in value, which produced much bankruptcy and ruin. Between 1811 and 1820, many banks became bankrupt; and twenty years afterward, another financial panic occurred. The inflation of the banknotes was wonderful between 1830 and 1837; but just as the amount had been increased, so it decreased during the following six years till 1843; and this caused the ruin of many moneyed institutions among them the Bank of the United States, the renewal of whose charter had been denied by President Jackson.

At the beginning of the war, the paper money in circulation amounted to $200,000,000; of which three-fourths had been issued in the Northern States; and the coin amounted to $275,000,000. The early necessities of the national treasury in this trying period compelled the government to borrow money, and in February, 1862, Congress authorized the issue of treasury notes amounting to $150,000,000, declaring them to be legal tender except for customs duties and interest on the national debt.

A premium on gold naturally followed, causing it to be drawn entirely from circulation, and this increased as the treasury notes multiplied. Then the National Banking System came to be introduced to supply a circulating medium, having been created on Feb. 25, 1863, and amended on June 3, 1864. A Bureau was established in the Treasury Department, with power to authorize banking associations, under certain provisions for public security, and the State banks were rapidly transformed into national banks. The currency of the country in this manner came to consist of treasury demand notes (which in 1865 amounted to $450,000,000) and of national bank-notes (which approached the limit of $300,000,000). The latter circulated as freely as the former, because their ultimate redemption was assured by the deposit of an adequate amount in United States bonds at the national treasury. This system was found superior in the protection which it afforded; but it could not prevent a financial crisis from sweeping over the country, especially when other causes, such as excessive manufactures and enormous losses from fire, contributed greatly toward the result.

Congress also authorized small notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents to be issued for the purpose of supplying the loss of the small de-

nominations of coin money from circulation. This was commonly known as "currency," and it was all redeemed after the war.

During this period, our merchants at Reading issued and circulated for a time their own fractional demand notes for the purpose of encouraging trade in the community and it was gradually redeemed as the national currency was supplied.

COMPANIES FROM COUNTY

The following 104 companies of men were enlisted from Berks county and mustered into the service of the national government in the Civil war. Twelve of the companies included men accredited to other counties. Reckoning all the men in the companies named and those found in different companies not classified, it can be asserted that about ten thousand men of our county were engaged in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

SUMMARY

Three months' service, 1861	738
Three years' service, 1861-64	3,657
Nine months' service, 1862-63	1,003
Volunteer militia of 1862	543
Drafted militia of 1862	1,263
Emergency troops of 1863	1,438
One hundred days' service, 1864	357
One year's service, 1864-65	895
Miscellaneous enlistment in Regular U. S. service, etc.	250
	10,144

The detailed statement,* showing the several regiments and companies, the number of men in each company, and the names of the captains, is as follows:

Three Months' Service—1861

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
25	A	104	James McKnight
1	G	78	Geo. W. Alexander
5	H	77	Frank M. Cooley
5	Band	16	E. Ermentrout, Leader
7	C	76	Isaac Schroeder
7	D	78	Geo. S. Herbst
7	G	77	A. F. Rightmyer
14	A	77	David A. Griffith
14	E	80	John C. Shearer
25	C	58	Henry Nagle
25	Band	17	John A. Hoch, Leader

Three Years' Service—1861-64

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
26	Band	13	Henry Grime, Leader
32	A	100	Jacob Lenhart, Jr.
32	D	115	Wm. Briner
32	F	100	Wash. Richards
36	I	33	Joseph G. Holmes (Berks and Lebanon counties)
43	F	38	R. B. Rickets, 1st Artillery
44	L	155	J. C. A. Hoffeditz
44	M	154	Thos. S. Richards
46	E	173	Cornelius Wise
46	Band	16	R. J. Stanley
48	D	40	Daniel Nagle
50	B	166	Hervey Herman
50	E	181	Wm. H. Diehl
50	H	177	Thos. S. Brenholtz
53	A & B	27	Wm. S. Potts
55	B	191	John C. Shearer
59	K	33	Stephen H. Edgett
70	G	94	Geo. E. Clymer, 6th Cavalry
74	G	50	Wm. J. Bart (Berks and Adams counties)
80	L	64	C. C. McCormick (Berks and Northumberland counties)
88	A	197	Geo. W. Knabb
88	B	192	Henry A. Myers
88	H	196	David A. Griffith
88	Band	20	E. Ermentrout, Leader (Ringgold)
93	B	185	John E. Arthur
93	G	183	A. C. Maitland
93	K	74	David C. Keller
96	G	31	Jas. M. Douden
104	B	50	Jacob W. Glase
104	H	195	Wm. F. Walter
	D	297	Geo. W. Durrell, Ind. Battery
152	K	25	Henry Ungerer
181	H	16	A. M. Halberstadt
182	H	76	Geo. F. Cooke, 21st Cavalry

Nine Months' Service—1862-63

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
128	A	99	L. Heber Smith
128	B	93	Wm. McNall
128	E	98	Wm. H. Andrews
128	H	76	John Kennedy
128	I	89	Richard H. Jones
128	K	88	Geo. Newkirk
151	E	93	Jacob S. Graff
151	G	83	Levi M. Gerhart
151	H	83	Wm. K. Boltz
151	I	100	Wm. L. Gray
151	K	101	Jas. W. Weida

Volunteer Militia of 1862

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
2	G	70	F. S. Bickley
11	E	104	Chas. H. Hunter
11	I	95	N. M. Eisenhower
20	G	70	Wm. Geiger
20	H	45	Samuel Harner
20	I	92	Frederick S. Boas
*	..	67	Samuel L. Young

Drafted Militia of 1862—9 mos.

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
167	A	113	Jonathan See
167	B	105	Chas. Melcher
167	C	102	Peter Y. Edelman
167	D	113	Samuel A. Haines
167	E	101	H. H. Miller
167	F	100	Josiah Groh
167	G	114	William A. Schall
167	H	105	A. H. Schaeffer
167	I	111	J. M. Shollenberger
167	K	105	Edw. F. Reed
179	I	99	Amos Drenkel
179	K	95	John B. Wagoner

Emergency Troops—1863

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
31	H	63	David A. Griffith
42	A	98	Wm. F. Walter
42	B	91	Samuel Harner
42	C	103	John E. Arthur
42	D	95	Wm. D. Smith
42	E	83	Jno. McKnight
42	F	79	Bently H. Smith
42	G	96	Samuel A. Haines
42	H	90	John Obold
42	I	91	Edw. Bailey

*Ind. Cavalry

* Prepared by the compiler of this history for the Historical Society of Berks County, and read at a regular meeting on Feb. 14, 1905.

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
42	K	65	Jacob Deppen
48	G	95	Jos. G. Holmes
48	I	79	Aug. C. Greth
53	A	86	R. L. Jones
53	B	75	Jacob Lehman
*	..	149	W. C. Ermentrout

One Hundred Days' Service—1864

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
194	I	84	H. E. Quimby
195	A	85	H. D. Markley
195	B	93	H. Maltzberger
196	I	95	G. S. Rowbotham

One Year's Service—1864-65

Regt.	Co.	Men	Captain
83	I	84	R. W. McCartney (Berks and Dauphin counties)
192	F	97	John Teed
195	A	96	H. D. Markley
198	D	98	Isaac Schroeder
198	G	99	Wm. L. Guinther
205	B	104	Jos. G. Holmes
205	E	104	Wm. F. Walter
205	H	111	F. Schmehl
213	D	102	J. W. Kennedy

Surgeons from County in Civil War

The following medical practitioners of Berks county were engaged in the Civil war, and the statement shows the regiment with which they were connected and the district of the county where they resided.

33d Regt.—Dr. John B. Griesemer, Exeter, Surgeon
34th Regt.—Dr. Harrison T. Witman, Reading, Asst. Surgeon
47th Regt.—Dr. John H. Sheetz, Reading, Asst. Surgeon
48th Regt.—Dr. Charles T. Reber, Reading, Asst. Surgeon
73d Regt.—Dr. Jeremiah S. Trexler, Kutztown, Asst. Surgeon
75th Regt.—Dr. Manoah S. Long, Longswamp, Asst. Surgeon
76th Regt.—Dr. Erasmus R. Scholl, Reading, Surgeon
108th Regt.—Dr. Hiester M. Nagle, Reading, Surgeon
141st Regt.—Dr. Wellington G. Byerle, Bernville, Asst. Surgeon
154th Regt.—Dr. John M. Hoffman, Spring, Surgeon
154th Regt.—Dr. Elias C. Kitchen, Amity, Surgeon
166th Regt.—Dr. Alexander H. Witman, Reading, Asst. Surgeon
167th Regt.—Dr. Daniel T. Batdorf, Bethel, Asst. Surgeon
U. S. Navy—Dr. Jonathan Bertolette, Surgeon

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE—1861

RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The first troops to respond to the President's call were the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading; the Logan Guards of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles of Allentown.

On Jan. 21, 1861, Maj.-Gen. William H. Keim (then Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, from Reading), with characteristic sagacity, had advised Captain McKnight that the services of his company would probably soon be needed, and counseled him to hold them in readiness for immediate service. From that time till April 16th, almost daily drills were practised. On the 22d of February, they were in readiness to obey marching orders. The dispatch announcing the attack on Fort Sumter found the company at drill at some distance from the city.* The effect was electrical, and all were impatient to move at once to the defense of the flag.

CAPT. JAMES MC KNIGHT

On the morning of the 16th of April, marching orders were received from Governor Curtin; and, on the afternoon of that day, the company was taken on the Lebanon Valley railroad to Harrisburg, where it arrived at 8 o'clock in the evening. The company numbered 108 men, fully armed and equipped as light artillery. On reporting at the Executive Office, the Secretary of War telegraphed that the company be forwarded by the earliest train, but this order was countermanded by the Secretary of the Commonwealth later in the day.

The five companies named were mustered into the service of the United States at Harrisburg for three months, and departed for Washington by railroad on the 18th of April, at 9 o'clock a. m. They arrived at Baltimore at 1 o'clock p. m., being under the necessity of marching two miles through the city, from Bolton to Camden station. On leaving the cars, a battalion was formed in the following order: 4th Artillery (regulars); Logan Guards; Allen Rifles, of Allentown; Washington Artillery and National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; with the Ringgold Artillery bringing up the rear. As the column was forming near Bolton station, the police of Baltimore appeared in large force, headed by Marshal Kane, and followed by a mob which at once commenced an attack upon the volunteers, countenanced by a portion of the police, who had been sent to give safe conduct through the city. Orders were given to the men to preserve their temper and make no reply to anything that should be said to them. At the command "forward," the mob commenced hooting, jeering and yelling, and proclaimed, with oaths, that the troops should not pass through their city to fight the South.

* Ind. Artillery

* Poor-house Farm in Shillington.

Arriving near the center of the city, certain regular troops filed off toward Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way through the city as well as they could. At this juncture, the mob were excited to a perfect frenzy, breaking the line of the police, and pushing through the files of men, in an attempt to break the column. Every insult that could be heaped upon the troops was offered, but no word of reply was elicited. The officers and men marched steadily on toward Camden station. At every step, the mob increased till it numbered thousands of most determined and desperate men.

As the volunteers were boarding the train at the station, the angry mob hurled a shower of bricks, stones and clubs into their disorganized ranks, fortunately, however, inflicting only slight injuries. In the midst of the confusion, an attempt was made to detach the engine from the train and run it away, but this was prevented by the determined character of the engineer and his assistants, who drew revolvers and threatened to shoot any who dared to do so. At length, amidst the demoniac yells of the crowd, the train moved off, carrying the volunteers safely beyond the reach of their desperate assailants. They arrived in Washington at 7 o'clock in the evening. Arms, ammunition and equipments were furnished and the work of barricading the Capitol was commenced immediately. Squads of the Rebel soldiers were then drilling on the opposite side of the Potomac river in full view of the Capitol. It having been ascertained on the 23d of April that an attempt would be made to capture Washington by way of the arsenal and the navy-yard, the "Ringgold Artillerists" were ordered to report to Captain Dahlgreen at the navy-yard, and three twelve-pound howitzers were assigned to them. Excepting a detachment of twelve men, detailed to guard the "Short Bridge," the entire command was required to man these guns. On the 25th, a sergeant and six men were detailed to serve as a guard on the steamer "Powhatan," which was dispatched to make a reconnoissance down the Potomac for the purpose of searching for obstructions and of ascertaining if forts were being erected along the river. On the 26th, the company were ordered to duty at the Capitol; and on the 15th of May, the Secretary of War assigned them to duty at the Washington Arsenal, where they remained till the expiration of their term of service, excepting a short interval, when they were detailed to mount guns in the forts about Washington. They were mustered out at Harrisburg. They had been classified as Company A, of the 25th Regiment. Edward P. Pearson, Esq., of Reading, was Adjutant of the Regiment; he subsequently became an officer in the regular army and served for many years with great distinction.

Col. A. C. Buell, in his book, entitled "The Cannoneer, Recollections of Service in the Army of the Potomac by a detached volunteer in the Regular Army," published the following interesting information about this distinguished company:

Speaking of the "Stolidity of the Pennsylvania Dutch," history records some manifestations of it that are admirable. For example, there was a battery in the Civil war which entered the Union service as "The Ringgold Artillery of Reading" and its commander was Capt. James McKnight. It was the first volunteer artillery organization to reach Washington in April, 1861. At the end of its three months' service, it re-enlisted in a body for three years and was mustered into the regular army as Battery M, 5th U. S. Artillery, being the only volunteer organization transferred bodily to the regular army in all our history. Its composition may be inferred from the names of its sergeants in 1864 when I was personally acquainted with it. They were as follows: Daniel Yoder, Philip Weidner, William Beckhardt, Joseph Gerhardt and Frederick Volkman. Of its 107 enlisted men in the Valley Campaign of 1864, 84 were Pennsylvania Dutchmen from Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh—all native Americans—12 Americans of English descent, and 11 Irishmen, one of whom, Patrick Flynn Hunt, late of Templemore, County Tipperary, was acting sergeant on temporary detail from Battery E. Battery M served all through the war in the 6th Corps. At Cedar Creek it was in line with Getty's (2d) Division of that Corps and took the butt end of the Confederate attack in the first attempt of the Union forces to stop the rout in the early stages of that dramatic battle. In its first position it lost one gun, a lieutenant and 9 men, the gun however being retaken by the 10th Vermont Infantry. In its second position the whole battery was taken by Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade and almost instantly retaken by part of the Old Vermont Brigade in a rough-and-tumble, which resulted among other things in the killing or disabling of 19 men with the bayonet alone, few shots being fired. Out of this last motion, Battery M emerged with 2 guns and 27 men fit for duty who at once resumed their fire with double canister. This remnant was commanded by Sergeant Daniel Yoder, Captain McKnight being at that moment acting Chief of Artillery of the Corps, and the remaining lieutenant (Henry M. Baldwin) having been killed in the previous struggle. After the battle, Gen. Horatio Wright complimented Captain McKnight on the behavior of his battery in the presence of the few men that remained. Said he, "Your Pennsylvania Dutchmen don't seem to know when they are whipped." To which the Captain replied, "Don't know when they are whipped? By God, General, most of them don't know when they are killed."

All the losses of Battery M at Cedar Creek were either killed or wounded, none were missing. Buell was a private when this happened, but he became a colonel afterward.

1ST REGIMENT.—The 1st Regiment was organized at Harrisburg on April 20th. In pursuance of orders, it performed duty at several places in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia till July 23d, when it returned to Harrisburg, and was there honorably discharged on the 27th. During its service it did not participate in any battles; but it accomplished much good by checking any movement on the part of the Rebels in arms along the borders. It included Company G, which was recruited at Reading, and mustered into service on April 20, 1861.

5TH REGIMENT.—The 5th Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin (Harrisburg) on April 21st. It performed guard duty mostly at Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria. It was at the latter place during the disastrous battle of Bull Run, in which the brigade (to which it had been trans-

ferred) participated. It was discharged at Harrisburg on July 25th.

Company H was recruited at Reading. It was mustered into service on April 20, 1861. Dr. E. R. Scholl, of Reading, was the regimental surgeon.

Reading City Band was attached to this regiment. It comprised sixteen men (six from Lebanon), with Emanuel Ermentrout as leader. Left Reading on May 22, 1861, for Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore, and was mustered in there on the 23d. Remained there until the 29th and then went to Alexandria, where it was in active service until July 21st. Then it was ordered to Harrisburg and there mustered out on July 26th. The members from Reading returned home.

7TH REGIMENT.—The 7th Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Camp Curtin on April 22d. It was encamped over a month at Chambersburg. On June 8th it moved southwardly. It was stationed at Williamsport on the 19th. On July 2d, it began the march to Martinsburg. On the way, it confiscated the contents of an extensive flour-mill (a large amount of grain and flour and one hundred and fifty barrels of whiskey), the owner having been a captain in the Rebel army. Shortly afterward, it was encamped at Charlestown, where it remained until ordered to Harrisburg, and it was mustered out of service on July 29th. Three companies were recruited in Berks county, C, G, and D; the first at Friedensburg; the second at Pleasantville; and the third at Reading.

14TH REGIMENT.—The 14th Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin on April 30th. Richards McMichael was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph A. McLean major. Both were from Reading. It was encamped at Camp Johnston, in Lancaster, till June 3d, and subsequently it marched to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Martinsburg, Bunker's Hill and Harper's Ferry, doing picket and guard duty, and making various expeditions to encounter the enemy. Whilst at the latter place, the term of enlistment expired and it was ordered to Harrisburg. On its way, it encamped and remained two weeks at Carlisle, where it was mustered out of service Aug. 7th. It included two companies from Berks county: A, recruited at Reading and mustered in on April 27th; and E, recruited at Womelsdorf, and mustered in on April 24th.

25TH REGIMENT.—Company C of Reading was also in the 25th Regiment, in the three months' service with Company A. It was recruited at Reading out of the surplus men of the Ringgold Light Artillery and seventeen men of the National Light Infantry of Pottsville, and mustered into service on April 18, 1861. The regiment had been organized at Harrisburg. It was mustered out of service on Aug. 1st.

Regimental Band.—The regimental band of the 25th Regiment was engaged in the three months' service, having been mustered in at Washington, in April, 1861, and mustered out at Harrisburg, in July, 1861. It comprised sixteen members under the leadership of John A. Hoch, fourteen of them taken from the Ringgold Band. The other two were from Pottstown.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE—1861-64

The insurrection having become too powerful to be suppressed by the first display of military authority, the President issued a second proclamation, calling upon the States to furnish two hundred thousand men who were to be enlisted for three years. The quota of men from Pennsylvania was soon filled by the patriotic impulses of her people. Companies from Berks county were in the following regiments:

26TH REGIMENT.—*The Bernville Band* with Henry Grime as leader, and numbering thirteen men, was mustered into the service at Bladensburg, Md., on Sept. 16, 1861, as regimental band of the 26th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and attached to Hooker's 1st Brigade. It remained in camp at Bladensburg about two months; then it moved to Budd's Ferry, in Lower Potomac, on Maryland Shore, and continued there all winter. During the latter part of April, it joined McClellan's army at Fortress Monroe, and was engaged in the Peninsular campaign, commencing at Yorktown and ending at Harrison's Landing. It was mustered out of service at Harrison's Landing on Aug. 8, 1862, by reason of an Act of Congress passed to dispense with regimental bands. The men returned to Philadelphia, where they were paid off and sent home.

32D REGIMENT.—The 32d Regiment included companies A, D and F from Berks county, and was mustered into service at Harrisburg on July 27, 1861, after having remained at Easton in camp for two months. The regiment was at Washington, Tennallytown, and Langley until March 10, 1862, when it joined the Army of the Potomac. It participated in its marches to and from Richmond until February, 1863, having been engaged in the battles of Gaines' Mill, Hall's Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Then it was transferred to the defenses of Washington and became a part of the 22d Army Corps, where it remained until January, 1864, when it was ordered to duty in West Virginia under General Sickel. Afterward it was at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry until April, then proceeded to the Kanawha Valley and participated in the engagements at Princetown and Meadow Bluff. On May 22d, it marched to Millville. While there its term of service expired, and then it proceeded to Philadelphia, via Pittsburg, where it was mustered out of service on June 17, 1864.

36TH REGIMENT.—The 36th Regiment was composed of companies recruited in several counties east of the Alleghany Mountains. Company I was made up of men recruited in Berks and Lebanon counties. The men from Berks county numbered

thirty-three, and were recruited at Reading. The regiment was mustered into service July 27, 1861. It was not in any fighting until the latter part of June, 1862, when it was engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill, occupying the left of the line. Its next engagement was at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862. It passed through seven days of fighting, and upon mustering the regiment only two hundred men were present to answer to their names. It was also engaged in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. Nearly the entire regiment was captured in the last battle, and the men were imprisoned at Andersonville. The regiment was mustered out of service June 16, 1864, at Philadelphia.

43D REGIMENT.—In Battery F, of the 43d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (1st Artillery), recruited in Schuylkill county, there were included thirty-eight men from Berks county. It was organized at Philadelphia in June, 1861, for three years' service, and mustered out at Harrisburg on June 9, 1865.

The Battery participated in the following battles: Winchester, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom.

44TH REGIMENT.—The 44th Regiment (1st Cavalry) was recruited in a number of counties, Company L from men of Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties, and Company M from men of Berks county. Both were recruited at Reading.

Company L was mustered into service as an independent company on July 30, 1861, and stationed at Baltimore for five months; and Company M on Aug. 5, 1861, and stationed at same place until Oct. 3d. On Jan. 7th, these companies joined their regiment and moved with the army toward Manassas. They were engaged in the battles of Strasburg, Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Fredericksburg during the year 1862; and in 1863, in the battles of Brandy Station, Beverly Ford and Aldie. They were concerned in Sheridan's raid upon Richmond, during the spring of 1864, in which they encountered the enemy in a number of engagements, and in the following summer they were engaged in fighting the enemy at Saint Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Gravel Hill, and Ream's Station. On Aug. 29th they were encamped on the Jerusalem Plank Road, near the left of the army. Their term of service having expired, they withdrew from the front on Sept. 1st, and proceeded to Philadelphia where they were mustered out of service Sept. 9, 1864.

46TH REGIMENT.—The 46th Regiment was organized at Harrisburg on Sept. 1, 1861, and included Company E, recruited at Reading. It was ordered to Harper's Ferry and placed under the command of General Banks. Its first conflict was at Winchester, where for five hours it held its position with great coolness and bravery whilst retreating toward the Potomac before Gen. Stonewall Jackson. On Aug. 8, 1862, it was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and on Sept. 17th in the battle of Antietam. In May, 1863, it participated in a fierce engagement near Chancellorsville; and in July it took a prominent part in the battle of Gettysburg, occupying the extreme right of the line on the 3d.

After the withdrawal of Lee from Pennsylvania, the regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee under General Rosecrans. In January, 1864, it proceeded to Pennsylvania on a veteran furlough, and the greater part of the officers and men re-enlisted for three years.

Among the re-enlisted men in the regiment, there was a young man, Henry Weidensaul, a native of Morgantown, in Berks county. He entered the regiment when *fourteen* years old and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. He was wounded at Cedar Mountain, taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison for five weeks. He was also wounded at Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. On July 1, 1863, he was *seventeen* years old, and the Keystone State claimed him to be the youngest veteran soldier in the service.

Upon recruiting its ranks, the regiment rejoined the army at Chattanooga, and participated in the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman in his great march to the sea. After nearly four years of faithful service, it was mustered out on July 16, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Birdsboro Band.—This band was mustered into service for three years on Aug. 27, 1861, as the regimental band of the regiment; but discharged on Aug. 16, 1862, in pursuance of an order dispensing with regimental bands.

48TH REGIMENT—Company D of this regiment was recruited at Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, mustered into service in October, 1861, and mustered out July 17, 1865. Forty of the men were from Hamburg, in Berks county. The regiment was in the battles of Antietam and Second Bull Run. It was prominent in the Petersburg campaign, having exploded the great mine.

The Port Clinton Artillery was connected with this regiment. Included with the battery there were twenty-five men from Reading and Leesport, accredited to Schuylkill county. It was mustered in May, 1861.

John D. Bertolette, of Reading, was the adjutant; and Dr. Charles T. Reber, surgeon.

50TH REGIMENT.—The 50th Regiment included three companies from Berks county, B, E and H, which were recruited at Reading. It was organized at Harrisburg on Sept. 25, 1861. Capt. Thomas Brenholtz, of Company H, was selected as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment proceeded to Washington on Oct. 2d, and on the 9th to Annapolis, where it was assigned to Stevens' Brigade, which was then fitting out for an expedition to South Carolina. On Oct. 19th, the regiment embarked upon transports, Companies B and E on the

"Winfield Scott" and Company H on the "Ocean Queen." On the night of Nov. 1st, a heavy gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and the "Winfield Scott," an unseaworthy craft, was in imminent peril. Her masts were cut away, the freight and camp equipage were thrown overboard, a portion of her officers and crew deserted her and everything was given up for lost. She was finally saved through the superhuman efforts of the soldiers, who had been left to their fate without food or water. The regiment went into camp on the island at Hilton Head and was employed in building fortifications. On Dec. 6th, it proceeded to Beaufort and there experienced its first skirmish with the enemy. It participated in the battle of Coosaw on Jan. 1, 1862. In General Hunter's demonstration against Charleston, Lieutenant-Colonel Brenholtz and six companies took a prominent part, driving the enemy from a railroad bridge which spanned a stream near Pocotaligo.

The regiment remained near Beaufort till July 12th; then proceeded to Fortress Monroe. Subsequently it was engaged in the first and second days' fights at Bull Run. Brenholtz commanded the regiment. He was one of the wounded in the second day's fight. On Aug. 1st, it participated in the battle of Chantilly, and several weeks later in the battle of Antietam. Subsequently it was moved to Kentucky and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. There Brenholtz, whilst gallantly leading his men before the enemy's works, was mortally wounded. His fall was greatly lamented at Reading, where he had been a successful teacher in the public schools. Much of the credit which the organization had acquired was due to his excellent qualities as a soldier. No braver man ever led in battle, and upon his death the service lost one of its most valued leaders. In August, only eighty of the regiment were present for duty, and nearly all had chills and fever. The other men of the regiment were in hospitals suffering from wounds or malaria. In October and November, 1863, it took part in engagements, at Blue Springs, Lenoir Station, and Knoxville.

Nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted on January 1, 1864. During January it was marched to Nicholasville, a distance of two hundred miles, in ten days. Many of the men were barefooted and walked through the snow. In February, they proceeded to Harrisburg on a veteran furlough, and visited their homes. In March, the regiment encamped at Annapolis. On May 6th, it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, and on the 9th, in the battle near Spottsylvania Court-House. Among the killed was Captain Cleveland, of Company H. Three days afterward the regiment had another desperate encounter, in which the men had a struggle hand to hand. Adjutant Kendall, three sergeants and twenty-five privates were taken prisoners. From the Ny river to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, the regiment was engaged almost daily. At Cold Harbor, on June 2, 1864, it occupied the front line and suffered severely. Shortly afterward, it lay in line before Petersburg. On June 18th, Captain Lantz, of Company E, and several men were killed. It then performed picket duty during July and participated in the siege and great explosion of the mine. During August it was engaged in almost continuous fighting. It remained at the front during September, October and November, when it went into winter quarters immediately before Petersburg.

The Union lines began to close in on the Rebel works on April 1, 1865. The regiment was engaged during the operations of the 2d and 3d, and it was among the first of the regiments to enter Petersburg upon its fall. It moved to City Point on April 15th, and thence by boat to Washington, where it remained till June 30th. Upon the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Grant, this regiment was ordered to represent the infantry of the army upon the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the national monument at Gettysburg on July 4, 1865. From Gettysburg it went into camp near Georgetown, where it was mustered out of service on July 31st.

Henry T. Kendall, who was Adjutant, became Captain of Company H in January, 1865.

53D REGIMENT.—Company B of this regiment included twenty-three men from Birdsboro; and Company A, four men from Boyertown. It participated in many battles.

55TH REGIMENT.—The 55th Regiment was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1861, and included Company B from Berks county, recruited at Robesonia. It was organized at Harrisburg, and in November proceeded to Fortress Monroe. It experienced some service near Frampton in October, 1862. For a year afterward, it performed picket duty at Port Royal Ferry. On Jan. 1, 1864, the major part of the men re-enlisted for three years, and were given a furlough. In March, the regiment returned to South Carolina, and in April was stationed at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown. Here it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 10th Corps, Army of the James, and participated in the movements and engagements of this corps under the command of General Butler. It reached Richmond on April 25th, and encamped near by, performing fatigue and guard duty till the latter part of July; then it was stationed at different points surrounding Petersburg till it was mustered out of service on Aug. 30, 1865.

William G. Moore, of Womelsdorf, was Captain of Company D in this Regiment, from July 13, 1864, to June 10, 1865.

59TH REGIMENT.—The 59th Regiment (2d Cavalry) included thirty-three men who were recruited at Reading, in March, 1862, and became part of Company K, under command of Captain Chauncey. It experienced much severe marching and partici-

pated in a number of battles, prominent among them being Bull Run, Chantilly, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness campaign. It was present at the surrender at Appomattox and participated in the grand review at Washington on May 23, 1865. It was mustered out of service at Cloud's Mill, Va., on July 13, 1865.

William F. Dougherty, of Berks county, was captain for a time; and Stephen H. Edgett from March, 1865, to June, 1865.

70TH REGIMENT.—The 70th Regiment (6th Cavalry) was composed of Philadelphia men, excepting Company G, which was recruited at Reading, in July, 1861, under command of Capt. George E. Clymer. It participated in the Peninsular campaign, and in various engagements, the most prominent being Antietam and Gettysburg. Subsequently it took part in the Virginia campaign, and in the famous raid by General Sheridan. It was also present at the surrender at Appomattox, and participated in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 7, 1865.

There were twenty men from the county in other companies of this regiment: twelve in Company F; one in Company H; four in Company I; two in Company K; and one in Company M.

Dr. G. S. Engler, of Muhlenberg township, was the regimental assistant surgeon.

74TH REGIMENT.—Company G, of this regiment, was composed of men recruited in Berks and Adams counties, during February, 1865, for a service of one year. It was attached in March to this regiment, originally organized in 1861. It was engaged in guard duty at Beverly, Clarksburg and Parkersburg, from April to August 29th, when it was mustered out of service at Clarksburg. It was disbanded at Pittsburg.

80TH REGIMENT.—The 80th Regiment (7th Cavalry) included some men who were recruited in Berks county, and mustered into service with Company L. It participated in various engagements with the Army of the Tennessee, where it had been ordered to service. In March, 1865, it marched under General Wilson across the Gulf States, and in the beginning of April participated in the battles of Plantersville and Selma, Ala. At the latter place, the regiment led in the assault upon the works and the conduct of the men was highly meritorious. Its last engagement was near Columbus, on April 16, 1865. It was then stationed at Macon, Ga., from April 20th to August 13th, when it was mustered out of service. This company was recruited in Berks and Northumberland counties, and was mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

88TH REGIMENT.—This regiment included three companies, recruited in Berks county, A, B, and H. It was mustered into service at Philadelphia in October, 1861, and then ordered to Washington. It performed guard duty in that vicinity until May, 1862. Subsequently, it participated in the following battles: Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Gainesville, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Mine Run, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church. It continued in active operations until General Lee surrendered, when it proceeded to Washington, where it was mustered out of service on June 30, 1865.

David A. Griffith, of Reading, was major of the regiment from September to December, 1862.

Joseph A. McLean, of Reading, was the lieutenant-colonel until he was killed at the battle of Bull Run on Aug. 30, 1862. McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R., of Reading, was named after him in 1866.

Ringgold Band.—The regimental band of the 88th Regiment was the "Ringgold" from Reading, with Emanuel Ermentrout, as leader, and twenty men. It was mustered into service at Philadelphia on Aug. 30, 1861, and mustered out at Manassas Junction on June 21, 1862, pursuant to a general order dispensing with the services of bands of music.

93D REGIMENT.—This regiment was organized at Lebanon, Pa., in October, 1861, and included two companies, B and G, and part of Company K, from Berks county. It proceeded to Virginia and participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. After the surrender of General Lee, it marched to Danville to co-operate with Sherman for the defeat of General Johnston. After remaining in camp there for several weeks, it proceeded to Washington, and was mustered out of service on June 27, 1865.

John E. Arthur, of Reading, was lieutenant-colonel from July to November, 1862; David C. Keller, major, from September, 1864, to December, 1864, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and on April 2, 1865, brevet colonel.

W. A. H. Lewis was adjutant from October 1861, to August, 1862; and John B. Dewees from March to June 27, 1865, when mustered out as sergeant-major.

96TH REGIMENT.—The 96th Regiment was recruited mostly in Schuylkill county. Some men from Hamburg and of Berks county were included in Company G. It was mustered into service on Sept. 23, 1861, at Pottsville, and participated in various engagements in the Peninsula, at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness campaign, and in the Shenandoah Valley. It was mustered out of service in West Philadelphia on Oct. 21, 1864.

104TH REGIMENT.—The greater part of Companies B, and H in this regiment consisted of men from Berks county; and among the field officers was John M. Gries, from Reading, chosen as

major. During 1862, the regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Savage Station and Fair Oaks, in the Peninsular campaign. In the beginning of 1863, it was ordered to South Carolina, and there took part in the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner. During August, 1864, it was stationed in Florida, guarding a line of railroad from Jacksonville to Baldwin. Thence it proceeded north to Alexandria, where it performed duty in the fortifications on the southern side of the Potomac river, till its term of service expired. It was mustered out of service at Philadelphia on Sept. 30, 1864. Some of the men from Berks county re-enlisted in this regiment. There were veterans and recruits sufficient to form a battalion of five companies. Its principal service afterward was in the siege of Petersburg, participating in the assault on the city, April 3 and 4, 1865. It was mustered out of service at Portsmouth on Aug. 25, 1865.

Durell's Battery.—This was the famous Independent Battery D, commonly known as "Durell's." It was organized at Doylestown on Sept. 24, 1861, and proceeded to Washington on Nov. 6th, where it was equipped as a six-gun battery. Afterward two additional pieces were provided. It had a very active career, and participated in the following battles: Kelly's Ford, Bristoe Station, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg. It was mustered out of service on June 13, 1865.

152d Regiment.—Company K, of this regiment, known as the 3d Artillery, included twenty-five men from Berks county. The regiment was originally organized for special duty at Fortress Monroe, but it performed a large share of field service. It had the reputation of being remarkably well drilled in every branch of artillery service, as well as in infantry and naval service. All the field and nearly all of the line officers of the 188th Regiment were promoted from its ranks, and the excellent discipline and soldierly bearing of the command were frequent subjects of remark and commendation by its superior officers. The regiment was mustered in at Philadelphia; and nearly all the companies (including Company K) were mustered out at Fortress Monroe on Nov. 9, 1865.

181st Regiment.—Sixteen veterans from Berks county were enlisted in Company H of this regiment upon its re-organization in February, 1864, having previously been in the six months' service. It was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Generals Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan, and participated in numerous battles, including New Market, Piedmont, Quaker's Church, Liberty, Salem, Snicker's Gap and Gordonville; also in various battles during the concluding campaign before Petersburg, the regiment occupying the extreme left. It was mustered out of service July 13, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Virginia.

182d Regiment.—In January, 1864, authority was given to re-organize this regiment for three years (as the 21st Cavalry) and over half of Company H were enlisted at Reading. About the middle of May, the regiment was ordered to Washington (from camp near Chambersburg) and thence sent to join the Army of the Potomac. It participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road, and Bellefield. It was mustered out of service at Lynchburg, Va., on July 8, 1865.

NINE MONTHS' SERVICE, 1862-63

128th Regiment.—This regiment was recruited in response to the proclamation of the Governor, calling for troops to serve for nine months, issued July 21, 1862. Companies A, B, E, H, I and K were recruited in Berks county. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and was mustered into the service from the 13th to the 15th of August. The majority of the regimental officers were selected from the companies named. On the 16th of August, it was ordered to Washington, moving under the command of Capt. William H. Andrews, of Company E, because no officers had been as yet commissioned. Soon after its arrival at the capital, it crossed the Potomac, and was encamped on Arlington Heights for a week. On the 21st, it moved to Fairfax Seminary; and on the 29th, to Fort Woodbury, where for a week (during the fierce fighting at Bull Run and Chantilly) it was incessantly engaged in felling timber and erecting fortifications. On Sept. 6th, the regiment, in light marching orders, recrossed the Potomac and entered upon the Maryland campaign. At Frederick City, on the 14th, it was assigned to Crawford's brigade, of Williams' division, Mansfield's corps.

It was engaged in active service and participated in the battles of Antietam and the Wilderness. In the latter battle, the regiment was surrounded by the enemy and the greater part of the officers and men were taken prisoners to Richmond. After the battle, the remainder of the regiment (reduced to 172) marched to Stafford Court-House, where its term of service expired. It was ordered to Harrisburg, and there mustered out on May 19, 1863.

Captain Smith, of Company A, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on Feb. 1, 1863, Joel B. Wanner was major; James H. Gentzler, adjutant, and Dr. J. B. Potteiger, assistant surgeon of the regiment.

151st Regiment.—Companies E, G, H, K, and part of I, were recruited in Berks county, the remaining part of Company I in Schuylkill county. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin during September, 1862, where a regimental organization was effected. On Nov. 26th, the regiment moved for Washington, and, upon its arrival, proceeded to Arlington Heights. On Dec. 3d, it marched to Alexandria, and thence proceeded by rail to Union Mills.

About the middle of February, the regiment was transferred to Belle Plain, where the men suffered much from sickness and exposure. Just previous to the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the regiment, with the 3d Division, was sent to Port Conway, on the Lower Rappahannock.

Before marching to the battle-field at Chancellorsville, it was twice subjected to a vigorous shelling from the enemy posted on the opposite shore. During Sunday (the 3d) and Monday (the 4th) the regiment occupied a position on the picket line, between the Ely and Germania Ford roads, where it confronted the enemy. Considerable sickness prevailed here, the morning report at one time showing 160 on the sick list.

The march to Gettysburg commenced on the 12th of June. The right wing of the army (composed of the 1st and 11th Corps under General Reynolds) made a forced march of 105 miles in three days, throwing itself suddenly between Lee's army (which was moving down the Shenandoah Valley) and Washington. At Broad Run, they halted for the enemy to develop his plans. As the enemy pushed on into Pennsylvania, Reynolds followed, and on the 1st of July his cavalry, under Buford, met the head of the enemy's columns, and immediately commenced the battle. The 1st Brigade (commanded by Col. Chapman Biddle) arrived upon the field at half-past 10 a. m., and took a position on the extreme left flank of the corps, the 151st Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, in the absence of Colonel Allen, holding the left of the brigade line. As it moved into position, it was saluted by the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry.

The heroism displayed by the regiment in this battle was highly praiseworthy. It went into the fight with twenty-one officers and 466 men; of these two officers and 187 men were wounded, and 100 were missing, an aggregate loss of 367. Lieuts. Aaron S. Seaman and George A. Trexler were of the killed; Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, Adjt. Samuel T. Allen, Capts. George L. Stone and James W. Weida, and Lieuts. Benjamin F. Oliver, Thomas L. Moyer, Henry H. Merkle, Willam O. Blodget and Albert Yost were wounded; and Capts. William K. Boltz and William L. Gray, and Lieuts. James L. Reber and Charles P. Potts were taken prisoners. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the regiment moved with the army, in pursuit of Lee, coming up with his rear-guard at Funkstown on the 12th, and his main body near Williamsport on the 14th. That night the enemy escaped. The regiment's term of service had now nearly expired. It was accordingly relieved from duty on the 19th, and returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 27th.

Francis Parvin, of Berks county, was quartermaster of the regiment.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA—1862

When the Rebel army achieved its triumphs in the second battle of Bull Run, it hastened northward and commenced crossing the Potomac. The result of the struggle on the plains of Manassas was no sooner known than the helpless condition of Pennsylvania, which had been apparent from the first, became a subject of alarm. On Sept. 4th, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the commonwealth. On the 10th, the danger having become imminent, and the enemy being already in Maryland, he issued a general order, calling on all able-bodied men to enroll immediately for the defense of the State, and hold themselves in readiness to march upon an hour's notice: the following day he called for fifty thousand men. The people everywhere flew to arms, and moved promptly to the State capital.

On the 14th, the head of the Army of the Potomac met the enemy at South Mountain, and hurled him back through its passes; and on the evening of the 16th and on the 17th a fierce battle was fought at Antietam. In the meantime, the militia had rapidly concentrated at Hagerstown and Chambersburg. The enemy was defeated at Antietam, and retreated in confusion across the Potomac. The emergency having passed, the militia regiments were ordered to return to Harrisburg, and in accordance with the conditions on which they had been called into service, they were mustered out and disbanded on the 24th. The train on which the 20th Regiment was returning over the Cumberland Valley railroad collided, upon nearing Harrisburg, with a train passing in an opposite direction, by which four men were killed and thirty injured.

The following seven companies from Berks county were enlisted in this special service:

Company G, in 2d Regiment, organized Sept. 6-13, 1862, and discharged Sept. 23-25.

Companies E and I, in 11th Regiment, organized Sept. 12, 1862, and discharged Sept. 24-25. Charles A. Knoderer, of Reading, was the colonel of this regiment.

Companies G, H and I, in 20th Regiment, organized, Sept. 18, 1862, and discharged Sept. 26-30.

An Independent Cavalry Company was organized Sept. 17, 1862, and discharged Sept. 27.

DRAFTED MILITIA OF 1862

During the year 1862, the military operations were conducted with such energy, and so many men were required, that volunteer companies were not sufficiently numerous to supply the increasing demands for troops. The government was therefore driven to the extreme measure of impressing men into service by drafting them for that purpose. Ten companies which constituted the 167th Regiment, and two companies, I and K, of the 179th Regiment, were composed of drafted men from Berks

county. They were mustered into service for nine months.

167TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was exclusively from Berks county, and was organized in November, 1862, with the following field officers: Charles A. Knoderer, colonel; DePuy Davis, lieutenant-colonel: Gustavus A. Worth, major. Soon after its organization, the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Va. It was actively engaged in fatigue duty upon fortifications (in the planning of which Colonel Knoderer was an adept) and in reconnoitring and outpost duty. Late on the evening of Jan. 29, 1863, General Corcoran (who commanded a division under General Peck) moved with his column toward the Blackwater, and at Deserted Farm, seven miles out, encountered a strong force of the enemy, under Gen. Roger A. Pryor. Corcoran immediately made an attack, and a fierce night engagement ensued. The fighting was principally with artillery and the 167th Regiment was fearfully exposed to the enemy's fire. At the opening of the battle, Colonel Knoderer ordered his men to lie down, and fortunately few were injured; but the horses of the officers, with the exception of that of the adjutant, were all killed, and the Colonel himself received a mortal wound. The enemy was finally driven back and the command returned again to camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was subsequently commissioned colonel. It participated in the desultory operations which were kept up until the beginning of April, when the right wing of the Rebel army under General Longstreet, numbering some forty thousand men, advanced upon the place and attacked it, but failed to carry it. He then laid siege to it, and constructed elaborate works for its reduction. For nearly a month, these operations were vigorously pushed; and for many days the bombardment of the fortifications was almost incessant; but so skillfully had they been planned, and so well constructed, that General Peck, with a force of only about a third of the number of the invading army, successfully repelled every attack, and finally compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. The 167th Regiment was actively employed in the defense throughout the siege, and rendered efficient service. Toward the close of June, and during the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the regiment formed part of the command which was sent to demonstrate in the direction of Richmond, and upon its return was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, then in pursuit of Lee's army in Maryland. It formed a junction on the 15th of July, the day after the escape of the enemy across the Potomac, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 1st Corps. With that corps, it participated in the pursuit of Lee beyond the Rappahannock, when, its term of service being about to expire, it was relieved at the front, and ordered to Reading, where, on Aug. 12, 1863, it was mustered out.

179TH REGIMENT.—This regiment included two companies, I and K, from the county of Berks. It was organized in companies at periods ranging from the 23d of October to the 6th of December, 1862, at Philadelphia and Harrisburg; and on the 8th of December a regimental organization was effected. Soon after its organization, it proceeded to Fortress Monroe and thence to Yorktown, where it formed part of the garrison at the fort, and was encamped within its walls. It did little else than garrison duty until the last of July, when it was called out to join in the movement made by General Dix up the Peninsula. During the march to White House and thence to Baltimore Cross Roads, the regiment was prompt and ready, and always well in hand. In the return march the 179th Regiment crowned its reputation as a first-class organization by being always promptly in its place, whilst other regiments were scattered for miles along the road.

Upon its return to camp, it was ascertained that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, and though its term of service was about to expire, by the unanimous vote of the men by companies, their further services were tendered to Governor Curtin as long as he should need them for the defense of the State. This offer was accepted; but by the time the regiment had reached Washington, *en route* to the front, the Rebel army had retreated to Virginia. It was accordingly ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on July 27th.

EMERGENCY TROOPS—1863

The triumph of the Rebel army at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and its success at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, emboldened its leader to again plan an invasion of the North. It becoming daily more evident that the enemy intended to cross the Potomac in force, the President on June 15th called for one hundred thousand men from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia, to serve for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged; and of this number Pennsylvania was to furnish fifty thousand. Governor Curtin then issued a proclamation, calling upon all men capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations and encourage all others to afford assistance toward protecting the State. In pursuance of this call, many troops were raised throughout the State. The citizens of Berks county responded promptly and raised sixteen companies of men; ten of which were formed into one regiment called the 42d; two of the 48th; three of the 53d; and one of the 31st. They were mustered into service in July and moved to the front, but so rapid were the movements of the armies, and the decisive battle of Gettysburg was fought so soon after the call for the militia, that the men had scarcely arrived in camp before the danger was over. The Rebel army made its escape on the 13th and 14th of July, and then the campaign was at end. But the militia was, however, held for some time after this, having been employed on various duty.

With the close of this raid, the Rebel invasion of 1863 ended. Further service was no longer required of the militia, and during the months of August and September the majority of the men were mustered out. With few exceptions, they were not brought into mortal conflict, but they, nevertheless, rendered most important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need, and their presence gave great moral support to the Union army.

The 31st Regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 30, 1863, with Capt. David A. Griffith, of Reading, as lieutenant-colonel, and mustered out on August 8th.

The 42d Regiment was organized at Reading on July 6th, with Dr. Charles H. Hunter, of Reading, as colonel; John E. Arthur, of Reading, as lieutenant-colonel; Bentley H. Smith, of Joanna, as major; and Frank R. Schmucker, Esq., of Reading, as adjutant; and mustered out on Aug. 11-12th, at Reading.

In the 48th, Frederick R. Fritz, of Reading, was lieutenant-colonel, and William W. Diehl, of Reading, major. It was organized at Reading on July 6th, and mustered out on Aug. 26th.

In the 53d, Israel C. Becker was adjutant, and Jeremiah D. Bitting, quartermaster, both of Reading. It was organized at Reading on July 13th, and mustered out on Aug. 20th.

Enlisted in this service was the Independent Battery commanded by Capt. William C. Ermentrout. It was organized at Reading on July 3d, and mustered out Aug. 26th.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE—1864

Four companies from Berks county were in the one hundred days' service, having been enlisted in July, 1864:

194TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was recruited in ten counties of the State, Company I having been from Berks county. It was organized at Camp Curtin on July 22, 1864, with Richards McMichael, of Reading, as lieutenant-colonel. On the day of its organization, it moved to Baltimore. About the 1st of September, it moved to Camp Carroll, a mile southwest of the city, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Company I and five other companies of the regiment were stationed at various points in the city for provost duty. At the expiration of its term, it proceeded to Harrisburg, where, on the 6th of November, it was mustered out.

195TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was principally recruited in Lancaster county in July, 1864, to serve for a period of one hundred days. It included two companies, A and B, from Berks county. It was organized at Camp Curtin on the 24th of July. Oliver C. James, of Reading, of Company B, was elected major, and Dr. Harrison T. Witman, of Reading, as assistant surgeon. On the day of its organization it proceeded to Baltimore, thence to Monocacy Junction, where for a period of two months, it was engaged in guarding the bridge which spanned the creek, and the lines of railway. On the 1st of October it proceeded to Berkeley county, W. Va., and was posted along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with headquarters at North Mountain station, where it remained till the expiration of its term of service. Three hundred of the men re-enlisted to serve for one year and they were consolidated in three companies. They remained on duty under the command of Capt. Henry D. Markley, of Company A. Subsequently seven other companies were recruited, and they together were reorganized as the 195th Regiment with Captain Markley as major. It performed guard duty at Kabletown, Berryville, and Staunton. At the latter place, the three veteran companies were mustered out in the middle of June, 1865.

196TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Union League at Philadelphia, to serve for one hundred days, and it was known as the 5th Union League Regiment. It included Company I, of Berks county. It was organized at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, on July 20, 1864, and a week later proceeded to Camp Bradford, near Baltimore. About the middle of August, it was ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it performed guard duty at Camp Douglas, a large number of prisoners of war having been confined there. Early in November, it returned to Philadelphia, and was thence ordered to duty at Fort Delaware. It was mustered out at Philadelphia on Nov. 17, 1864.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE—1864-65

Six volunteer companies from Berks county were in the service for one year from September, 1864, to August, 1865.

83D REGIMENT.—After the battle of Hatcher's Run on Feb. 6, 1865, this regiment went into camp at Hampton station, and while there four full companies were assigned to it, including Company I, recruited at Harrisburg for a service of one year. There were a number of men from Reading in this company. The concluding efforts of the great strife were started on March 29th, and in quick succession this regiment was engaged in the battles of Jones' Farm, White Oak Road, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Sutherland Station, Jeffersonville, and Appomattox Court-House. It was mustered out of service on June 28th at Washington and thence it proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was finally disbanded on July 4th.

192D REGIMENT.—In July, 1864, a regiment was recruited in Philadelphia, for a service of one hundred days, and mustered in as the 192d. It was mustered out of service in November following. One of the companies re-enlisted for one year, and in February, 1865, nine new companies united with it, which were mustered in as a second regiment of the same number. One of the nine companies was Company F, recruited at Reading. The regiment was organized at Harper's Ferry, and when the

spring campaign opened, it moved up the valley to Staunton and Lexington. It was retained in the department and engaged in various duties till Aug. 24th, when it was mustered out of service at Harper's Ferry.

195TH REGIMENT.—Three companies of the 195th Regiment in the one hundred days' service were re-enlisted in the one year's service, which included Company A, commanded by Capt. Henry D. Markley. It was classified with other companies which became the 195th Regiment. Captain Markley became the major; and Dr. H. T. Witman, the assistant surgeon. It was organized on the field in February, 1865, at Martinsburg, Va., and Company A was mustered out at Summit Point, Va., on June 21, 1865.

On April 1, 1865, the regiment was sent to guard the fords of the Shenandoah river; and on the 22d it was ordered to Berryville.

198TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was recruited at Philadelphia during the summer of 1864, under the auspices of the Union League, to enter service for one year, and included Companies D and G from Berks county. It was organized Sept. 9th, and September 19th following it proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 5th Corps. It participated in the battles of Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, and White Oak Swamp. At the last named Capt. Isaac Schroeder was mortally wounded. It was mustered out at Arlington Heights June 3, 1865.

205TH REGIMENT.—Companies B, E and H of this regiment were recruited in Berks county. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, on Sept. 2, 1864, field officers were selected, including William F. Walter, captain of Company E, as lieutenant-colonel, who had served in the 104th Regiment. On the 5th, the regiment left Harrisburg, proceeded to Washington, crossed the Potomac, and went into camp at Fort Corcoran. Afterward it was engaged in picketing from the left of the army line to the James, and in building forts and earthworks for the defense of City Point. On Oct. 9th, it was ordered to the Army of the James. With the exception of occasional marches in support of aggressive movements, the regiment remained in camp, near Fort Prescott on the Army Line railroad during the winter, where it was engaged in drill and fatigue duty. On March 25, 1865, it participated in the retaking of Fort Steadman, and afterward in the siege of Petersburg. It was mustered out of service at Seminary Hill on June 2, 1865.

213TH REGIMENT.—This regiment was recruited at Philadelphia, and in Berks, Chester and Juniata counties, with the assistance of the Union League. It was organized on March 2, 1865, and two days afterward transferred to Annapolis, Md., to guard Camp Parole. Part of the regiment was sent to Frederick, Md., for duty on the line of the B. & O. railroad. In April, it was concentrated at Washington, and posted along the northern defenses, where it continued until Nov. 18th, when it was mustered out of service. Company D was recruited in Berks county.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS

About 225 men from the county were enlisted in other companies but not enough of them in any company to be classified in the foregoing list.

5TH U. S. ARTILLERY.—Battery H included seven men from Marion township, Berks county.

19TH U. S. INFANTRY.—Company G, commanded by Capt. Edmund L. Smith, of Reading, included seven men from Berks county.

MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

A number of associations have been organized since the close of the Civil war by the survivors or their sons:

GRAND ARMY POSTS.—*McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R.,* was organized at Reading and chartered Dec. 12, 1866, having been named after Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. McLean, of the 88th Regiment. It has maintained a successful organization since then. It has collected an extensive library of military literature.

Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., was chartered Feb. 22, 1878, also at Reading. It has also maintained its organization since, with separate quarters. It was named after Gen. William H. Keim.

Meade Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, was instituted Oct. 30, 1881, being a branch of the Sons of Veterans at Philadelphia, and designed to keep active the memory of the sacrifice of their fathers in the Civil war.

Loyal Ladies' League, No. 6, was instituted April 17, 1884, at Reading. Only mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil war are admitted to membership. It is an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

McLean Womans Relief Corps, No. 10, was instituted Oct. 1, 1884, as an auxiliary to Post No. 16, G. A. R. It has held a number of fairs and camp-fires for the benefit of the Post and thereby contributed much pecuniary aid.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—Certain enlisted men in the Civil war from Berks county, who were prisoners of war, also formed an association for mutual aid and social intercourse on July 10, 1884, and they too have maintained an active organization since then.

SPANISH WAR—1898

The war of the United States with Spain grew out of the oppression of the people of Cuba by the Spanish government, which extended through a long period of time, and the repeated efforts of the people toward establishing a republican form of government elicited the earnest sympathy of our republic. The conduct of our own government was always reserved and guarded, but when our battleship "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana

on Feb. 15, 1898, causing the loss of 266 sailors, the feeling of our people, incited by the metropolitan newspapers, became so intense against Spain that it culminated in a proposed declaration of war in Congress on March 29th, and in the recognition of the independence of Cuba on April 19th. Two days after this recognition, our Minister to Spain was unceremoniously dismissed from Madrid; four days afterward President McKinley called for 125,000 volunteers; and six days afterward, a formal declaration of war was passed by Congress. When this signal was given, the military operations became immediately very active and determined, and within a week more the great naval battle in Manila harbor had taken place, with unprecedented success to the American fleet of battleships under the command of Admiral Dewey, and the total destruction of the Spanish fleet.

While these events were transpiring, the patriotic spirit at Reading was aroused, and the "Reading Artillerists," under the command of Capt. Samuel Willits, responded to the President's call, and proceeded to Mt. Gretna, where it was mustered into service on May 9th, with the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment was transferred to Chickamauga Park, in Georgia, arriving there on May 16th; and after having been quartered at several other places, it finally reached Guanica, in Porto Rico, on Aug. 2d, and thence it proceeded to Arroyo, the hills near by being shelled by the American troops while the disembarkment of the men took place. The regiment participated in the movements which led up to the battle and the capture of Guayama without becoming actually engaged; and shortly afterward it constituted part of the 1st Battalion and wagon-train which marched toward Guayama to support the advancing army. The enemy was endeavoring to execute a flank movement when the regiment was ordered to occupy a commanding position and while engaged in this important work the news of the "Peace Protocol" was circulated, which caused further operations to cease. Then the regiment was directed to withdraw to a point on the Ponce Road, near the town, and there it remained on outpost duty until August 28th, when it marched about fifty miles to the city of Ponce, and thence to the Port de Playa. It then took passage on the transport "City of Chester" for New York City, where it arrived on Sept. 6th, and was then furloughed for sixty days. It was mustered out of service on Nov. 16th. The company reached Reading on Sept. 7th, at 4 a. m., and many persons were at the railroad station to extend a cordial welcome to the men. A public reception was tendered to the company in the form of a large parade in four divisions, with one thousand men in line, and a banquet in Rajah Temple, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15th. Penn street was crowded with many thousand enthusiastic people who witnessed the parade.

John C. Hintz, the First Lieutenant of Company A, died June 26th, in Leiter Hospital, in Chickamauga Park, while the company was lying there awaiting orders to march and his remains were forwarded to Reading and buried with an imposing ceremony.

Company G, of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, recruited at Reading, was also enlisted in the service. This regiment was mustered in at Mt. Gretna on May 11, 1898, and encamped at Chickamauga Park, on May 20th. On May 25th, the President issued a second call for seventy-five thousand men, and four additional companies were added to the regiment, one of these being Company G, commanded by Capt. Henry D. Green, of Reading.

On August 20th, the regiment as a part of the 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, was ordered to Lexington, Ky., and on the 25th it was encamped at Camp Hamilton, about five miles from Lexington. It remained at that place until Sept. 18th, when it was ordered to Wilkes-Barre, Pa. There it was given an enthusiastic reception and then furloughed for thirty days. It arrived at Reading on Sept. 20th, and on the evening of the 22d, a public reception was extended to it similar to that extended to Company A, but the parade could not be made on account of a severe rain.

Both companies participated in the "Peace Jubilee" at Philadelphia on Oct. 27, 1898.

Company E of Hamburg, of the same regiment, was mustered in on May 10, 1898, at Mt. Gretna, and participated in the same services as Company A; and it was mustered out of service on Nov. 16, 1898. It was also in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia. It was commanded by Capt. William Kummerer.

MILITIA SYSTEM—1776-1909

The Convention of 1776, in framing the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, made provision for the establishment of a military system; and in pursuance of this provision, the General Assembly established the necessary regulations. The county of Berks, under the direction of the designated officer (called a "lieutenant," with the assistance of "sub-lieutenants"), was enabled to supply promptly and successfully all the orders made by the government for troops during the progress of the Revolution.

Previous to this system, the military affairs were governed by "Articles of Association." The men who associated together for purposes of defense were commonly known as "Associators," and those who acted in opposition either openly, or secretly, were called "Non-Associators."

RETURNS FOR 1775.—The following officers had been chosen for the several battalions of the Associators of Berks county for the year 1775-76, the company rosters having been published in that connection:

1st Battalion—Central Section
Lieut-Col., Henry Haller. Major, Gabriel Hiester.
2d Battalion—Southern Section
Lieut.-Col., Mark Bird. Major, John Jones.
3d Battalion—Central Section
Lieut.-Col., Nicholas Lotz. Major, John Old.
4th Battalion—Northern Section
Lieut.-Col., Balser Geehr. Major, Michael Lindemuth.
5th Battalion—Western Section
Lieut.-Col., John Patton. Major, John Thornburgh.
6th Battalion—Eastern Section
Lieut.-Col., Daniel Hunter. Major, Conrad Leffler.
7th Battalion—Northeastern Section
Lieut.-Col., Sebastian Levan. Major, Samuel Ely.

RETURNS FOR 1776.—Seven battalions were organized in the county, as appeared by the delegates sent to the election at Lancaster on July 4, 1776, for two brigadier-generals. The meeting comprised the officers and privates of fifty-three battalions of Associators. A full ratio of men was sent by the militia of Berks county. The following delegates represented the county at that meeting:

1st Battalion: Officers—Major, Gabriel Hiester; Lieutenant, Philip Cremer; privates, John Hartman, Peter Filbert.
2d Battalion: Officers—Colonel, Mark Bird; Major, John Jones; privates, David Morgan, Benjamin Tolbert.
3d Battalion: Officers—Lieutenant-Colonel, Nicholas Lotz; Captain, George Riehm; privates, Henry Spohn, Matthias Wenrich.
4th Battalion: Officers—Major, Michael Lindemut; Captain, George May; private, Michael Moser.
5th Battalion: Officers—Colonel, John Patton; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Rice; privates, Jacob Seltzer, Christian Winter.
6th Battalion: Officers—Major, Conrad Leffler; Lieutenant, John Miller; privates, John Hill, Henry Lark.
7th Battalion: Officers—Colonel, Sebastian Levan; Adjutant, Samuel Ely; privates, Philip Wisters, Casper Smeck.

RETURNS FOR 1777.—Col. Jacob Morgan and his sub-lieutenants met at Reading, on April 25, 1777, for the purpose of receiving returns of the inhabitants of Berks county between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years. The number then returned was about four thousand. These were arranged in six districts, and meetings were ordered to be held on the 5th and 6th of May following, for the purpose of electing officers and forming companies. Morgan reported that he had forwarded to the Executive Council an exact list of the field officers, captains, subalterns and court-martial men, comprising the six battalions of the Berks county militia, or one battalion for each district. This list appears in the *Pennsylvania Associators*, Vol. 2, pp. 257 to 276. The several battalions were returned on May 16, 1777.

Battalion	Section of County	Colonel
1st	Eastern	Daniel Hunter
2d	Northeastern	Daniel Udree
3d	Northern	Michael Lindenmuth
4th	Central	Nicholas Lotz
5th	Southern	Jacob Weaver
6th	Western	Henry Spyker

NEW SYSTEM.—After the foregoing returns had been made, the Assembly deemed it necessary to provide a new militia system, because the Associators had lost their effectiveness. Shortly after the battle of Princeton, whole companies deserted. In this behalf, a law was passed on June 13, 1777.

Oath of Allegiance.—One of the first requirements was the taking of an oath of allegiance, which had to be done before July 1, 1777. This was allowing only seventeen days; but in this time its provisions had become thoroughly known in Berks county for the time for deliberation or hesitation had passed, and prompt action was necessary.

Persons who neglected or refused to take this oath were declared to be incapable of holding any office; serving as jurors; suing for debts; electing or being elected; buying, selling, or transferring real estate; and they were liable to be disarmed by the county lieutenants and deputies. If they were not provided with passes, they were liable to be arrested as spies, upon being found out of the city or county away from their immediate residence; and forgery of a certificate was punishable with a flogging and a fine of £50.

In pursuance of the Act, over forty-nine hundred men took the oath of allegiance in Berks county during the years 1777 and 1778, before the justices of the peace in the several sections of the county. The greater number was taken from June to October in 1777.

County Districts Established.—This law directed the counties to be divided into districts, and each district was to contain not less than 440 men, nor more than 680, fit for duty, to be arranged in eight companies. The officer in charge of a county was called a "lieutenant"; and of each district, a "sub-lieutenant." It was the duty of the "lieutenant" to enlist the people, collect the fines, and execute the details of the law.

Battalions, Companies and *Classes.*—Each district was subdivided into eight parts, with due regard to the convenience of the inhabitants, and elected its officers from lieutenant-colonel down to subalterns. The term of service was three years. A company was set apart for each subdivision, and this was also divided by lot into eight parts, called classes, as nearly equal as possible, and the several classes were numbered from one to eight in numerical order. Berks county was divided into six districts. Accordingly, the county had six battalions, or forty-eight companies.

The rank of the battalions and their officers, also of the captains and subalterns was determined by lot. The precedence of the officers of the several counties, as to rank, was arranged according to the seniority of the counties, Philadelphia being first.

In case of invasion, or assistance were asked by Congress, the militia was called out by classes. The first draft consisted of class one of each company, and if insufficient, then class two, and so on, as occasion required. Each class was liable to serve two months, and it was relieved by the next class in numerical order.

Pay and *Rations.*—The pay and rations were the same as Continental troops. They were to commence two days before marching, and to be allowed at the rate of twenty miles a day till the men returned home.

Days of Drill.—Days of drill were set apart in the spring and fall for military exercises; *in companies,* on the last Monday of April, and first three Mondays of May; also, on the last two Mondays of August, the last two Mondays of September, and the third Monday of October; and *in battalions,* on the fourth Mondays of May and October.

Fines.—Enrolled men who refused to parade were fined 7s. 6d. per diem; absent officers, 10s.; non-commissioned officers and privates, 5s. On field days, the fine for non-attendance was £5, and for non-commissioned officers and privates, 15s.

Pensions.—Pensions were allowed for incapacitating injuries not exceeding one-half the pay received; and for persons who died from wounds, or were killed in service, the Orphans' Court was authorized to allow support to the families in amounts not to exceed one-half the pay of such persons.

Persons Exempted from Service.—The excepted persons from bearing arms were delegates in Congress, members of the Executive Council, judges of the Supreme court, masters and faculty of colleges, ministers, and servants purchased *bona fide.*

Subsequent Returns.—Militia returns were made and reported for the succeeding years of the Revolution until 1783, and those for the years 1778, 1780, and 1783 have been published in the *Pennsylvania Archives.*

SINCE REVOLUTION.—The military spirit of the people continued to prevail after the Revolution, and the State encouraged it for the purpose of maintaining familiarity with its affairs. Companies, regiments and brigades were organized and drilled at certain fixed times and places within the county. The meeting was commonly called "Battalion Day." It preserved a strong general interest in public affairs, especially in public defense. This interest enabled the several organizations to respond promptly to calls for their services, and their promptness was a distinguishing characteristic. Fortunately for them and especially for the country, their services were not needed frequently. Not to mention the "Whiskey Insurrection" and "Northampton Affair" as of any military consequence, there were but two occasions for a period covering over sixty years in which their services were required, one having been the English war of 1812-15, and the other the Mexican war of 1846-48, each, by a strange coincidence, occurring after a period of about thirty years. These military exercises were continued until the beginning of the Rebellion; but this outbreak of the Southern States against the Northern was of such a serious, long-continued and costly nature that the spirit for a return to military exercise had come to be entirely exhausted.

Proffer Services to President.—In 1798, a misunderstanding arose between our National government and the French on account of their seizing and detaining many of our vessels for examination, to ascertain whether or not we, as a neutral government, were carrying English commodities. Some conflicts arose on the sea, but Napoleon, upon taking control of the French government, soon established a cordial understanding between the two countries and American vessels were no longer molested; and two years afterward Louisiana was purchased by the United States.

During this excitment, the officers of the Berks County Brigade met at the Court-House in Reading on June 30, 1798, and addressed a patriotic letter to President Adams, offering their services to assist in resenting the insult of the French to our government; to which the President gave them a very appreciative acknowledgment.

Military Division.—In 1807 Berks and Dauphin counties comprised the Sixth Division. In 1814 two new counties, Schuylkill and Lebanon, were added to this division, Dauphin and Lebanon forming the 1st Brigade and Berks and Schuylkill the 2d; and in 1849, Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks comprised the 5th Division. The last Act before the Rebellion was passed in 1858, by which Berks was still a part of the same division.

Encampment at Reading.—A large and successful encampment of militia was held at Reading in 1842. It was arranged along the base of Penn's Mount and continued from May 18th for one week.

The following troops attended:

Company	Men
Reading Troop	30
Reading Artillerists	52
Washington Grays (Reading)	40
National Grays (Reading)	33
National Troop (Oley)	45
Hamburg Troop	30
Hamburg Artillerists	52
Womelsdorf Legion	46
Bernville Rifle Grays	65
Berks Rifle Rangers	54
Pottsville Cavalry	28
Pottsville Infantry	44
Orwigsburg Grays	40
Allentown Guards	34
	595

Attendance from Reading, 157; from country districts, 292. Brig.-Gen. William High was in command of the Berks County Brigade. The commander-in-chief of the State was also present.

The daily duty at the encampment was similar to army regulation during actual war. It was as follows:

Morning gun at daybreak	Grand parade, 10 A.M.
Reveille	Dinner, 12 M.
Roll-call	Regular parade, 4 P.M.
Morning parade	Evening gun, 6 P.M.
Breakfast	Tattoo and countersign, 10 P.M.
Detail of guards	
Inspection	Lights extinguished, 11 P. M.

And from 11 P.M. to daylight "the sentry walked his lonely round."

A review of the troops was held on Saturday, May 21st. The day was fine, and thousands of persons were in attendance.

Gen. Winfield Scott, accompanied by his aids, arrived at Reading on the day of the review. He was met at the "depot" (Seventh and Chestnut streets) by a detachment of military and escorted to "Herr's Hotel" (United States, north side of Penn Square, between Fourth and Fifth streets), followed by many citizens. He spent Sunday at Reading. On Monday, 23d, he reviewed the troops at the encampment and during this day medals were shot for. General Scott expressed himself as highly pleased with the discipline and appearance of the encampment and he paid a special compliment to the "Reading Artillerists." Whilst here he presented each of the Revolutionary survivors with a $20 gold-piece.

Battalions in 1856.—In 1856 there were in the county twenty-four companies of militia, arranged in six battalions, which comprised the 1st Brigade, of the 5th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Battalion	Section	Officer	Company	Men
1st	Reading	Major W. H. Keim	6	539
2d	Hamburg	Major J. A. Beitenman	4	206
3d	Maiden-creek	Major D. B. Kaufman	3	133
4th	Oley	Major Isaac Schroeder	5	311
5th	Union	Major W. J. Schoener	3	135
6th	Marion	Major John Bechtold	3	139

Total men, 1,463; total force of troops in the county, 6,644.

These battalions were in active existence when the Civil war broke out in 1861.

State National Guard.—In 1864, a new system was provided which still prevails. The assessors of the county are required to enroll "every able-bodied male citizen resident within the State, of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years," excepting certain persons specified; and this roll of persons is placed on record in the office of the county commissioners; and the whole number of persons liable to military duty is reported by the commissioners to the adjutant-general of the State. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty except in case of war, invasion, riot, etc. The commander-in-chief may order the militia to be drafted from the persons liable to duty or accept as many volunteers as may be required. The organization is similar to the previous systems, but the State is divided into twenty divisions, each county to form a separate brigade. Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin counties comprise the 5th Division. Subsequent modifications have been made.

The active militia is styled the "National Guard of Pennsylvania." In time of peace it shall comprise an aggregate not to exceed ten thousand officers and men and "consist of two hundred companies, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State according to the number of its taxable population." And provision is made for drilling, inspections and encampments. This system is carried on successfully, but without causing any public excitement, excepting during the time and in the vicinity of any encampment.

Reading Artillerists.—The Reading Artillerists is one of the most prominent military organizations in Pennsylvania. It was organized at Reading, March 23, 1794, and has continued in active existence until the present time, excepting from the close of the Civil war in 1865 until 1881, when it was re-organized. At first it was known as the Reading Union Volunteers, and in the English war of 1812-15 as the Reading Washington Guards, and about 1820 it took the name of Reading Artillerists which it has retained until now. The first captain was Daniel de B. Keim and he served as such from 1794 to 1830. It was engaged in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794; in the Northampton riot of 1799; in the English war of 1812-15; in the Philadelphia religious riots of 1844; in the Mexican war of 1846-48; in the Civil war of 1861-65; in the Homestead riots of July, 1892; in the Hazleton riots of September, 1897; in the Spanish war of 1898; in the Schuylkill riots of 1900; and in the Northumberland and Luzerne riots from September, 1902, to April, 1903.

The captain of the company since Feb. 6, 1905, has been Dr. H. Melvin Allen, and he has developed the company to a high grade of efficiency; for, in the first year the company ranked fourth in the regiment, the second year it ranked second, and the third year it ranked first, having in 1907 reached the average of .99 55-100. In the fourth year, however it dropped to second place, the company which it had surpassed in 1907 having reached first place in 1908 by the remarkable average of .99 65-100 (the Artillerists being .99 60-100).

The following is a list of the captains of the company:

Daniel de B. Keim, 1794-1830.
George May Keim, 1830-34.
William H. Miller, 1834-39.
William Strong, 1839-44.
Thomas S. Leoser, 1844-49.
Marks John Biddle, 1849-50; 1852-55.
Daniel R. Clymer, 1850-52.
William I. Clous, 1855-57.
George W. Alexander, 1857-61.
William H. Andrews, 1862.
Thomas M. Richard, 1862-63.
Robert H. Savage, 1881-82.
William H. Souders, 1882-83.
Samuel H. Stahr, 1883-85.
Henry J. Christoph, 1885-95.
Samuel Willits, 1895-99.
Edward E. Machamer, 1899-1902.
Reuben C. Potteiger, 1902-05.
H. Melvin Allen, since 1905.

A military company was organized at Hamburg, April 13, 1875, and became attached to the N. G. P. as Company E, 4th Regiment, having been a continuation of the "Blue Mountain Legion." It was called into active service to assist in quelling the riots at Reading in July, 1877, at Homestead in July, 1892, in Schuylkill county, in 1900, and in Northumberland and Luzerne counties from September,

1902, to April, 1903. It was also engaged in the Spanish war with the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having been mustered into the National service May 10, 1898, and mustered out Nov. 16, 1898. It participated in the movements of the army in Porto Rico, and was then commanded by Capt. William Kummerer. [See reference to Company and Armory in description of Hamburg, Chapter XI.] It was commanded by the following captains:

Edward F. Smith, 1875-83.
Charles F. Seaman,* 1883-93.
John F. Ancona, 1893-97.
Benjamin F. Gehris, 1897-98.
Dr. John R. Wagner, 1898.
William Kummerer, 1898-1902.
Monroe M. Dreibelbis, 1902-07.
Wilson S. Lewis, since 1907.

Company G, of the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Reading by Henry D. Green (a prominent attorney) in response to a second call of President McKinley for 75,000 additional troops, and mustered into the National service July 27, 1898. It was encamped in Kentucky during August and part of September, and was mustered out of service Oct. 29, 1908.

These three companies (Company A, Company E, and Company G) from Berks county participated in the great Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia on Oct. 27, 1898, after the successful termination of the Spanish war.

Company I, of the 4th Regiment, N. G. P., was organized in 1898 as a provisional company in order to maintain a military organization of the National Guard at Reading during the absence of Company A, and mustered in June 9th, with a full quota. It became attached to the National Guard of the State in 1900. Harry M. Phillippi was the captain until he resigned in 1901; Jerome Seider from 1901 to 1903, and Ralph R. Koser from 1903 to 1906.

The company was re-organized by Capt. Charles G. Miller in October, 1906, after it had been allowed to retrograde for five years to the point of disbanding, with only thirty-five enlisted men. In two years he brought it to the standard of sixty men and three officers, and secured for the company an average of 97, and a rating as the fifth company in the regiment; which evidences in a high degree his superior character and ability as its commanding officer.

The company was called out to assist in quelling the labor troubles in Schuylkill county in 1900, and in Northumberland and Luzerne counties in 1902-03.

This company is a re-organization of the historical company known for many years as the "Reading Rifles."

The 4th Regiment, N. G. P., comprises the companies from Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties.

Enrollment for Military Service.—In August, 1908, the county had 29,105 men enrolled for military service as reported to the Commissioners by the assessors of the several districts; an increase of 2,198 over the number for 1905. Reading contained over half, 16,383. The number for the several districts was as follows:

District	Total Enrolled
Albany	156
Alsace, Lower	139
Alsace	118
Amity	187
Bern	197
Bern, Upper	106
Bethel	227
Brecknock	126
Boyertown	317
Bechtelsville	57
Bernville	56
Birdsboro, E. W.	304
Birdsboro, W. W.	157
Centreport	20
Centre	209
Caernarvon	87
Cumru	630
Colebrookdale	237
Douglass	152
District	88
Earl	129
Exeter	320
Fleetwood	217
Greenwich	189
Hamburg, W. W.	208
Hamburg, E. W.	214
Heidelberg, N.	101
Heidelberg,	236
Heidelberg, L.	583
Hereford	131
Jefferson	123
Kutztown	275
Lenhartsville	20
Longswamp	200
Maiden-creek	253
Marion	135
Maxatawny	443
Mohnton	295
Muhlenberg	455
Mt. Penn	131
Oley	311
Ontelaunee	157
Pike	83
Penn	164
Perry	250
Richmond	262
Robeson	369
Rockland	141
Ruscombmanor	177
Spring	585
Tilden	162
Topton	116
Tulpehocken	228
Tulpehocken, U.	253
Union	200
Washington	225
West Leesport	76
West Reading	308
Windsor	78
Womelsdorf	214
Wyomissing	135
Reading—	
First ward	587
Second ward	739
Third ward	834
Fourth ward	346
Fifth ward	479
Sixth ward	1,722
Seventh ward	815
Eighth ward	866
Ninth ward	1,060
Tenth ward	910
Eleventh ward	875
Twelfth ward	1,349
Thirteenth ward	1,919
Fourteenth ward	1,063
Fifteenth ward	1,791
Sixteenth ward	1,028
Total for city and county	29,105

STATE POLICE

The inefficiency of the local police authorities throughout Pennsylvania, more especially in the coal regions where many foreigners from different nations had come to be residents, was a subject of serious discussion for many years without any relief or satisfactory protection, notwithstanding the gradual increase of lawlessness and crime. Finally, the Legislature, under the recommendation of Governor Pennypacker, passed an Act for the establishment and regulation of a new department of government called the State Police, which he approved on May 3, 1905. In pursuance of this Act, a superintendent was appointed by the Governor and four troops were carefully qualified, the system going into operation throughout the State on the same day, Dec. 15, 1905.

The superintendent, Capt. John C. Groome, selected Reading as one of the four stations in the State for the location of Troop C from which to carry on the patrol of the surrounding country within a radius of thirty miles, in the performance

* Elected major of regiment in 1903.

of their duty; and he established a "Barracks" on the Seitzinger homestead, situated along the Wyomissing road, a short distance west of the Schuylkill river (having leased the premises for two years, and afterward extended the term for two years more). Ten sub-stations have been established in the district, with two in Berks county, one at Hamburg and the other at Manatawny, along the Colebrookdale railroad.

William P. Taylor, of Reading, was appointed Nov. 11, 1905, as the captain of Troop C, and he filled the position until June 15, 1906, when he resigned. The Troop comprised a captain, a lieutenant, four sergeants and thirty privates, which were subsequently increased to fifty-seven. Another trooper was selected from Reading, C. M. Wilhelm, first sergeant.

Upon the resignation of Captain Taylor, the lieutenant was promoted, and he discharged his duties as the captain of the Troop in a superior manner until Aug. 16, 1908. He was succeeded by Capt. Lynn G. Adams, who was transferred from Troop B at Wyoming; and at the same time Lieut. William Marsh was transferred from Troop D, at Punxsutawney, to Troop C, to fill the same position; and they have discharged their trying duties in their respective positions in an admirable manner until now.

Immediately after establishing its quarters at Reading, Troop C began to patrol the district and though for a time the moving troopers along the highway in different directions from Reading were more or less objectionable, and excited adverse criticism, their dignified, straightforward, courteous behavior soon won the respect of the people, and their utility came to be appreciated for the protection to life and property which they cheerfully and promptly gave whenever required, and the appreciation of the taxpayers has been so universal in this district that they have come to regard the troopers as a necessary part of the government.

In March, 1906, a strike occurred amongst the laborers at a stone-quarry between Lebanon and Cornwall, and serious trouble with them having been anticipated, the "State Police" at Reading was notified. A detachment of thirty-five troopers under the command of Lieutenant Smith was sent there and they soon controlled the situation, which evidenced their influence and power in such an emergency and justified the establishment of this important branch of the government.

A month afterward, a more serious incident occurred at Mt. Carmel, in Northumberland county, and again Lieutenant Smith, with forty-three troopers, was dispatched to that place, and the troopers again caused the threatening excitement to subside; however, not without the unavoidable shooting of twenty-two rioters and the injury of five of the troopers. And in April, 1908, a detachment was ordered to Chester on account of the strike of the trolley-car operators, and the troopers remained there two weeks, until their assistance and presence were no longer required.

On the night of Sept. 15, 1907, Timothy Kelleher, one of Troop C, while on his way from Reading to the "Barracks" by the short cut over the Pennsylvania railroad bridge, was stabbed and killed by two Italians, who were apparently assaulting a woman along the railroad. Kelleher, hearing the disturbance, went boldly to the woman's assistance, and the Italians, thinking that he was interfering with them, assaulted him with fatal result. They were caught several days afterward, while trying to escape, tried and convicted; one of them of murder, he being hanged, and the other of manslaughter, he being sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for twelve years.

The State Police, in four years, came to be highly regarded in the vicinity of Reading, and the county officials treated the troopers with the utmost consideration.

On May 31, 1909, Company C was removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, because its presence in that community was found to be more necessary.

CHAPTER IX—CENSUS

No regular enumeration of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania was made previous to 1790. The first provision for enumeration was made by the Constitution of the United States, adopted Sept. 17, 1787. Therein provision was made for the apportionment of representatives from the several States to Congress, and of direct taxes; and to effect a just apportionment the actual enumeration was required to be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

It has been ascertained that in 1741, the following taxables were situated in the eastern division of the county, then part of Philadelphia county:

Amity	70
Allamingle*	37
Colebrookdale	85
Douglass	58
Exeter	76
Maiden-creek	75
Manatawny†	111
Total	512
Estimated Population	2,500

The number of taxables in the various counties of Pennsylvania in 1760 and 1770 are shown as follows: ‡

	1760	1770
Philadelphia	8,321	10,445
Bucks	3,148	3,177
Chester	4,761	5,483
Lancaster	5,631	6,608
York	3,302	4,426
Cumberland	1,501	3,521
Berks	3,016	3,302
Northampton	1,987	2,793
	31,667	39,665

The first census of Pennsylvania was taken on Sept. 7, 1791; and within every ten years thereafter, the census has been regularly taken to the present time. The result of each enumeration is set forth in the following table. The figures were taken from the Census Reports of the United States, published by order of Congress. The blank spaces in the table opposite certain districts indicate non-existence of those districts at the time of enumeration.

Where large decrease of population in certain districts for a succeeding census is observable, it indicates reduction of the districts by the erection of others. For instance, Alsace in 1850 had a population of 2,697; but in 1860 it had only 1,299. The township of Muhlenberg was cut off in 1850 and erected into a separate district. Also, Windsor in 1870 had 1,211, but in 1880 only 830. The township was reduced in area by the extension of the limits of the borough of Hamburg. This extension was made in 1871.

For convenience in making comparisons, the following statement is presented in order to show when the districts with the blank spaces were erected, and from which districts they were taken:

Alsace, Lower, taken from Alsace	1888
Bechtelsville, " " Washington	1890
Bern, Upper, taken from Bern	1789
Bernville, taken from Penn	1851
Birdsboro, " " Union and Robeson	1872
Boyertown, " " Colebrookdale	1866
Centre, " " Bern and Bern, Upper	1842
Centreport, " " Centre	1881
Fleetwood, " " Richmond	1873
Hamburg, " " Windsor	1830
Heidelberg, Lower, taken from Heidelberg	1842
Heidelberg, North, " " "	1844
Jefferson, taken from Tulpehocken and Tulpehocken, Upper	1851
Kutztown, " " Maxatawny	1815
Lenh'rtsv'le, " " Greenwich	1887
Marion, " " Tulpehocken	1843
Mohnton, " " Cumru	1907
Muhlenberg, taken from Alsace	1850
Ontelaunee, " " Maiden-creek	1850
Penn, " " Bern and Bern, Upper	1840
Perry, " " Windsor	1849
Pike, " " District	1813
Shillington, " " Cumru	1908
Spring, " " Cumru	1850
Tilden " " Bern, Upper	1887
Topton, " " Longswamp	1877
Tulpehocken, Upper, taken from Tulpehocken	1820
Washington, taken from Colebrookdale and Hereford	1839
West Reading, taken from Spring	1907
Womelsdorf, " " Heidelberg	1833
Wyomissing, " " Spring	1906

In 1800, Berks county included three organized townships which lay north of the Blue Mountain, whose enumeration was as follows:

Brunswick	1,214
Manheim	1,072
Pinegrove	959
Unorganized	993
Total Population	4,238

The population of the county is given in the table at 32,407, but the number of inhabitants then in that part which lay south of the mountain was 28,169.

In 1810, the county included seven townships north of the mountain, whose enumeration was as follows:

* Albany.
† Doubtless intended for Oley.
‡ 14 Col. Rec., 336.

Brunswick	1,770
Mahantango, Lower	637
Mahantango, Upper	489
Manheim	1,354
Norwegian	415
Pine-Grove	1,290
Schuylkill	353
Total Population	6,308

The population of the county for 1810 is given at 43,146, but the number then in that part of the county south of the mountain was 36,838. The townships named were cut to Schuylkill county in its erection in 1811.

CENSUS OF COUNTY, 1800 TO 1900

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Reading	2,386	3,462	4,332	5,856	8,410	15,743	23,162	33,930	43,278	58,661	78,961
Albany	858	995	1,182	1,129	1,057	1,406	1,586	1,510	1,603	1,491	1,316
Alsace	890	1,275	1,640	1,942	2,498	2,697	1,299	1,294	1,523	1,691	826
Alsace, Lower											1,157
Amity	817	1,090	1,279	1,384	1,664	1,566	1,596	1,646	1,598	1,552	1,372
Bechtelsville											381
Bern	2,049	2,266	1,791	2,154	3,149	1,734	2,516	2,124	2,176	1,935	1,929
Bern, Upper		1,342	2,017	2,117	2,906	1,747	2,027	2,008	2,179	989	904
Bernville								457	405	365	344
Bethel	817	924	1,294	1,482	1,458	1,871	2,159	2,285	2,329	2,139	1,931
Birdsboro									1,705	2,261	2,264
Boyertown								690	1,099	1,436	1,709
Brecknock	338	495	536	866	935	876	844	813	923	949	946
Caernarvon	541	723	829	862	813	977	953	927	951	942	959
Centre					1,216	1,346	1,392	1,529	1,627	1,418	1,313
Centreport										133	141
Colebrookdale	671	792	1,046	1,229	1,124	1,102	1,359	1,660	1,150	1,352	1,395
Cumru	1,413	2,017	2,462	2,688	2,939	3,853	2,182	2,573	3,064	3,927	5,772
District	753	805	509	562	583	842	786	724	798	715	651
Douglass	450	660	709	839	1,133	1,018	1,120	1,072	1,151	1,143	1,029
Earl	489	794	934	990	1,158	1,047	1,143	1,022	1,141	927	909
Exeter	802	1,194	1,381	1,455	1,911	2,074	2,308	2,239	2 469	2,308	2,503
Fleetwood									802	878	978
Greenwich	1,004	1,104	1,337	1,407	1,629	1,842	2,041	2,151	1,988	1,651	1,470
Hamburg	329					1,035	1,334	1,590	2,010	2,127	2,315
Heidelberg	1,569	2,802	3,605	4,124	3,539	805	1,013	1,193	1,281	1,440	1,611
Heidelberg, Lower						2,144	2,398	2,480	2,862	2,876	3,896
Heidelberg, North						844	956	979	950	854	736
Hereford	923	1,140	1,431	1,709	1,235	1,244	1,372	1,260	1,406	1,357	1,202
Jefferson							1,122	1,113	1,072	969	840
Kutztown	203				693	640	915	945	1,198	1,595	1,328
Lenhartsville										152	144
Longswamp	863	998	1,371	1,695	1,836	1,868	2,217	2,910	3,426	3,007	2,507
Maiden-creek	770	918	1,192	1,350	1,749	1,284	1,531	1,615	1,714	1,775	1,639
Marion						1,530	1,628	1,837	1,392	1,269	1,162
Maxatawny	929	1,630	1,847	2,108	1,897	1,740	2,093	2,531	2,843	2,264	2,407
Muhlenberg							1,676	1,547	1,913	2,069	2,069
Oley	968	1,284	1,410	1,469	1,877	1,799	2,056	1,986	2,175	2,098	2,115
Ontelaunee						1,045	1,398	1,339	1,265	1,129	1,142
Penn						1,476	1,444	1,515	1,530	1,282	1,164
Perry						1,320	1,526	1,680	1,527	1,575	1,583
Pike			645	752	790	883	1,178	925	921	882	806
Richmond	731	971	1,135	1,379	1,997	2,056	2,575	2,874	2,226	1,916	1,727
Robeson	1,232	1,807	2,065	1,966	2,016	2,404	2,461	2,458	2,322	2,483	2,475
Rockland	848	1,026	1,130	1,342	1,649	1,369	1,707	1,451	1,527	1,423	1,240
Ruscombmanor	375	932	1,057	1,256	1,189	1,235	1,566	1,408	1,466	1,313	1,202
Spring							2,004	2,253	2,340	2,544	4,064
Tilden										1,082	1,003
Topton									515	500	542
Tulpehocken	2,119	2,294	3,238	3,200	2,941	1,803	1,956	2,013	2,092	1,972	1,764
Tulpehocken, Upper				1,456	1,581	1,983	1,125	1,196	1,274	1,194	1,006
Union	669	766	921	1,046	1,272	1,665	1,968	2,165	1,540	1,317	1,230
Washington					1,210	1,154	1,600	1,609	1,924	2,173	1,737
Windsor	993	1,358	1,950	2,298	2,882	1,115	1,450	1,211	830	686	694
Womelsdorf	370				849	947	1,076	1,031	1,097	1,141	1,136
	28,169	37,864	46,275	53,152	64,569	77,129	93,818	106,701	122,597	137,327	159,615

In 1790, Reading had a population of 2,235; and the whole county of Berks had 30,179.

TAXABLES

Townships	1885	1908
Albany	378	491
Alsace	397	237
Alsace, Lower		334
Amity	464	532
Bern	513	826
Bern, Upper	548	325
Bethel	617	784
Brecknock	235	296
Caernarvon	275	304
Centre	359	439
Colebrookdale	337	520
Cumru	770	1,318
District	187	252
Douglass	312	402
Earl	294	439
Exeter	637	935
Greenwich	475	486
Heidelberg	309	584
Heidelberg, Lower	737	1,185
Heidelberg, North	220	235
Hereford	348	400
Jefferson	268	296
Longswamp	839	916
Maiden-creek	499	629
Marion	446	416
Maxatawny	673	984
Muhlenberg	504	1,206
Oley	605	695
Ontelaunee	335	392
Penn	389	383
Perry	441	560
Pike	260	267
Richmond	509	596
Robeson	630	738
Rockland	399	419
Ruscombmanor	348	503
Spring	688	1,070
Tilden		346
Tulpehocken	530	573
Tulpehocken, Upper	348	399
Union	383	516
Washington	545	572
Windsor	180	269
Total	18,231	24,069

Boroughs	1885	1908
Bechtelsville		77
Bernville	123	151
Birdsboro	499	883
Boyertown	345	761
Centreport	43	48
Fleetwood	242	497
Hamburg	569	912
Kutztown	382	658
Lenhartsville		55
Mohnton		495
Mt. Penn		277
Shillington		434
Topton	123	297
West Leesport		189
West Reading		598
Womelsdorf	322	608
Wyomissing		626
Total	2,648	7,568
City of Reading	13,279	35,414
Total of Berks County	34,158	67,051

PROPERTY VALUATION

Townships	1885	1908
Albany	$ 734,446	$ 588,783
Alsaca	505,199	255,106
Alsace, Lower		390,803
Amity	966,646	800,859
Bern	1,264,862	1,069,740
Bern, Upper	1,228,166	428,530
Bethel	1,203,383	850,969
Brecknock	421,363	377,478
Caernarvon	522,558	420,756
Centre	875,349	712,020
Colebrookdale	709,090	605,959
Cumru	1,415,878	2,050,003
District	283,442	201,697
Douglass	453,411	393,941
Earl	293,252	231,982
Exeter	1,432,830	1,476,449
Greenwich	954,967	662,910
Heidelberg	1,181,743	1,162,487
Heidelberg, Lower	1,484,363	1,943,379
Heidelberg, North	564,021	456,821
Hereford	749,171	547,265
Jefferson	592,774	480,254
Longswamp	1,111,986	905,015
Maiden-creek	1,057,563	982,615
Marion	1,124,984	878,772
Maxatawny	1,776,988	1,703,407
Muhlenberg	1,237,837	1,420,410
Oley	1,676,734	1,376,277
Ontelaunee	866,987	669,473
Penn	844,340	612,804
Perry	901,259	801,258
Pike	329,935	221,527
Richmond	1,223,167	1,051,788
Robeson	951,427	916,109
Rockland	518,315	395,921
Ruscombmanor	419,727	354,455
Spring	1,698,004	1,646,661
Tilden		488,083
Tulpehocken	1,104,424	922,470
Tulpehocken, Upper	602,707	452,270
Union	607,398	461,695
Washington	941,451	607,060
Windsor	472,828	401,944
Total	$ 37,304,974	$ 33,378,205

Boroughs	1885	1908
Bechtelsville	$	$ 137,485
Bernville	146,380	135,310
Birdsboro	764,033	1,246,204
Boyertown	648,780	1,188,444
Centreport	45,600	48,910
Fleetwood	295,233	609,514
Hamburg	628,848	951,950
Kutztown	430,833	793,175
Lenhartsville		65,410
Mohnton		338,910
Mt. Penn		426,705
Shillington		*
Topton	139,357	347,250
West Leesport		154,275
West Reading		658,725
Womelsdorf	402,532	552,439
Wyomissing		774,809
Total	$ 3,501,596	$ 8,429,515
City of Reading	$ 23,780,222	$ 50,488,000
Total of County	$ 64,586,792	$ 92,295,720

Exempted property for churches, etc., in 1908: City, $7,845,650; Boroughs, $652,036; Townships, $2,183,810; Total, $10,681,496.

*Included in Cumru.

MONEY AT INTEREST

Townships	1885	1908
Albany	$ 195,126	$ 153,493
Alsace	135,954	63,532
Alsace, Lower		255,436
Amity	215,582	152,697
Bern	208,261	101,844
Bern, Upper	166,722	135,395
Bethel	249,926	127,446
Brecknock	68,011	60,060
Caernarvon	60,842	33,023
Centre	104,682	66,876
Colebrookdale	109,821	95,171
Cumru	234,944	269,164
District	41,323	16,170
Douglass	31,012	34,480
Earl	65,920	80,203
Exeter	189,329	275,325
Greenwich	132,729	119,358
Heidelberg	123,774	164,258
Heidelberg, Lower	289,014	395,834
Heidelberg, North	52,521	30,665
Hereford	189,923	125,284
Jefferson	76,572	57,401
Longswamp	239,340	89,462
Maiden-creek	159,683	112,420
Marion	241,445	128,505
Maxatawny	502,410	532,012
Muhlenberg	216,996	295,385
Oley	657,240	642,818
Ontelaunee	140,139	143,544
Penn	159,666	132,092
Perry	111,039	166,011
Pike	54,243	60,691
Richmond	175,014	177,200
Robeson	117,688	141,432
Rockland	80,062	79,763
Ruscombmanor	111,257	48,900
Spring	274,738	320,317
Tilden		59,400
Tulpehocken	190,019	114,077
Tulpehocken, Upper	123,508	48,950
Union	136,493	105,121
Washington	255,949	151,128
Windsor	76,003	41,650
Total	$ 7,064,920	$ 6,404,993
Boroughs		
Bechtelsville	$	$ 17,576
Bernville	116,127	62,227
Birdsboro	403,874	278,154
Boyertown	242,678	398,048
Centreport	21,610	47,226
Fleetwood	203,492	254,440
Hamburg	188,917	314,486
Kutztown	240,775	464,073
Lenhartsville		1,520
Mohnton		124,490
Mt. Penn		62,937
Shillington		
Topton	77,008	86,001
West Leesport		102,127
West Reading		45,725
Womelsdorf	182,420	258,990
Wyomissing		55,841
Total	$ 1,676,891	$ 2,573,861
City of Reading	5,049,482	13,434,847
Total of Berks County	$ 13,791,303	$ 22,412,701

REGISTERED VOTERS—1908

The registered voters of the county in September, 1908, numbered 23,012. The number in the several districts was reported as follows:

District	Number
Albany, 1st Precinct	168
Albany, 2d Precinct	149—317
Alsace	207
Alsace, Lower	201
Amity	384
Bern, 1st Precinct	173
Bern, 2d Precinct	115
Bern, 3d Precinct	125—413
Bern, Upper	199
Bethel, 1st Precinct	263
Bethel, 2d Precinct	67
Bethel, 3d Precinct	93
Bethel, 4th Precinct	85—508
Bechtelsville	119
Bernville	111
Birdsboro, East Ward	464
Birdsboro, West Ward	267
Boyertown	592
Brecknock, 1st Precinct	111
Brecknock, 2d Precinct	126—237
Caernarvon	229
Centre	340
Centreport	32
Colebrookdale	394
Cumru, 1st Precinct	389
Cumru, 2d Precinct	195
Cumru, 3d Precinct	166
Cumru, 4th Precinct	118
Cumru, 5th Precinct	204-1,072
District	156
Douglass, 1st Precinct	165
Douglass, 2d Precinct	121—286
Earl, 1st Precinct	92
Earl, 2d Precinct	169—261
Exeter, 1st Precinct	498
Exeter, 2d Precinct	196—694
Fleetwood	364
Greenwich, 1st Precinct	137
Greenwich, 2d Precinct	219—356
Hamburg, North Ward	337
Hamburg, South Ward	338
Heidelberg	447
Heidelberg, North	174
Heidelberg, Lower, 1st Precinct	600
Heidelberg, 2d Precinct	220
Heidelberg, 3d Precinct	112—932
Hereford	295
Jefferson	217
Kutztown	486
Lenhartsville	46
Longswamp, 1st Precinct	242
Longswamp, 2d Precinct	256
Longswamp, 3d Precinct	125—623
Maiden-creek	482
Marion	304
Maxatawny, 1st Precinct	184
Maxatawny, 2d Precinct	216
Maxatawny, 3d Precinct	322—722
Mohnton	405
Mount Penn	200
Muhlenberg, 1st Precinct	445
Muhlenberg, 2d Precinct	395—840
Oley, 1st Precinct	305
Oley, 2d Precinct	234—539
Ontelaunee	295
Penn, 1st Precinct	150
Penn, 2d Precinct	156—306
Perry	427
Pike	191
Richmond	433
Robeson, 1st Precinct	189
Robeson, 2d Precinct	338
Robeson, 3d Precinct	137—664
Rockland	304
Ruscombmanor	322
Shillington	367

Districts	Number
Spring, 1st Precinct	56
Spring, 2d Precinct	452
Spring, 3d Precinct	257—765
Tilden, 1st Precinct	124
Tilden, 2d Precinct	157—281
Topton	219
Tulpehocken, 1st Precinct	216
Tulpehocken, 2d Precinct	180—396
Tulpehocken, Upper	287
Union, 1st Precinct	304
Union, 2d Precinct	79—383
Windsor	157
Washington, 1st Precinct	215
Washington, 2d Precinct	211—426
West Leesport	136
West Reading	483
Womelsdorf	375
Wyomissing	205
Total number registered	23,012
Total registered February	22,542
Increase	469

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, NOV. 3, 1908

Districts	Taft Rep.	Byran Dem.
Albany, 1st Precinct	27	75
Albany, 2d Precinct	20	87
Alsace	31	58
Alsace, Lower	57	104
Amity	144	178
Bern, 1st Precinct	18	103
Bern, 2d Precinct	19	49
Bern, 3d Precinct	30	52
Bern, Upper	56	105
Bethel, 1st Precinct	44	138
Bethel, 2d Precinct	12	35
Bethel, 3d Precinct	19	29
Bethel, 4th Precinct	12	43
Brecknock, 1st Precinct	8	72
Brecknock, 2d Precinct	15	58
Boyertown	149	248
Bechtelsville	28	62
Bernville	47	39
Birdsboro, West Ward	158	30
Birdsboro, East Ward	312	59
Caernarvon	133	52
Centreport	7	22
Centre	51	171
Colebrookdale	65	168
Cumru, 1st Precinct	116	70
Cumru, 2d Precinct	47	55
Cumru, 3d Precinct	26	85
Cumru, 4th Precinct	52	30
Cumru, 5th Precinct	69	46
District	24	91
Douglass, 1st Precinct	52	57
Douglass, 2d Precinct	10	78
Earl, 1st Precinct	9	55
Earl, 2d Precinct	17	92
Exeter, 1st Precinct	110	227
Exeter, 2d Precinct	59	74
Fleetwood	108	180
Greenwich, 1st Precinct	12	94
Greenwich, 2d Precinct	15	114
Hamburg, North Ward	115	131
Hamburg, South Ward	107	145
Heidelberg	134	192
Heidelberg, L., 1st Precinct	120	261
Heidelberg, L., 2d Precinct	21	113
Heidelberg, L., 3d Precinct	42	42
Heidelberg, North	22	99
Hereford	52	129
Jefferson	22	142
Kutztown	122	245
Lenhartsville	9	31
Longswamp, 1st Precinct	60	97
Longswamp, 2d Precinct	98	92
Longswamp, 3d Precinct	30	69
Maiden-creek	107	225
Marion	50	162
Maxatawny, 1st Precinct	30	100
Maxatawny, 2d Precinct	40	122
Maxatawny, 3d Precinct	89	145
Mohnton	168	87
Muhlenberg, 1st Precinct	78	184
Muhlenberg, 2d Precinct	57	175
Mt. Penn	56	82
Oley, 1st Precinct	86	145
Oley, 2d Precinct	40	153
Ontelaunee	96	110
Pike	14	112
Penn, 1st Precinct	14	92
Penn, 2d Precinct	11	102
Perry	65	233
Richmond	39	227
Robeson, 1st Precinct	85	39
Robeson, 2d Precinct	106	140
Robeson, 3d Precinct	24	72
Rockland	28	172
Ruscombmanor	58	119
Spring, 1st Precinct	3	24
Spring, 2d Precinct	117	216
Spring, 3d Precinct	34	104
Shillington	162	113
Tilden, 1st Precinct	79	130
Tilden, 2d Precinct	39	77
Topton	79	107
Tulpehocken, 1st Precinct	35	171
Tulpehocken, 2d Precinct	17	120
Tulpehocken, Upper	30	177
Union, 1st Precinct	159	94
Union, 2d Precinct	40	25
Washington, 1st Precinct	34	99
Washington, 2d Precinct	50	90
West Leesport	39	73
West Reading	128	191
Windsor	12	116
Womelsdorf	142	154
Wyomissing	72	66
Total county	5,651	10,123
Total city	7,825	6,959
	13,476	17,082
Bryan's plurality in Berks		3,606
Parker's plurality over Roosevelt in the whole county in 1904 was		786
The plurality of Roosevelt then in Reading, however, was		3,369

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO COUNTY

Received by County from State

For	1904	1908
Personal Property	$ 51,893.72	$ 67,243.84
Salaries—Judges	12,072.50	17,639.79
Charities—Hospitals and Asylums for Insane	34,835.97	154,989.33
—Hospitals	68,916.48	25,000.00
—Homes	5,037.44	3,000.00
Schools—Common	152,996.20	204,143.08
—Normal	10,023.82	27,742.14
—Superintendent's Salary	2,000.00	2,250.00
	$337,776.13	$502,008.18

Received by State from County

From	1904	1908	From	1904	1908
Personal Property Tax	$ 69,191.62	$ 89,658.45	Brewers'	$ 8,407.50	$ 9,900.00
Loans, Municipal	3,307.76	2,448.66	Distillers'	2,984.75	1,544.00
Writs, Wills, etc	4,270.16	4,499.49	Bottlers'	1,469.75	1,717.25
Loans, County		441.94	Billiards	1,016.50	1,563.80
Collateral Inheritance	8,396.08	20,927.72	Brokers'	432.53	318.25
Miscellaneous	175.00	175.00	Auctioneers'		
Licenses			Peddlers'		
Retail Mercantile	15,500.84	17,835.90	Theatre, etc.	313.50	
Wholesale Mercantile	2,771.35	3,097.58	Eating House	429.40	167.41
Retail Liquor	15,397.37	15,720.75			
Wholesale Liquor	10,397.50	11,838.00		$144,461.61	$181,854.20

BANKING IN BERKS COUNTY—JANUARY, 1909

Banks and Trust Companies	Resources	Surplus and Profits	Deposits	Loans, Discounts and Investments
City				
Farmers National Bank	$ 3,229,115.40	$ 856,275.02	$ 1,528,327.78	$ 2,382,219.44
National Union Bank	2,498,800.55	796,064.03	1,341,400.57	1,988,143.13
First National Bank	1,491,663.67	97,265.60	693,378.81	925,577.35
Second National Bank	1,898,652.05	541,966.46	785,220.04	1,369,116.37
Penn National Bank	1,800,880.90	248,943.90	1,356,917.35	1,266,321.33
Keystone National Bank	975,472.37	193,645.98	605,572.86	636,944.86
Reading National Bank	1,580,840.45	331,351.99	851,487.62	1,137,377.08
Schuylkill Valley Bank	684,536.53	172,746.00	411,790.53	523,849.17
Neversink Bank	210,378.07	22,493.84	113,809.23	171,976.36
Pennsylvania Trust Co	4,011,463.81	527,223.80	2,829,072.37	3,529,859.17
Reading Trust Co	1,872,748.59	335,209.33	1,015,327.06	1,586,734.59
Colonial Trust Co	1,144,979.01	197,404.91	697,574.10	1,067,782.57
Berks County Trust Co	1,380,930.55	147,145.49	952,915.93	1,167,374.81
Commercial Trust Co	346,281.63	16,381.86	204,899.77	308,119.48
Total, City	$23,126,743.58	$ 4,484,118.21	$13,387,694.02	$18,061,395.71
County				
Hamburg Savings Bank	642,710.49	87,300.07	495,231.83	534,214.66
National Bank of Boyertown	1,118,378.03	196,713.11	690,852.31	896,646.18
Farmers Nat. Bank, Boyertown	267,005.91	4,738.98	162,766.93	184,938.90
First Nat. Bank of Birdsboro	358,896.33	81,852.21	177,844.12	257,362.86
Kutztown National Bank	448,262.27	86,186.63	250,404.36	339,361.33
Womelsdorf Union Bank	405,984.70	35,158.82	316,597.79	341,883.21
Wernersville National Bank	273,578.68	13,254.14	185,180.88	212,170.09
National Bank of Topton	137,484.46	3,875.27	83,149.54	82,356.65
First Nat. Bank of Oley	141,277.42	3,159,97	84,317.45	98,541.25
First Nat. Bank of Bernville	122,462.21	2,972.96	82,059.25	93,728.69
First Nat. Bank of Fleetwood	143,675.47	3,295.52	90,480.15	92,118.06
Mohnton National Bank	137,701.78	1,269.63	91,432.15	98,120.01
First Nat. Bank of Hamburg	129,817.78	1,508.95	78,308.83	89,318.33
Total, County	$ 4,327,235.53	$ 521,286.26	$ 2,788,625.59	$ 3,320,760.22
Total, City and County	$27,453,979.11	$ 5,005,404.47	$16,176,319.61	$21,382,155.93

LAND AND LIVE STOCK—1908

DISTRICTS	Cleared land acres	Timberland acres	Number and value of horses and mules over 4 years		Number and value of neat cattle over 4 years	
Albany	14,267	10,771	465	$ 15,095	619	$ 12,440
Alsace, Lower	1,110	1,670	102	5,630	119	2,300
Alsace	4,745	2,207	243	11,480	322	6,450
Amity	11,143	158	461	26,425	840	21,000
Bern	12,459	142	582	25,500	785	19,179
Bern, Upper	7,183	4,453	327	23,970	428	10,825
Bethel	16,419	7,757	652	45,272	936	23,833
Brecknock	8,831	1,652	338	20,805	414	8,000
Boyertown			171	12,305	17	425
Bechtelsville			60	3,715	29	860
Bernville			55	4,120	5	115
Birdsboro, East Ward			69	3,900	23	575
Birdsboro, West Ward	336	36	58	4,850	21	600
Centreport			16	1,095	5	150
Centre	12,427	639	508	23,270	785	16,605
Caernarvon	6,689	849	248	11,275	704	6,650
Cumru	12,838	1,815	772	37,220	820	21,030
Colebrookdale	5,063	292	284	18,060	497	12,594
Douglass	6,794	723	291	15,835	493	9,875
District	5,838	729	181	8,690	347	5,399
Earl	4,599	3,571	217	10,834	414	8,300
Exeter	15,139	1,519	723	40,436	1,291	35,085
Fleetwood			91	7,335	22	480
Greenwich	15,636	2,545	592	28,295	878	18,349
Hamburg, North Ward			58	2,620	22	440
Hamburg, South Ward	112		92	6,580	14	400
Heidelberg, North	8,658		320	19,695	498	11,835
Heidelberg	7,294	1,577	359	23,475	369	10,205
Heidelberg, Lower	16,925	877	865	70,070	1,112	28,260
Hereford	8,552	1,351	375	25,732	627	16,470
Jefferson	10,009	386	375	25,260	559	15,354
Kutztown			104	7,055	15	320
Lenhartsville	95	14	27	2,165	10	265
Longswamp	10,226	4,063	452	22,905	618	15,620
Maiden-creek	8,274	255	372	18,225	537	13,480
Marion	9,152	171	452	22,650	643	16,075
Maxatawny	18,856	273	742	51,615	1,078	24,756
Mohnton	118		103	4,875	4	100
Muhlenberg	5,548	679	360	16,375	393	9,825
Mt. Penn	48		45	2,550	8	160
Oley	15,233	154	715	40,000	1,300	32,730
Ontelaunee	5,372	64	274	23,920	377	10,260
Pike	4,576	3,518	243	9,791	490	11,063
Penn	11,228	698	493	30,165	617	15,425
Perry	11,239	368	445	17,990	821	14,440
Richmond	13,029	642	554	34,379	957	23,031
Robeson	13,002	7,597	647	37,196	787	14,510
Rockland	7,621	2,459	335	13,900	620	12,115
Ruscombmanor	5,587	3,170	266	11,122	410	10,420
Spring	11,947	1,339	754	34,670	857	17,160
Tilden	8,005	269	313	21,940	526	13,125
Topton			56	2,890	15	350
Tulpehocken	14,288	583	593	45,135	818	21,800
Tulpehocken, Upper	9,166	3,466	438	24,030	481	12,400
Union	7,234	6,187	351	15,260	892	10,530
Washington	7,455	1,140	366	20,590	617	15,885
West Leesport	116		31	1,200	12	250
West Reading			138	8,075	26	520
Windsor	8,017	6,125	271	13,065	481	12,025
Womelsdorf	255		71	7,042	18	640
Wyomissing			49	2,425	50	1,250
Total	418,753	88,953	28,493	$1,142,044	28,493	$654,613
Total for City			2,266	150,010	32	1,200
Total for County			30,759	$1,292,054	28,525	$655,813

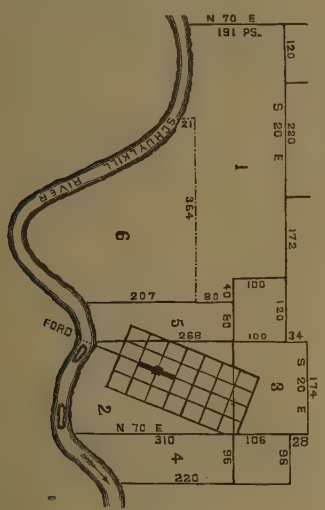
VIEW OF READING FROM THE WEST

CHAPTER X—READING

TOWN, 1748 TO 1783

GRANT TO PENN.—The English came to own the territory comprising Pennsylvania by conquest from the Dutch in 1664; and King Charles II. in 1681 granted the province to William Penn in satisfaction of a debt due to his deceased father, Admiral Penn, for meritorious services. Notwithstanding this grant, William Penn recognized the claim of the Indians to the land, and therefore obtained their release. He died in 1718, possessed of this section, and devised it to his children.

FIRST PATENTS.—In the general desire to dispose of lands in this section, the Penns directed surveys to be made and patents issued, which will appear by the following statement:



PATENTS

1. Richard Hockley, tract for 1,150 acres; survey, Feb. 19, 1733.
2. Thomas Lawrence, tract for 300 acres; survey, March 19, 1733; patent, Oct. 27, 1733.
3. Thomas Lawrence, tract for 137½ acres; survey, April 22, 1738; patent, Feb. 16, 1739.
4. Samuel Finney, tract for 150 acres; survey, Feb. 19, 1733.
5. Proprietary land, tract for 126 acres; survey, July 3, 1741.
6. Part of tract 1; on which lots were laid out, afterward called "Hockley Out-lots."

The tract for 1,150 acres adjoined the river and extended from a line now occupied by Hockley and Woodward streets to a line beyond the Charles Evans cemetery, known for many years as Hiester's Lane.

Some years after these patents had been issued, about 1740, while efforts were being made to erect a county (Berks), the Penns conceived the idea of laying out a town at this point, but finding that the land had been sold, they endeavored to re-purchase it. Lawrence, however, declined to re-sell his two tracts. Their agent then investigated the matter, and on Sept. 28, 1743, addressed a letter to them in reference to the proposed "Town of Reading." This is the first mention of a town at this place. In 1745, lots were laid out on part 6, and this action induced Lawrence to re-convey his tracts.

TOWN LAID OUT.—During the fall of 1748, Penn's two sons, Thomas and Richard, caused a town to be laid out by Nicholas Scull, their surveyor-general, on the land adjoining the Schuylkill (Lawrence tract), at the "Ford," in the road that extended from the Tulpehocken settlements to Philadelphia. It was named Reading, after the county-town in Berkshire, England. The town-plan comprised 520 lots, and 204 out-lots, numbered consecutively.

The lots between the river and King (Third) street were laid out in 1776. The double line through these lots, on the accompanying plan, indicates the canal which extended through that part of the town from 1822 to 1834. At that time there was not a town, not even a village, in all the surrounding territory for many miles. The nearest town was Lebanon, twenty-eight miles to the west, which had been laid out in 1740; and the next was Lancaster, thirty-three miles to the southwest, which had been laid out in 1728.

LOTS SOLD.—Penn's sons then appointed Conrad Weiser, Francis Parvin and William Hartley as commissioners, to sell the lots; and on June 15, 1749, they sold a large number of them. In 1751, 1752, 1753 and 1754, patents were issued for 241 lots, and if the conditions of sale were complied with, there were in the town, by the year 1755, at least two hundred dwellings and one thousand inhabitants.

FIRST PATENTEES.—The following statement shows the years in which the buildings were probably erected, and to whom and for which lots patents were issued. It is possible that buildings were erected in, and even before, 1751, and the patents taken up afterward.

For the year 1751

Lot	Patentee
2.	Conrad Weiser (justice)
11.	Daniel Steinmetz (merchant of Philadelphia)
29.	Isaac Levan (Exeter, yeoman)
34.	Conrad Weiser
106.	Adam Witman (shop and inn-keeper)
114.	Isaac Levan
120.	Conrad Weiser

For the year 1752

Lot	Patentee
3.	Conrad Weiser
4.	Conrad Bower (shop and inn-keeper)
5.	Martin Gring
6.	Michael Reis (Tulpehocken, yeoman)
7.	Moses Starr (Maiden-creek, yeoman)
8.	John Epler (Bern, yeoman)
12.	Daniel Steinmetz, Jacob Morgan (inn-keeper)
13.	Jacob Morgan

Starr Sharswood
Rupp

Lot	Patentee
14.	Peter Haws (inn-keeper)
15.	Daniel Hiester (Montgomery Co., tanner)
18.	Francis Parvin (Maidencr., tanner)
19.	Conrad Weiser
20.	John Lepoe (Tulp., yeoman)
21.	Peter Weidner (Cumru, yeoman)
24.	David Evans (Cumru, yeoman)
25.	Michael Schmell (Heidelberg, yeoman)
26.	Benjamin Parvin (Maidencreek, yeoman)
27.	William Reeser (cordwainer)
28.	Christopher Stump (Lancaster county, yeoman)
30.	William Parsons (Easton)
33.	Tobias Waggoner (clerk)
35.	George Albert (yeoman)
36.	George Yoh (yeoman)
39.	Isaac Weidner (Alsace, yeoman)
40.	Peter Weidner (Alsace, yeoman)
41.	Peter Ruth (Cumru, yeoman)
42.	Simon Scherker
44.	Conrad Kissinger (yeoman)
45.	Christopher Gottschalk
46.	Jacob Kissinger (yeoman)
48.	Jacob Kern (Cumru, gent.)
49.	Henry Wolf (Cumru, cordwainer)
51.	George Daum (cordwainer)
54.	John Schneider (yeoman)
55.	Peter Schneider (Exeter, blacksmith)
61.	Conrad Bower
62.	Reinhard Waldtz
64.	Philip Weiser
66.	William Erman (yeoman)
69.	Benjamin Lightfoot (shopkeeper)
70.	William Parsons
71.	William Parsons
72.	Conrad Weiser
74.	Abraham Brosius (tailor)
75.	Jacob Bollinger
76.	Michael Graul (Alsace, yeoman)
77.	Wm. Hottenstein (potter)
79.	John Weber.
81.	Philip J. Moyer (baker)
82.	Andrew Wolf (Cumru, yeoman)
85.	Nich. Kennell (beer-brewer)
87.	George Sheirer
89.	Christopher Witman (cordwainer)
90.	Christopher Witman
91.	Michael Zuster (saddler)
92.	George Douglass (saddler)
95.	Fred'k Marsteller

Lot	Patentee
96.	Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (minister)
97.	Henry Souter
98.	Samuel Brackman
99.	Peter Knorr
100.	Benjamin Pearson (joiner)
105.	Adam S. Kuhn (Lancaster, esquire)
107.	Eleanor Waggoner
108.	George Hitner (Philadelphia, merchant)
111.	Adam Gerhart (Alsace, yeoman)
113.	Henry Reuthmyer (wheelwright)
115.	Ernest Kurtz (Phila., tobacconist)
116.	Peter Bingaman (Alsace, yeoman)
117.	Mary Bishop
118.	Henry Boyle
119.	Kraft Hüner (baker)
122.	Peter Trumbour (yeoman)
124.	Jacob Bucher
130.	Charles Fricker
131.	Paul Derst (Exeter, innkeeper)
132.	Andreas Shack
133.	Peter Feder (inn-keeper)
135.	John Early (Lanc., joiner)
136.	Henry Boyle
137.	Baltzer Schwenk (Alsace, yeoman)
139.	John Wilson (Lanc., miller)
146.	Peter Muma
147.	Henry Hahn (blacksmith)
148.	Henry Lick
149.	Evan Popkins (cooper)
151.	George Mich. Kreter (slaughterer)
152.	Ulrich Richard (Heidelberg, yeoman)
153.	Paul Parlet (carpenter)
154.	William Miller (carpenter)
155.	Sebastian Grauser (carpenter)
159.	Henry Graul (Green tavn)
160.	Philip Ziegler (Tulpehocken, yeoman)
161.	Henry Goodhart
163.	John Kissinger
164.	Peter Rapp (butcher)
165.	George Crumlauf
166.	Jacob Conrad (Virg., smith)
167.	Peter Baum (turner)
168.	Fred'k Goodhart (Alsace, yeoman)
175.	Peter Baum
180.	John Kissinger
190.	Henry Gerritt (Alsace, yeoman)
196.	John Nicholas Yost (Cumru, inn-keeper)
199.	George Chris. Spengler
253.	Francis Fisher
266.	Abraham Brosius
268.	Simon Scherker
271.	Henry Graul
275.	Joseph Wilkinson
278.	Isaac Levan

Lot.	Patentee
281.	Philip Jacob Moyer
282.	Henry Feeder
288.	Conrad Bower
296.	Christian Bentzer (Lanc. county)
298.	Fred'k Weiser (Heidelberg, yeoman)
299.	Philip Jacob Moyer
328.	Jacob Morgan
339.	Jacob Leibrock (baker)
355.	Michael Ludwig (Amity)
379.	Conrad Bower
382.	Conrad Bower

Lot	Patentee
383.	Nicholas Retschew
386.	George Yoh (potter)
389.	Abraham Smith
390.	Conrad Bower
391.	Philip Erpf (Lancaster county)
400.	Adam Reifell (Alsace, cortas.)
401.	Geo. Francis Winter
404.	Francis Morgan (yeoman)
405.	Jacob Erpf
443.	Philip Reaser

For the year 1753

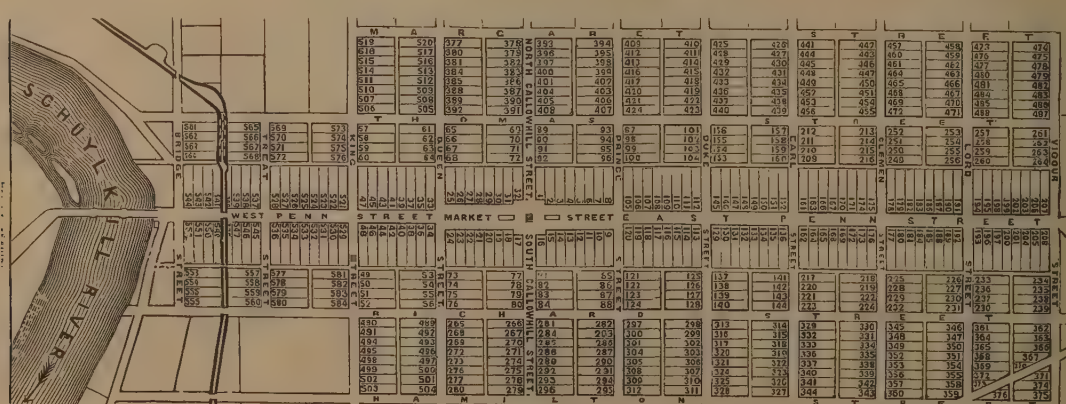
Lot	Patentee
9.	George Douglass
10.	Christopher Witman
23.	Isaac Weidner (yeoman, Alsace)
31.	Jonas Seely (justice)
47.	Jonas Seely
50.	William Thomas (Chester county)
53.	Nicholas Werner
59.	Christopher Camerer
60.	Philip Erpf
67.	Mark Starr
68.	James Starr (brewer)
73.	John Smith (shopkeeper)
78.	George Douglass
83.	Peter Weiser (Heidelberg)
84.	Peter Weiser
86.	Henry Sheirer
93.	Frederick Weiser
104.	Jost H. Sassamanhousen
109.	James Biddle (lawyer)
116.	James Biddle
121.	Henry Sheirer
126.	Simon Sherker
134.	Isaac Levan
138.	Abraham Levan
143.	John Steel
156.	Peter Weiser
171.	Wendell Hains
172.	George Saurbrey
174.	Adam Schlegell (tailor)
179.	Hans Martin Garich
183.	George Hütner
189.	Michael Rosch
195.	Lawrence Spats
197.	Michael Fichthorn
198.	William Cluse
201.	Paul Durst
203.	John Philip Klinger
204.	Alexander Klinger
208.	Martin Moll
209.	Andrew Engel

Lot	Patentee
217.	Hans Geo. Back (baker)
221.	Paul Durst
231.	Andrew Steger
234.	Everhard Martin (soapmaker)
235.	Martin Moll
260.	Geo. Mich'l Kreter
267.	Christopher Witman
272.	Casper Zin
273.	Jacob Zin
274.	Fredericka Waggoner
280.	Philip Jacob Erpf (mason)
284.	Andrew Fuchs
291.	Francis Morgan
294, 295.	Conrad Bower
297.	William Marck
300.	William Bird
310.	Geo. Mich'l Kreter
312.	Jacob Morgan
314.	Michael Schrack
318.	Conrad Stichter (weaver)
319.	Valentine Stichter
329.	Isaac Weidner
331.	William Marck
333.	Jacob Hetler
341.	Joseph Brendlinger
349.	Peter Klinger
350.	Jacob Morgan
356, 357.	Frederick Volant
381.	Martin E. Kraft
384.	Adam Reifell
387.	Nicholas Sauter
392, 397.	Adam Reifell
402.	Court-house and Prison
409.	Christopher Spengler
413.	Henry Schneider
433.	George Kappus (Mason)
438.	George Kappus
490, 491.	Francis Creek
493.	Francis Wenrich
498.	Elizabeth Godschalk

For the year 1754

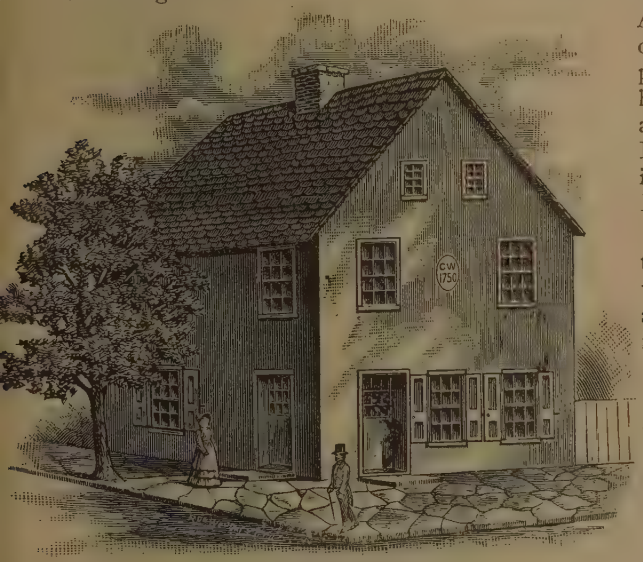
Lot	Patentee
88.	Christian Bussy
123.	Philip Breitenbach
173.	Nicholas Keim
265.	Christopher Godschalk
270.	Frederick Fernsler
285.	Maria Barbara Bishoff
290.	John Hartman (tailor)
293.	Jacob Rappolt (tiler)

Lot	Patentee
305.	Jacob Morgan
308.	Francis Morgan
388.	Nicholas Seitzinger (innkeeper)
406, 407.	Lutheran Church
421, 424.	Calvinist Church (Reformed)
509, 512.	Peter Haws



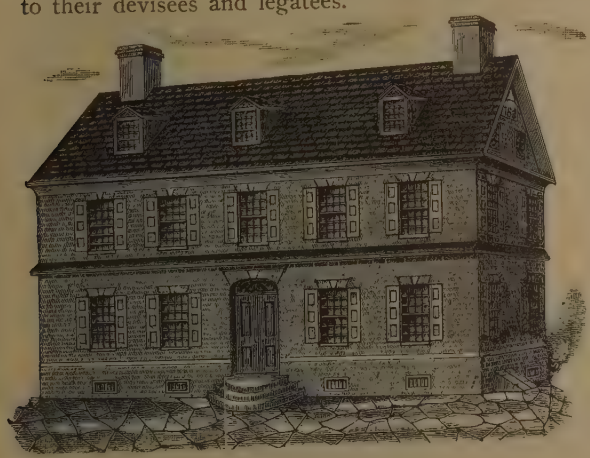
TOWN PLAN

GROUND-RENT.—When the lots were laid out, provision was made that each lot should be subject to a ground-rent of seven shillings, payable annually on the first day of May; but notwithstanding this provision, numerous lots were sold without the charge.



CONRAD WEISER STORE

By an Act of Assembly, passed Nov. 27, 1779, the estates of the Proprietaries in Pennsylvania became vested in the State and were placed at the disposal of the Legislature, the quit-rents were abolished, and a donation of £130,000 was made to their devisees and legatees.



FEDERAL INN

After the Revolution, this ground-rent on the lots in Reading was disregarded until about 1815, when it became a subject which agitated the lot-holders for a number of years. In that year, and again in 1818, the local attorney of the Penns required the delinquents to pay the rents due, otherwise he would cause their lots to be sold. In 1820, numerous leases of ground-rent were executed by the attorney, and these were placed on record. In 1822, he notified the public that he would not settle any further claims for ground-rent, and his agency having been discontinued, the matter was dropped.

COUNTY-SEAT.—By a petition presented to the Assembly at Philadelphia on Feb. 4, 1752, in behalf of the erection of a new county (Berks), it appears that Reading then contained 130 dwelling-houses, besides 41 stables and other out-houses; and 160 families, which consisted of 378 persons. It is believed that there were three small churches in the town at that time, Lutheran, Reformed, and Friends; all erected in 1751.

TOWN DISTRICT ESTABLISHED.—In 1760, the town and part of the township adjoining (Alsace) were erected into a district, called the "Township and District of Reading." The boundary lines were fixed by the court in 1761. They inclosed about 950 acres.

FIRST STORE.—The first business place was the store of Conrad Weiser on Penn Square above Fifth street. He purchased the lot (No. 3) in 1749, and obtained a patent in 1751. Under the conditions of sale, he doubtless erected a two-story stone building on it in 1750 and started a general store. He carried on business intercourse there with the Indians, and on this account the stand was given particular prominence. In 1769, Nicholas Keim became the owner. The Keims occupied it as a general hardware store for seventy years. Then the Stichters began, and they have been there since, now seventy years.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A Court-House was erected in 1762; a market-house in 1766; and a county jail in 1770; and in 1773, a fire company was organized, called the "Rainbow," which has maintained a successful existence until now.

OLDEST BUILDINGS.—Three old buildings, which were erected in this period of Reading, are still standing: two stories of the large hotel on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets, erected by Michael Bright for a tavern in 1760; two-story stone building on the northwest corner of Penn Square, below Fifth street, erected in 1763 by Adam Witman for a tavern ("Federal Inn") and occupied by the Farmers' Bank since 1814; and two-story stone building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Washington streets, erected by county commissioners in 1770, occupied as a county jail until 1848, and since then for store purposes.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.—Three churches were established during this period: Friends, Lutheran and Reformed. The Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations had no churches, but held religious services in the homes of certain members. Secular education was carried on in schools which were connected with the churches,

and also in several private schools. The pupils paid their teachers several cents a day. The Friends' school at Washington and Wood (Madison) streets was conducted for English education, the other schools were mostly for German education. There were no newspapers published at Reading then. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* and *Sauer's Journal* had a limited circulation.

NATIONALITY OF INHABITANTS.—The first inhabitants of Reading were mostly Germans. There were some English, and men of this nationality served in county offices through the influence and direction of the Penns until the Revolution; then men of the German nationality came to fill them and they have almost entirely continued to do so until now. This change was brought about by the determined action of the Germans in behalf of independence and representative government, the English having favored the British government, and discouraged the Revolution, on which account they were called "Tories."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—The French and Indian war affected Reading more or less from 1755 to 1760. The inhabitants were excited and frequently alarmed for their safety during 1755, 1756 and 1757. But the Indians in their incursions never reached Reading. They confined their stealthy attacks and barbarous cruelties to the settlements along the Blue mountains.

The prominent men from Reading who were actively engaged in defensive operations were Conrad Weiser, Edward Biddle and George Nagel. In 1756, a company of grenadiers was stationed here for a time; also a company commanded by Conrad Weiser, consisting of two sergeants and twenty-eight privates. A number of interesting letters were sent from Reading during these years, describing the dangerous situation of affairs. No person from Reading was killed.

REVOLUTION.—The first public action at Reading in behalf of the Revolution was taken with much spirit on July 2, 1774, and from that time until the declaration of peace, in 1783, the residents displayed remarkable zeal for political independence and representative government. On the day named, a public meeting was held in the Court-House and appropriate resolutions were adopted, expressing sympathy with Boston and urging such measures as would settle with precision the rights and liberties of America. Delegates were appointed to attend the different conferences and earnest co-operation was manifested at all times for carrying on the war successfully.

In April, 1775, the people of the town raised two companies of infantry, and one of them, commanded by Cap. George Nagel, several months afterward marched to Cambridge and participated in the campaign at that place. Numerous other companies were raised in response to repeated calls for troops. And great quantities of supplies were forwarded to the government, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

Reading was a prominent inland place for storing supplies of all kinds during that period, having been selected by the Board of War for its admirable situation; and prisoners of war were sent here in large numbers. The locality where they were quartered was called "Hessian Camp," after the Hessians taken at Trenton in December, 1776. It was situated to the east of the town, along the Hill road. In 1777, when the British entered Philadelphia, many residents of that city fled to Reading for safety.

Reading furnished many men who became very active in the service. Edward Biddle was one of the representatives from Pennsylvania in the First Continental Congress; Bodo Otto and Jonathan Potts were prominent surgeons; Mark Bird, Henry Haller, Nicholas Lotz, Joseph Hiester and Daniel Brodhead were colonels; and George Nagel, John Spohn, Peter Decker, Henry Christ, John Diehl, John Rightmyer and Peter Scull were captains. Edward Scull was secretary of the Board of War; James Read was an Executive Councillor, and register of the court of Admiralty; and Edward Burd was prothonotary of the Supreme court.

BOROUGH, 1783 TO 1847

BOROUGH ERECTED.—The town of Reading was incorporated into a borough on Sept. 12, 1783. It contained over four hundred taxables, and about twenty-one hundred inhabitants; and it was generally recognized then as the largest and most progressive inland town in the United States. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants were German. The principal officers were the chief burgess and associate, four assistant burgesses, two justices of the peace, high constable, treasurer, clerk, two supervisors and two assessors.

SURROUNDING TOWNS.—The county of Berks contained about twenty-five thousand population, and the surrounding towns in the county were Womelsdorf, fourteen miles west; Hamburg, seventeen miles north; Kutztown, seventeen miles northeast; Birdsboro, nine miles southeast; and Morgantown, fifteen miles south.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established in 1793. A daily mail by stage was started in 1793, which continued until 1838, when the railroad was introduced, and increased facilities for transportation were afforded.

STAGE-COACH.—The stage-coach was introduced at Reading in 1789, and ran from Reading to Philadelphia. Afterward, lines were extended in different directions, and they were carried on until the railroads were constructed. The business was very brisk from 1826 to 1838.

BRIDGES.—A ferry was carried on at the "Ford" from 1783 to 1815, when a covered wooden bridge was constructed by the county commissioners. Another covered wooden bridge was constructed by the commissioners at Levan's Ferry, at the foot of Bingaman street, in 1831. The first bridge across the river near Reading was on the road to Sunbury through Bern township, erected in 1810.

TURNPIKES.—While the subject of bridges was discussed by the people, another received their attention. It was that of turnpikes. These were extended over prominent highways, one to the north in 1805 called the "Centre," the second to the southeast in 1810 called the "Perkiomen," and the third to the west in 1817, called the "Berks and Dauphin."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The Court-House continued in Penn Square until 1840; and the prison at Fifth and Washington streets until 1848. The "State House" for the county officers was erected on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Penn Square in 1791 and was used for this public purpose until 1840. A second market-house was erected in West Penn Square in 1799. Both market-houses were rebuilt in 1846. They had seventy stalls and 116 stands.

CANALS.—Two canals, leading from Reading, were constructed: The Schuylkill, extending along the river north to Pottsville and southeast to Philadelphia, in 1822; and the Union, extending west to Lebanon and Middletown, in 1828. Large quantities of goods, especially coal and lumber, were shipped over these canals. The enterprise was successful through this period, and contributed much toward the development of the borough.

RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia & Reading railroad was projected along the Schuylkill through Reading from Philadelphia to Pottsville in 1833. It was completed to Reading in 1838, and to Pottsville in 1842; and then it became an additional factor with the turnpikes and canals for great local progress.

BANKS.—A "Branch" of the Bank of Pennsylvania was established at Reading in 1808 (in the building occupied by the Union Bank), and carried on successfully until its suspension in 1857. The Farmers Bank was organized in 1814, and it has been maintained successfully ever since, now over ninety years, and in the same building. The Eckerts were prominently identified with it from 1838 to 1908. A third bank was organized in 1836, but it continued only eight years. It was called the "Berks County Bank."

PANIC OF 1837.—A money panic arose in the borough in 1837, owing to a suspension of prominent banks in the large cities, but the local business men published a notice in which they expressed entire confidence in the Reading banks and a willingness to accept their notes in payment of debts and merchandise. But the scarcity of money compelled certain merchants to resort to an expedient for a circulating medium by issuing notes for small sums, which were called by the people "Shinplasters," "Rag Barons" and "Hickory Leaves." And the borough council, to relieve the community in this behalf, issued loan certificates in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and one, two and three dollars, redeemable Aug. 1, 1838. The whole issue amounted to $25,000. They were loaned to business men on approved security and subsequently redeemed.

NEWSPAPERS.—A number of newspapers were started in this period. The first was in 1789. In 1796, there were three others, the *Reading Herald* (English); the *Reading Adler* (German), published until now; and the *Weekly Advertiser* (English), published until 1816, when the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* (English) took its place, which is still issued. The *Reading Courier* (German) was issued from 1816 to 1826; the *Chronicle of the Times* (English), from 1826 to 1835; *Berks County Press* (English), from 1835 to 1865; *Liberal Observer* (German), from 1839 to 1864; *Reading Gazette and Democrat* (English), from 1840 to 1878, when the *Reading Weekly Eagle* was substituted in its place, and this has been published until now; *Old Berks* (German), from 1840 to 1848, when it was transferred to Pottsville and the name changed to *Pottsville Adler*. Several others were started but they had a short existence. The spirit for writing and publishing during this period was very strong. The editors exhibited much courage in ventilating their opinions on political and social topics.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Besides the three denominations mentioned in the first period, the Roman Catholics and Protestant Episcopalians came to erect churches in the second period, and also the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists and English Lutherans. Schools were carried on successfully, as before until 1835, when the public system was introduced; and in 1838 the first public school buildings were erected.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.—During this period, industrial affairs became the prominent feature of Reading. The small shops were developed into large factories and mills, and the capital invested in such establishments increased from several hundred dollars to many thousands. The energy of certain influential men was directed chiefly toward the manufacture of iron, and this stimulated various other enterprises, particularly in the line of building operations. The discovery of coal and the application of steam to motive power for operating machinery were the direct causes of this marked improvement, and the canal and railroad were natural results from their introduction and increasing use. The large increase in population must be attributed to them, the growth from 1830 to 1840 having been over 43 per cent. and from 1840 to 1850 over 87 per cent. The country districts of Berks county increased only 21 per cent. during the former decade, and only 19 per cent. during the latter.

WATER COMPANY.—In 1821, a water company was organized to supply the people of the borough with water. A reservoir was constructed at the head of Penn street, and the water from "Hampden Spring" was conveyed into it by means of wooden pipes, and thence distributed through the place. In 1833, the investment was estimated at $25,000, and two hundred and fifty families were supplied. The spring had a daily flow of one hundred thousand gallons, and the reservoir had a capacity of one thousand hogsheads. Pumps continued to be used in all parts of the borough.

LIGHTING.—The light was obtained from tallow candles; also from oil and camphene used in lamps. The streets were not lighted. Public buildings were seldom occupied in the night for meetings or entertainments; and there were no halls.

FIRE COMPANIES.—Three fire companies were organized in addition to the Rainbow: Junior, in 1813; Reading, in 1819; and Neversink, in 1829.

STREET NAMES.—Upon the laying out of the town, the streets were named as follows: *East and West*—Penn, extending through the center of the town; north of Penn, Thomas and Margaret; and south of Penn, Richard and Hamilton. *North and South*—King, Queen, Callowhill, Prince, Duke, Earl, Clement, Lord and Vigour.

These names were changed by the borough council in 1833, and those substituted were as follows, Penn having been retained: North of Penn—Liberty, Washington and Walnut; South of Penn—Cherry, Franklin and Chestnut; Across Penn—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh; and what had been called for a time Bridge and Treat, were changed to Front and Second.

In 1845, council named the following alleys extending north from Liberty: Pear, Thorn, Rose, Ash, Church, Reed, Poplar, Cedar, Moss, and Black; and south from Cherry: Oak, Apple, Carpenter, Wood, Pear, Plum, Lemon, Peach, Orange, and Maple. Laurel and Willow streets were also named then. Bingaman street took its name and diagonal direction from the northerly line of the patent to Peter Bingaman; that part beyond Tenth street having been vacated by an Act of Assembly, passed May 8, 1850.

In 1832, the streets were graded according to regulation by Enoch Lewis, under the direction of council.

EARLY EXHIBITIONS.—Exhibitions were given at Reading at an early day.

In October, 1791, a camel was exhibited at Jacob Grant's tavern.

In January, 1792, McGrath's Company of comedians from Maryland and Virginia rendered the "Tragedy of Douglass," "Farce of Barnaby Brittle," and other plays.

In January, 1799, a man named Salanca gave a "curious exhibition" in Barr's ballroom, consisting of legerdemain performances by himself, tricks by a learned dog, and a display of fire-works. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents.

In June, 1808, an elephant eight years old and seven feet high was exhibited at the public-house of Daniel Feger; advertised as the *only elephant then in the country*. Admission, 25 cents.

In November, 1813, Purdy, Carley & Bailey exhibited a menagerie of thirty living wild animals, including a lion and lioness, Arabian camels (male and female), llamas (male and female), hyena, kangaroo, tiger, leopard and panther.

On Aug. 1, 1815, a whale was exhibited at the public house of William Jones; weight five thousand pounds. Admission, 12½ cents; children, half price. This whale was caught in the Delaware river at Trenton, on Nov. 11, 1814.

In December, 1838, William Paulin, accompanied by a lady, ascended from Reading in a balloon named "Comet"; and in the following year he made two successful ascensions.

Circuses gave numerous exhibitions and they were well patronized; and traveling dramatic troupes visited Reading, remaining a week at a time.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—John Penn arrived at Reading on April 7, 1788, while on his way from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. He remained two days and expressed himself as much pleased with the town. He stayed at Witman's tavern (southeast corner Fifth and Franklin streets), and he regarded the accommodations as worthy of a respectable country town. He dined heartily on catfish, which were plentiful in the river. The next day, he dined with James Biddle, Esq., and a number of citizens called to pay their respects. He came here to look after his property. On April 9th, he visited Gen. Thomas Mifflin, on the latter's farm (now Alms-House) and took breakfast and dinner with the family. After dinner, he proceeded on his way.

President Washington visited Reading on Oct. 1, 1794, while on his way from Philadelphia to Carlisle during the Whiskey Insurrection. His presence caused much social excitement. During his sojourn, he stayed at the "Federal Inn," where many people called to pay their respects. A military parade was given under the command of Col. Nicholas Lotz (who had taken an active part in the Revolution) to signalize the occasion, and the distinguished visitor reviewed the troops. The "Reading Volunteers" (a company of militia) escorted him on the way, and at Carlisle they were retained as his body-guard. When Washington died, in 1799, all the people mourned his loss. The newspapers were printed with heavy black borders; and the people of the borough, to demonstrate in a public manner their great sorrow for his death and great reverence for his name, held funeral services in Trinity Lutheran Church on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1800. A procession was solemnly formed on Penn Square, and a great concourse of people,

under the head of the militia of the borough, marched to the church.

President Van Buren visited Reading on June 25, 1839, while on his way from Harrisburg to Easton. A special committee met him at Womelsdorf; and many citizens from different parts of the county formed a procession on the turnpike some distance west of the Harrisburg bridge, and joined the committee in escorting the distinguished visitor to Reading. He was pleased to receive such an expressive welcome from the thriving town on the Schuylkill, which three years before had given him a strong political support, nearly four to one against Gen. W. H. Harrison. The procession paraded through the principal streets. The president rode on a fine cream-colored horse, and his graceful horsemanship attracted general attention. He sojourned at Herr's hotel. During the evening, a reception was held at the residence of Samuel Bell, Esq., where many citizens assembled to show him honor. He left for Easton, via Kutztown, on the following morning, a number of prominent citizens having accompanied him as far as Kutztown. In the previous year, he had paid a high compliment to the borough by selecting Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg to be the first minister plenipotentiary to Austria.

Gen. Winfield Scott visited Reading on Saturday, May 21, 1842, during a great "Military Encampment" comprising fourteen companies of militia from Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, of which four were from Reading, numbering 157 men. He was accompanied by his aids. They were met at the railroad station (Seventh and Chestnut streets) by a detachment of militia, and escorted to Herr's hotel, where they were cordially welcomed and properly entertained. Many citizens followed the parade. On Monday (23d), he reviewed the troops, and left on the next day for Danville, to review a similar encampment. During the day, medals were awarded for skillful shooting. He was much pleased with the discipline and appearance of the encampment; and he paid a special compliment to the Reading Artillerists. The encampment was held on Penn Common and was the first at Reading.

Liberty-Poles of 1799.—During the administration of President Adams, Congress caused a direct tax to be levied upon houses, which was objectionable to many persons. In eastern Pennsylvania, an insurrection arose in 1799, and liberty-poles were erected to declare the feeling of opposition. A number of them were erected at and near Reading. While a company of soldiers were on their way through Reading to Bucks county, several of these poles were cut down, and the conduct of the soldiers was severely criticised by an editorial in the *Adler*. When the company reached Reading on its way back to Lancaster, the Captain, hearing of this criticism, demanded the name of the author. It was refused, and the proprietor of the newspaper was taken to Penn Square and publicly flogged.

English War of 1812-15.—After the Revolution, the British government conducted itself in an offensive manner persistently until the complaints became too loud and the injuries too grievous to be endured any longer, when President Madison made them subjects for his message to Congress on June 1, 1812, and a declaration of war was issued. Berks county supplied twelve organized companies in response to the call for troops. The companies of Capt. Thomas Moore and Capt. Daniel deB. Keim were composed entirely of men from Reading; and the greater part of the men in the companies of Capt. Jacob Marshall and Capt. George Marx were also from Reading. The companies left in August, 1814, and performed military duty at York, Pa., but they did not participate in any engagements with the enemy. Some of the men remained four months, others six months. Peace was concluded Dec. 24, 1814. When the event was made known at Reading, the citizens signalized it by shooting off cannon during the day and by a grand illumination at night. During the war, when the British approached Philadelphia, a number of English families who lived there were compelled to move away at least fifty miles, and on that account they came to Reading. This was in August, 1814.

Mexican War.—War between the United States and Mexico was declared in May, 1846. The chief burgess of Reading presided at a public meeting, held on May 20th, at which the government was sustained. Three companies of men from Reading tendered their services, and one of them was accepted, the Reading Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Leoser. This company left on Dec. 26th for Mexico, and participated in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Belen Gate. They returned July 29, 1848, and were given a brilliant reception.

CITY, 1847 to 1909

Reading in 1847.—Reading was incorporated into a city on March 16, 1847. At that time it was in a flourishing state. Shops, factories and stores were numerous. The population numbered about twelve thousand. The tendency of local development was to the south of Penn street and to the west of Ninth. At that time there were thirteen churches, seven to the north of Penn, and six to the south.

The railroad deserves especial mention. A decade had not fully elapsed since its introduction, yet it demonstrated to a remarkable degree its power in accelerating the growth of everything. Another railroad had been projected in 1836 to extend westward to Harrisburg, but it was not as yet begun. The canals and stages occupied a prominent position. The former consisted of two lines, the Schuylkill and the Union; and the latter of three lines, to Easton, Harrisburg, and Lancaster.

A prominent social movement was then perceptible. This was the secret society, and though first started in 1794, it had not begun to make a marked impression till toward the close of the second period of Reading. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was particularly active. As a beneficial organization, it extended its branches in various directions with remarkable earnestness and success.

The fire company was active. Four volunteer companies were conducted successfully, Rainbow, Junior, Reading and Neversink, partly through pecuniary assistance from the municipal government, but mainly from the spontaneous efforts of their members.

The system of common school education was actively conducted, there being 17 schools, 31 teachers, and 2,064 scholars. Five newspapers were published successfully. Advertising was a prominent feature in all of them. The political sentiment of the inhabitants was favorable to the Whigs in local affairs, but to the Democrats in State and national.

The public markets were largely attended. The market-men came regularly twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Councils had proposed no improvement beyond the advantages first afforded in 1766; and rents were still collected.

The semi-annual fairs were kept up. Dancing, drinking and fighting were conspicuous features. The militia spirit maintained its activity; and exercise was carried on annually in May, on what was known as "Battalion-Day."

Most of the people were domestic in their daily life. Gardening was carried on either in lots, upon which the dwellings stood, or in out-lots. Fruit trees were numerous, and plums, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces and apples were plentiful. "Preserving" fruit was common, not "canning" as now. And nearly every family boiled apple-butter in an open fire place in the fall of the year. Home-made sausage, pudding, scrapple, hams, mince, and sauerkraut were in every household. About Christmas time the cellars of housekeepers were well stocked.

The fuel for domestic purposes such as cooking and heating was almost wholly wood, and, this was consumed in a "ten-plate" stove; and sawing of cord-wood by hand was a common occupation. Coal had been known to the community for nearly forty years, but it was not used for domestic purposes, its consumption having been principally in public places, shops and factories.

The light was produced from fluid, oil and tallow, even common fat, the first two having been used in stores, and the last two in dwellings, especially of the poorer classes of inhabitants. The streets were not lighted up in the evening. Lanterns were carried to shed light upon the roadway. There were no street-crossings. The customs of the residents had not yet come to convert night into day for amusements of various kinds. Dramatic entertainments were just starting out, and the demands for an improved light were gradually growing greater.

The town was not large. The principal portion lay between Walnut street on the north and Chestnut on the south; Ninth street on the east and Third on the west. Business of all kinds was done almost entirely during the daytime, and merchants derived their chief support from the farmers. Two constables were watchmen of the night, and for several hours before and after midnight they called out the hour and the condition of the weather in a monotonous, low tone of voice.

The pump was used throughout the place, notwithstanding the general supply of superior water afforded by the Reading Water Company. It was convenient in every block, if not on or near every street corner. At least one hundred pumps were in daily use. Penn street was especially well supplied. Ice had come to be furnished in small quantities for about ten years, but not for drinking purposes.

The events which have transpired since the incorporation of Reading as a city, have been so numerous that a narration of them must be necessarily brief. They will be mentioned by decades in the order of their occurrence as near as possible, referring the reader to other parts of this chapter for a more extended description of them.

1847-57.—During the decade from 1847 to 1857, business affairs grew more active, and continued to do so till toward the close, when a panic ensued. Gas was introduced for lighting purposes in 1848. The first large hall was erected by the Odd Fellows in 1847, which provided a meeting place for the society and accommodations for the public in respect to entertainments. The Charles Evans cemetery was founded in 1848; the Trinity Lutheran and Roman Catholic cemeteries on the northern slope of Mt. Neversink were laid out in 1849; and the Aulenbach cemetery in 1851. Interments were then made in these cemeteries; and the remains of many buried persons, in graveyards in the central parts of the city, were transferred to them. Numerous buildings were erected, both dwellings and industrial establishments, the latter including prominent enterprises which have been continued until now.

Two railroads were constructed in 1857, the East Penn to the northeast, and the Lebanon Valley to the west. The militia system was active and battalion days were devoted to military exercise. The fair days at the market-houses passed away without regret from any one, and in 1852, an agricultural society began holding a county fair for an improved annual exhibition of goods, live stock, etc. An exciting topic at this time was the discovery of gold in California, and several parties went there from Reading, but their discouraging letters dispelled the charm, and the excitement subsided. Various political questions agitated the people, and one of them, that of slavery, caused the Presidential campaign of 1856 to be particularly enthusiastic.

A public high school was established in 1852, and the taxpayers realized the promises of its projectors in affording advanced education to such as attended

the common schools. The greatest freshet in the Schuylkill Valley occurred in 1850, and the people of Reading suffered damages estimated at more than $500,000. On Jan. 8, 1854, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company machine shops on Seventh between Franklin and Chestnut streets were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $50,000, which was the most destructive fire at Reading until that time: and on April 20, 1857, the roof of the same shop broke down for a space of 40 by 180 feet by reason of a great fall of snow on the day before (Sunday), followed by rain, this happening while three hundred workmen were underneath, all of whom escaped unhurt.

1857-67.—In the decade from 1857 to 1867, the Civil war was the most engrossing subject which engaged the attention of the people. Many companies of men were enlisted here, and the excitement on many occasions was intense. The people of the city supported the government devotedly and liberally in its great efforts to suppress the Rebellion. In 1863, houses were numbered by councils by an admirable system through the efforts of Jacob Knabb, postmaster, to facilitate and dispatch the delivery of letters. The streets were regulated by a topographical survey from 1864 to 1867, and the fixing of lines and grades encouraged building operations, especially in the northern section of the city. The waterworks were purchased by Councils in 1865. Efforts were made to improve the city charter by amendments in 1861 and 1864.

The Firemen's Union was organized in 1861. The co-education of boys and girls in the high school was started in 1859, and all the wards were consolidated into one district for school purposes in 1864. The people were active and energetic in every department of life, and the wealth of the community was increased millions of dollars. Weekly newspapers became more thoroughly circulated, and the daily newspaper was successfully established in 1858. Postal facilities were increased to the great convenience of the people; and another railroad was extended to the southwest in 1864, affording direct communication with Lancaster and Columbia. Political excitement reached the highest point which the community was able to bear without resulting in a public disturbance.

1867-77.—In the third decade from 1867 to 1877, general enterprise was very active in the beginning and continued so for several years, but then it began to decline and finally showed marked effects from the financial panic which prevailed throughout the country. Great fires at Chicago in 1871, and at Boston in 1872, destroyed much property, resulting in losses amounting to more than $200,000,000, and a large proportion had to be paid by fire insurance companies, located in different parts of the country, which caused great embarrassment. It seemed that some evil genius hovered over this community also, because there were many acts of incendiarism in the most populous parts of the city about that time, but the volunteer fire companies by their vigilance prevented serious losses.

In 1872, two steam fire engines were added to the fire department, and in 1873 the electric fire alarm system was introduced, which immediately demonstrated its great value. The old market-houses were removed in 1871, and private buildings for market purposes were substituted. The limits of the city were extended northward in 1871, increasing the area to more than 3,200 acres. A large modern hall for amusements was erected in 1872, on the north side of East Penn Square, which afforded increased opportunities for witnessing dramatic and operatic performances. The postal card was introduced in 1873, and the business of the post-office was largely increased. The P. & R. R. Co. erected a large and commodious "Union Station" at the junction of its several lines of railroad, which was opened for travel on Aug. 3, 1874.

The general Act of 1874, for the government of cities of the third class—which included Reading—was accepted; the water of Antietam creek was appropriated by the city and a storage reservoir was constructed in Alsace township with a capacity for 30,000,000 gallons. Railroad communication was extended by completing the road to Wilmington to the south, and to Slatington to the north; and a street railway was introduced along Penn and Sixth streets. The "Centennial Exhibition" at Philadelphia was a prominent subject for several years, especially from May 10th to Nov. 10th, 1876; and the display of productions by Reading manufacturers and of educational work by the Reading school district was highly complimented. The management of the schools by the first city superintendent, elected in 1867, proved very successful, and during the decade ten large brick buildings were erected.

In October, 1869, there was an unusual freshet, the river rising twenty-three feet and inflicting damages to the shops along the river amounting to $50,000. On Sunday, June 26, 1870, the P. & R. R. Co. car shops at Sixth and Oley streets (168 by 710 feet) were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of more than $100,000; and on Jan. 16, 1872, there was another large and costly fire at Fifth and Penn streets, which destroyed Stichter's hardware store, Ebner's building, old "State-House," and other buildings on Fifth street, resulting in a loss exceeding $100,000. The building and savings associations were in a flourishing condition.

The political sentiment of the people manifested a great change, and the process of changing from the Democratic party to the Republican by 1876 had developed a high degree of excitement, the election returns of that year causing the loudest demonstrations ever witnessed at Reading. Enterprise reached out in different branches of industry, giving employment to a largely increased number of mechanics and laborers. Merchants showed a high appreciation of the value of advertising in local newspapers, and as they attracted the residents to their stores, the Philadelphia merchants did the same

to theirs by advertising their goods in the Reading newspapers.

1877-87.—The fourth decade from 1877 to 1887 went far in advance of the previous decades in public affairs, private enterprises and social amusements. It started with a serious disturbance on account of the labor question, which culminated in a riot on July 23, 1877, causing the death of ten persons, and the wounding of thirty-nine, and the loss of the large bridge across the Schuylkill on the Lebanon Valley railroad. The riot took place along Seventh street at and above Penn. The strike was general, extending through Pennsylvania and other States. In the previous decade, allusion was made to the panic, but it did not seriously affect Reading. However, conditions generally grew worse and on Nov. 18, 1877, the Reading Savings Bank, Bushong's Bank, and Dime Savings Bank suspended, which caused the greatest financial excitement that Reading ever felt.

An earnest beginning for a city park was made in 1878, by cleaning up and improving the triangular part of the Common which adjoined Perkiomen avenue and Hill road, this having been done by taxpayers in the vicinity, who raised over $6,000 by voluntary contributions; and in 1884, councils instituted legal steps to recover that part of the Common which had been occupied by the Berks County Agricultural Society since 1852, and they were successful. The co-education of boys and girls was found unsatisfactory, and in 1881, after a trial of twenty-two years, they were separated, the girls remaining in the high school building. In 1883 the commodious Boys' High School was erected, and then the school controllers transferred their meeting place and offices to it. In that year, the county bridges at Reading were declared free, and electric power began to be supplied for shops and factories.

The waterworks were much enlarged in 1880 and 1884, increasing the storage over fifty million gallons. The building and savings associations were in a flourishing condition, twenty-five having been kept up whose payments and investments ran into millions of dollars. Societies of all kinds were very active, particularly secret, beneficial and social, numbering altogether 150, and their membership including almost every man of age in the community. Factories of all kinds were carried on extensively, especially for hats, stoves, cigars and building materials. And one of the most important events in the decade was the construction of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad in 1884, and the direct connection with the Pennsylvania railroad system thereby afforded. And at the close of the decade, three additional banks and two trust companies were started; the street railway companies were consolidated in the United Traction Company with over fifty miles of track, carrying annually over five million passengers, and the Reading Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital were erected. The major part of the population shifted north of Penn street.

1887-97.—The fifth decade from 1887 to 1897 was more active than the previous decades in every department of life. Progress was remarkable, exceeding everything in the previous history of the place. The supply of water was largely increased by the introduction of the water from the Maiden creek; Penn Common was improved year after year until it came to be the most attractive spot within the limits of the city; the school buildings were increased in number and improved in character, and so were the churches (twenty new buildings having been erected), the moneys appropriated and collected for these two purposes surpassing all previous efforts; the United States government supplied a superior building for post-office purposes; the subject of streets and sewers was agitated for a long while with apparently little progress in behalf of these public improvements, but it prevailed eventually, and the years 1896 and 1897 became notable, a million dollars having been expended in their construction; public demonstrations, parades, excursions, and conventions were unusual in number and character, which developed the reputation of Reading as a place of industry, substantial wealth and superior advantages to a remarkable degree.

The street railway system was extended very much, and the mountain roads were established. Electricity as a motive power for running the street cars was applied to the cars on the East Reading and the Reading and South Western lines of street railway in 1890 and 1891, and it was extended to all the lines in the city in 1893; and it came to be more generally used for lighting public and private places and for power in shops and stores. It caused the extension of street railways into the rural districts to the east and south of Reading.

Industrial establishments for the manufacture of various articles were erected, especially for steel, hosiery, cigars and bicycles, affording employment to several thousand additional persons, and yielding to the community over a million dollars in wages, and reaching out in trading relations with all parts of the world. Over five thousand bicycles came into general use in Reading. The greatest fires in the history of the city occurred, the losses reaching a million dollars, three worthy of special mention being the Carpenter Steel Mill, Reading Hardware Works, and Sternbergh Nut and Bolt Works; and the city was visited by the greatest storm in 1889, it having demolished the silk mill and part of the East Penn railroad shop, killing twenty-two persons and injuring more than one hundred.

Steam heating came to be supplied in the central part of town along Sixth, Fifth and Penn streets, and to be gradually introduced in dwellings. General laundry work received encouragement; and the washing machine was being substituted in the place of the wash-board and tub to reduce manual labor in domestic life. And planing-mill work was

much increased in supplying doors, windows, frames, etc., for building operations. Cold storage was introduced and the use of artificial ice much appreciated; and the creamery as an institution received greater recognition.

Four noteworthy large industrial plants were started, the Reading Iron Company, Reading Paper Mills, the Carpenter Steel Mill and the Silk Mill. Department stores were enlarged. Vitrified brick began to be used for buildings and pavements; and the value of concrete work and cement more appreciated. Telephone wires began to be laid in conduits in the central portions of the city and the use of the telephone was very much increased and extended; two popular amusement halls were established, Rajah Temple and Auditorium; also three more charitable institutions, and the Y. M. C. A. hall.

Building and loan associations were still kept up, over fifty having been in successful operation. A board of city assessors was established for the uniform assessment of real estate; and also a board of public works for the supervision of public improvements. Five more wards were erected, making the total number sixteen. Building operations added several thousand dwellings to the city; and the great increase in the assessed value of property caused the total value to surpass the total value of all the country districts taken together.

Notwithstanding this apparent improvement and enrichment of the community, the financial condition of the country was extremely distressing during the last four years, owing to the suspension of manufactures and the closing of industrial plants of every description, which caused innumerable failures and enormous losses. This was brought about by a change in respect to the tariff. The previous term of four years had been favorable to it, but the term during these four years was unfavorable. The business affairs at Reading kept moving right along nevertheless. Fortunately, the large iron plants and diversified industrial enterprises were too strong and sound to be shaken.

All our financial institutions had the unqualified confidence of the people, and they sustained their patrons with commendable courage and indulgence as well as each other, thereby displaying in a remarkable manner the great utility of well-conducted banks in such a crisis. In looking for the reason of the onward movement of our local affairs in spite of adverse circumstances during that trying period, it was found that the banks were the stronghold which enabled our manufacturers and merchants to stand the extraordinary strain; and therefore this special mention of it is made.

1897-1909.—The decade just closed from 1897 to the present time also embraced a number of remarkable improvements in the further development of Reading.

The population started with about 70,000, and the annual increase was about 2,500. An earnest and successful effort was made for improved streets by laying down asphaltum and vitrified brick on a concrete foundation at the close of the previous decade, starting on Sixth street and Court street at the Court-House, and then on Penn street, and extending to other streets until 1902, with a total expenditure of $350,000, and accomplishing a total length of ten miles. The marked improvement was highly appreciated by the taxpayers.

While this was going on, sewers were laid for surface, and also house, drainage, embracing the city from Washington street south and Eleventh street west; the former having been paid by the public at an expense of $250,000, and the latter by the abutting property holders at an expense of $231,000 (excepting the cost of the mains, about $50,000). This was necessary on account of the largely increased flow of water in heavy rain-storms which flooded the streets and damaged the adjoining properties; particularly along Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth streets to the south of Penn; and also on account of the commodious and costly buildings for business purposes then erected, in which many hundreds of persons assembled daily.

The enlarged "Mansion House," and the department stores of C. K. Whitner & Co. and Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, and the office buildings of George F. Baer, Esq., and the Colonial Trust Company, are worthy of special mention. The Pennsylvania Trust Company had shortly before put up the first five-story building and Mr. Miltimore Morgan had enlarged the "Mansion House" to the first six-story building; but Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart reached the seventh story and the Colonial Trust Company the ninth story, thereby giving the city a truly metropolitan appearance.

In the erection of the last two mammoth buildings, structural iron was first used for building purposes at Reading, and while the imposing framework was being put together, hundreds of people looked on in amazement not knowing which to admire most, the genius of the contractor or the skill and composure of the working-men. And here these great structures stand on Penn Square, in the very center of mercantile and financial affairs, as monuments to local foresight and enterprise.

The National Convention of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America in the city in 1897 was a noteworthy affair and until then certainly the grandest public demonstration ever witnessed in the history of the community. But in 1898 even this demonstration was eclipsed by the celebration of the "Sesqui-Centennial of Reading." The local pride of the people asserted itself for a whole week in June, and the very sun in the sky seemed to cooperate with their joyful, determined, enthusiastic spirit in making the wonderful and praiseworthy undertaking a glorious success. Though ten years have elapsed since then, the sights were so pleasing and the sounds so inspiring that the people, both old and young, here and elsewhere, who witnessed the celebration, still talk of it with delightful recollections.

The building operations were active through the entire period, and these were particularly encouraged in the northern part of the city by the costly enlargement of the P. & R. R. Co. shops. The annual increase of new dwelling-houses was maintained from year to year; and during 1905 more were erected in the city than in any year before.

The extension of the street railway system in all directions stands out prominently in this period. Its successful management undoubtedly contributed a large share in our local prosperity. Besides busy industrial plants of all kinds and sufficient dwelling-houses, the prompt and convenient transportation of the working-people and their families in and to all parts of the city, from early in the morning until late at night, had been a subject of serious consideration, but it was appreciated and the demand satisfied. As we find iron, coal and steam inter-related very closely in our early local development, so do we also find shops, homes and street railways equally inter-related in our most recent development. Trolley extensions were made to the north, east and south, thereby increasing the facilities to the country people for reaching the county-seat with great convenience at greatly reduced cost of travel, and at frequent intervals, and quite naturally they led to the laying out of suburban towns, and many persons soon appreciated the desirability of these towns as dwelling places.

The Reading Library had been carried on with more or less uncertainty since its reorganization in 1868; but in the beginning of this decade it became a free institution through the liberality of some of our citizens, and the enthusiastic spirit then displayed has continued until now, with an ever increasing interest in its success. And the Historical Society was again revived and a strong interest shown in its welfare. The members secured a building, after having held their meetings for several years in the Court-House, and the nucleus of a library of historical works was collected.

A new feeling was developed for outdoor exercise which culminated in the organization of a golf club and within several years a fine property was secured. The "Berkshire Club" became recognized at once for its social prominence. Bowling was also prominent and several new alleys were established. It was indulged in by a considerable number of young and middle-aged men, and also some young women. Clubs were organized and much rivalry was shown in competing games. Basket-ball was another indoor sport which won much attention; and there was a revival of interest in base-ball. Card-playing was indulged in by all classes of society, with many devotees at progressive euchre, duplicate whist, and bridge. And the patronage of the theatre and of amusements of all kinds, such as fairs, balls and athletics, was never so extensive as at the close of the period; indeed, it had become so prominent by children of both sexes under fourteen years of age as to excite public criticism.

The one great channel which made this high degree of prosperity so continuous was the satisfactory condition and superb co-operative management of our financial institutions. Their total resources had multiplied gradually until they were in excess of $23,000,000; and by the daily handling of this large sum of money, both in receiving it and then in paying it out by checking and cashing, in amounts ranging from a few dollars to many thousands, from all parts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, as well as in the city itself, our nine banks and five trust companies had come to do an annual volume of business which reached the enormous total of $600,000,000. The annual check exchanges of these depositaries at their clearing-house for the year 1908 footed up $64,652,121; and the exchanges for the month of January, 1909, amounted to $5,770,561, an increase of one million dollars more than the exchanges for the month of January, 1905. For an inland city, competing with metropolitan places at tide-water whose resources are superabundant and whose influence for business is both powerful and far-reaching, this was truly surprising.

Paving additional streets with vitrified brick was continued during the latter half of this decade; additional sections of the Rose Valley creek sewer were constructed; and the improved beds on Fritz's Island for filtering the house-sewage were established, changing from sand filtration to sprinkling filtration at an expense of over $200,000, and winning the praise of the best sanitary engineers in the country, who showed much critical interest in their construction.

Arrangements were made by the water board for establishing two large additional filtering beds for filtering the water of Bernhart's creek and Maiden creek at a cost of $500,000, which will largely increase the supply of good and clean drinking water for the citizens; and the Spring street subway was constructed in 1907-08-09 at a cost of $150,000, which opened a safe passageway at all times between the northeastern and northwestern sections of the city. Building operations continued active and extensive during the decade, but in 1908 they fell off about three-fourths on account of the depressed condition of the times.

Roller-skating was revived at the close of the decade and many persons became as enthusiastic on the subject as others had become over thirty years before; and the five-cent moving picture shows and cheap vaudeville entertainments were introduced, which immediately won great favor and patronage.

The suburban towns (whose occupants are almost entirely employed in Reading) have shown a marked increase in dwellings and population, and four additional boroughs to the west and southwest have been erected.

Riot in 1877.—The great riot at Reading was an extraordinary event in the history of our community. On Saturday, July 21, 1877, great excite-

ment prevailed in the city, owing to the general strike of railroad trainmen in the following States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The central point of excitement here was at Seventh and Penn streets, where many men gathered to discuss the situation. At that time the excitement at Pittsburg was intense, ending shortly thereafter in the great destruction of railroad property, which consisted of buildings, cars, etc., and in the loss of at least a score of lives.

On the next day, the situation was naturally worse owing to the news from Pittsburg, and more men crowded at the point named; but there was no disorderly demonstration of any kind during the day. By 10 o'clock in the evening, the crowd had moved to the passenger station, where the men greeted the last train from Philadelphia (10:30) with shouts and yells. Then the excitement became uncontrollable. The crowd moved westwardly on the Lebanon Valley railroad, and fire and destruction of property followed. Railroad tracks were torn up, and certain cabooses and freight cars were set on fire which resulted in a general alarm of fire, and the response of the fire department; and during the terrible excitement in and about the "cut," near Sixth street, whither all attention had been directed, the costly railroad bridge, which spanned the river within a mile to the west, was set on fire and entirely destroyed. The bright flames, which flashed high into the darkness of the night, attracted thousands of people to the place.

The news shocked the whole community. Crowds had gathered on Saturday, innocently, apparently, but unlawfully, without any earnest movement from the police to disperse them, and property had been destroyed on Sunday. On Monday, the newspapers were almost wholly taken up with vivid descriptions of the excited condition of the community and of the destructive work of incendiaries. Throughout the day, great excitement prevailed, and as the night approached it grew greater. The four corners of Seventh and Penn streets were again crowded hour after hour, subject to a weak protest; but without any determined effort from municipal or county authorities to clear the highway. Trains were stopped, coal cars detached and many tons of coal dumped upon the track for several hundred feet.

With this state of affairs, the 6 o'clock passenger train approached the city around the bend of "Neversink," and the shrill whistle of the engine never sounded in such a piercing manner. The engineer remained bravely at his post; the command was given to proceed forward at full speed, and forward indeed he directed his engine at the rate of forty-five miles an hour over the blockaded track. Fortunately the train passed through safely, but the people scattered pell-mell for their lives, coals were thrown high into the air, and a dense cloud of black dust obscured everything round about for a time. At the passenger station, great excitement arose immediately after the arrival of this train. The next down train was stopped in the cut, and this daring proceeding drew the crowd from the depot and intensified the excitement at Seventh and Penn streets. And the people remained at that point, immovable. Proclamations by the sheriff and earnest appeals by the policemen did not make the slightest impression upon them. The vast multitude were in sympathy with the riotous demonstrations. And so matters remained for nearly two hours, apparently growing worse as the darkness of night fell upon the community. Then, however, a sudden change arose. And what agent was this that could, as it were, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, separate a maddened, threatening crowd, when sober, sensible appeals to citizens who had theretofore been a law-abiding people, were wholly unavailing? It was the bullet. This acted upon them as effectually as the lightning upon restless, thickening clouds in a portentous sky.

About 8 o'clock, seven companies of the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering about two hundred men, under the command of Gen. Franklin Reeder, arrived at the railroad station in the city, viz.:

Company B, Allen Rifles, Allentown; Company D, Allen Continentals, Allentown; Company E, Blue Mountain Legion, Hamburg; Company F, Easton Grays, Easton; Company H, Slatington Rifles, Slatington; Company I, Catasauqua; Company K, Portland, Northampton county.

After some consultation they were marched down the railroad and through the "cut" toward Penn street to liberate the train there. On the way, they were attacked by persons on the elevated pavements who threw stones and bricks upon them. They did not fire in self-defense, but moved on bravely. Nearing Penn street, the situation became so dangerous that some of the men, by some order or mistaken command, shot off their rifles. Bricks and stones were thrown with increased energy, and many shots followed. The crowd immediately scattered, and men were seen bearing away the wounded and killed. With the dispersing crowd, the soldiers also became disordered, and the companies disorganized. Their conduct was disgraceful, and the whole community, and especially the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, lost confidence in them as a means of restoring order or preserving peace. A battery of United States Regular Artillery, equipped as infantry, then came here shortly afterward, under the command of General Hamilton, and remained until peace, order and safety were assured. The fidelity of G. A. Nicolls and George Eltz as officials of the railroad at this point, in the perilous situation of affairs then existing, was highly commendable.

This riot resulted in the killing of ten citizens (Milton Trace, James J. Fisher, Ludwig Hoffman, John H. Weaver, Lewis A. Eisenhower, John A. Cassidy, John A. Wunder, Daniel Nachtrieb, Elias

Shafer and Howard Cramp); and the wounding of twenty-seven persons (including four policemen) and twelve soldiers.

Dr. George S. Goodhart, the coroner of the county, then held an inquest to inquire into the loss of life; and after hearing a number of witnesses reported on Aug. 7, 1877, that the death of the persons named was caused by the military who were here by direction of the State authorities firing upon the rioters, and the terrible tragedy was directly attributed to the lawless assembling of persons at Seventh and Penn streets.

Many men were arrested and indicted for alleged implication in this riot. Two of them pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for five years. There was a hotly contested trial of another, from Oct. 2d to the 6th, but he was acquitted. The following week, fourteen were tried and all were acquitted excepting one, who was convicted of inciting to riot; and the third week, forty were called for trial but the prosecution was abandoned. These trials caused great excitement. F. B. Gowen, the president of the P. & R. R. Co., conducted the prosecution of these cases in person.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.—The town plan of Reading was laid out by the Penns in 1748, and in one hundred and fifty years the place was developed to great proportions in every department of life. The Board of Trade, appreciating the utility and importance of properly observing the Sesqui-Centennial, took action at an annual meeting on Feb. 18, 1897, and on Sept. 2d following, a joint committee was appointed, comprising a special committee from city councils and the committee on Municipal Affairs of the Board. This General Committee held its first meeting on Sept. 9th, and in several months a program of festivities was adopted and an executive committee appointed which selected thirty-two separate committees to make all the necessary arrangements, and authorized the compiler of this history to publish a concise History of Reading including the proceedings relating to the Sesqui-Centennial. Weekly meetings were held until June 3, 1898, and all the committees co-operated heartily toward making the anniversary a grand success. The official program was arranged to embrace the second week of June, from Sunday the 5th to Saturday the 11th, as follows:

Sunday, June 5th, Opening Day, with church services in the morning, and musical concerts in the afternoon.

Monday, June 6th, Citizens' Day, with public reception in the court-house in the morning, Civic Parade in the afternoon, and electric illuminations and fireworks in the evening.

Tuesday, June 7th, Women's and Children's Day, with public receptions at Academy of Music and court-house in the morning, School Parade in the afternoon, and grand illumination and choral concert in the evening.

Wednesday, June 8th, public reception at the court-house in the morning and Firemen's Parade in the afternoon.

Thursday, June 9th, public reception at the court-house in the morning, and Industrial Parade in the afternoon.

Friday, June 10th, public reception at the court-house in the morning, Cavalcade and Corso and Bicycle Races in the afternoon, and Bicycle Flambeau Parade in the evening.

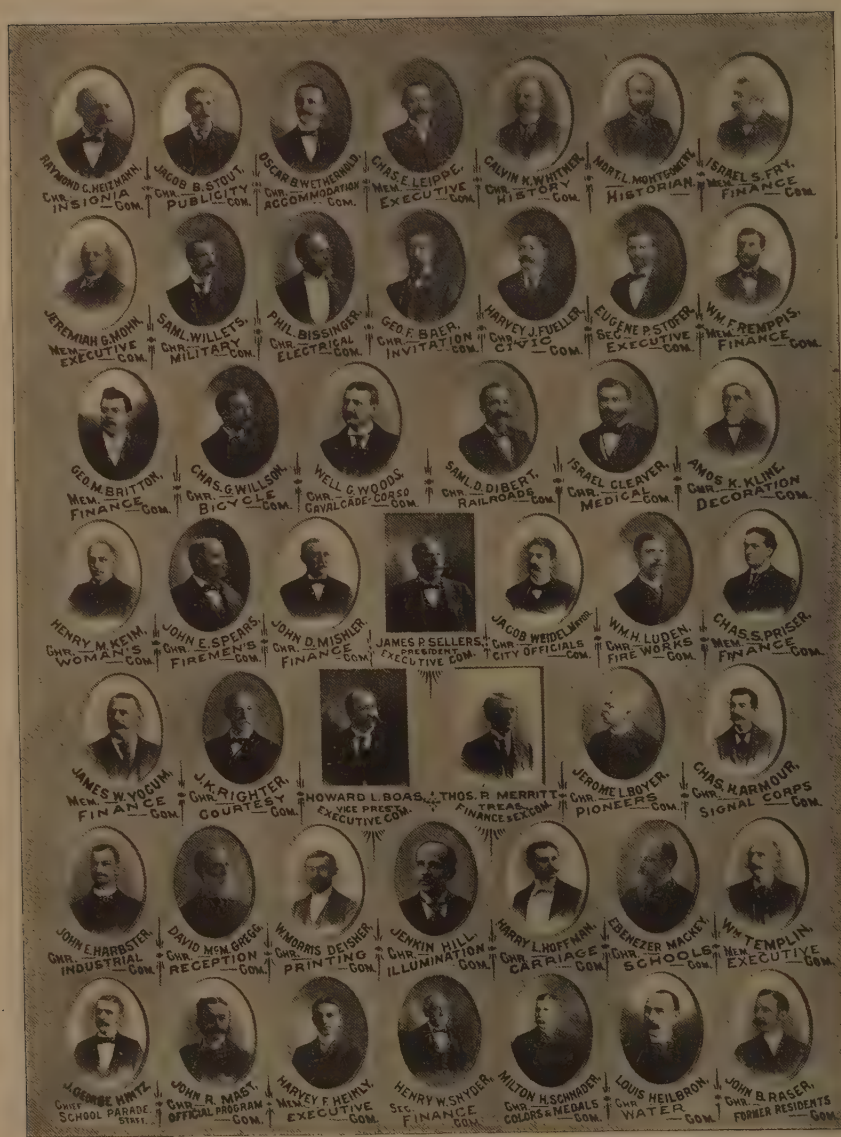
Saturday, June 11th, Regatta and Serenata on the Schuylkill river to conclude the festivities.

This program was carried out in an admirable manner. Most of the stores, business places, factories and dwellings in all parts of the city were beautifully decorated with the national flag and with bunting in national colors, and many places displayed also the city colors and city flag which had been adopted by the committee. The electric illumination of Penn street was superb and its unique character contributed a great deal toward the success of the celebration; and for the first time in public demonstrations on Penn street the people remained on the sidewalks. The decorations on both sides of Penn street, from Third to Eleventh streets, were particularly attractive. All the receptions, parades, concerts and exhibitions were successful beyond the expectations of everybody, and such orderly and appreciative throngs of people for six successive days on Penn street had never before been witnessed.

A fire on Penn Square during the Firemen's Parade caused extraordinary excitement for several hours. Many thousands of persons were in the midst of admiring the brilliant display about 3 o'clock, but at the first tap of the fire alarm the general feeling of joy and congratulation was instantly turned to surprise and fear, the entire line of procession flew into indescribable disorder, and all the firemen with their apparatus rushed to Penn Square. The dense mass of humanity presented a most impressive sight, but notwithstanding the great congestion and confusion there the Volunteer Fire Department displayed remarkable efficiency in mastering the situation. The fire was at No. 518, where a cheap variety store was carried on, and the smoke and flames from that store-room were working their way rapidly into Keffer's queensware store and Kline, Eppihimer & Co.'s dry-goods store, with indications of a costly conflagration. Fortunately the air was calm and the department got control of the fire by 6 o'clock. The loss was about $60,000. The end of the long and imposing procession had just reached Penn Square when the alarm sounded, so the multitudes on the sidewalks saw the greater part of it before it was abandoned.

Many visiting friends and strangers were hospitably entertained by numerous families, and by associations of various kinds. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baer displayed a remarkable spirit of liberality in welcoming and entertaining many distinguished visitors at their superb home "Hawthorne."

The compiler of this history issued a comprehensive volume of 300 pages as a suitable memento of the occasion, embracing a brief history of the city and its numerous industrial establishments, and a concise narrative of the Sesqui-Centennial, which was highly complimented by the executive committee and given a wide circulation.


RAYMOND C. HEIZMANN. CHR. INSIGNIA COM.
JACOB B. STOUT. CHR. PUBLICITY COM.
OSCAR B. WETHERHOLD. CHR. ACCOMMODATION COM.
CHAS. E. LEIPPE. MEM. EXECUTIVE COM.
CALVIN K. WHITNER. CHR. HISTORY COM.
MORTL. MONTGOMERY. HISTORIAN.
ISRAEL S. FRY. MEM. FINANCE COM.
JEREMIAH G. HOHN. MEM. EXECUTIVE COM.
SAML. WILLETS. CHR. MILITARY COM.
PHIL. BISSINGER. CHR. ELECTRICAL COM.
GEO. F. BAER. CHR. INVITATION COM.
HARVEY J. FUELLER. CHR. CIVIC COM.
EUGENE P. STOTER. SEC. EXECUTIVE COM.
WM. F. REMPPIS. MEM. FINANCE COM.
GEO. M. BRITTON. MEM. FINANCE COM.
CHAS. G. WILLSON. CHR. BICYCLE COM.
WELL G. WOODS. CHR. CAVALCADE CORSO COM.
SAML. D. DIBERT. CHR. RAILROADS COM.
ISRAEL CLEAVER. CHR. MEDICAL COM.
AMOS K. KLINE. CHR. DECORATION COM.
HENRY M. KEIM. CHR. WOMAN'S COM.
JOHN E. SPEARS. CHR. FIREMEN'S COM.
JOHN D. MISHLER. CHR. FINANCE COM.
JAMES P. SELLERS. PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE COM.
JACOB WEIDEL. CHR. CITY OFFICIALS COM.
WM. H. LUDEN. CHR. WORKS FIRE COM.
CHAS. S. PRISER. MEM. FINANCE COM.
JAMES W. YOCUM. MEM. FINANCE COM.
J. K. RIGHTER. CHR. COURTESY COM.
HOWARD L. BOAS. VICE PRES. EXECUTIVE COM.
THOS. R. MERRITT. TREAS. FINANCE SEC'Y COM.
JEROME L. BOYER. CHR. PIONEERS COM.
CHAS. K. ARMOUR. CHR. SIGNAL CORPS COM.
JOHN E. HARBSTER. CHR. INDUSTRIAL COM.
DAVID MCM. GREGG. CHR. RECEPTION COM.
WINDARIS DEISHER. CHR. PRINTING COM.
JENKIN HILL. CHR. ILLUMINATION COM.
HARRY L. HOFFMAN. CHR. CARRIAGE COM.
EBENEZER MACKEY. CHR. SCHOOLS COM.
WM. TEMPLIN. MEM. EXECUTIVE COM.
J. GEORGE HINTZ. CHIEF SCHOOL PARADE STAFF.
JOHN R. MAGT. CHR. OFFICIAL PROGRAM COM.
HARVEY F. HEIMLY. MEM. EXECUTIVE COM.
HENRY W. SNYDER. SEC. FINANCE COM.
MILTON H. SCHNADER. CHR. COLORS & MEDALS COM.
LOUIS HEILBRON. CHR. WATER COM.
JOHN B. RASER. CHR. FORMER RESIDENTS COM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SESQUI CENTENNIAL OF READING

HEAD OF CIVIC PARADE, SESQUI CENTENNIAL OF READING

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL PARADE, SESQUI CENTENNIAL OF READING

INDUSTRIES

Early Employments Before 1783.—The artisans of Reading have always been recognized for their skill and industry. When the town lots were first sold, and improved real estate was transferred to succeeding owners for thirty years afterward, the employments of the parties to the deeds were usually added to their names. An examination of the records in the recorder's office reveals this fact. The employments were quite diversified, as the following enumeration indicates: baker, blacksmith, book-binder, brick-maker, brewer, butcher, cabinet-maker, carpenter, clock-maker, cooper, cordwainer, felt-maker, glazier, gunsmith, hatter, joiner, locksmith, nailer, potter, reed-maker, saddler, shoemaker, tanner, tailor, tinner, tobacconist, weaver, and wheelwright.

Many articles have been preserved and transmitted from one generation to the other until now. There are instances where certain articles, such as clocks, furniture, coverlets, silverware, etc., have been handed down for over a hundred years in a direct line. The workmanship is superior, showing thoroughness and experience. These articles were not made for the residents of the town and the surrounding settlements only, but to supply demands from distant places. In this respect, Reading had a wide reputation before 1783.

Hat-making was the most prominent industry then. Statistics previous to 1795 have not been discovered; but a table has been published, showing the production of Pennsylvania then, in which Berks county ranks next to Philadelphia, having had thirty-eight hatters and produced 2,200 fur hats and 54,000 wool hats (the latter one-third of the total production of all the counties). The production of the county was almost wholly from Reading. The shops were small.

Industrial Character.—In looking over the general situation of affairs until 1783, it is apparent that industry was a distinguishing characteristic of the people and that this was the direct cause of their prosperity. The rapid growth of the population shows the importance of the place. Business relations extended to different centers of trade and commerce. Many men were engaged in carrying on general stores. They traded mostly with merchants at Philadelphia. Inn-keepers were prominent men and they took much interest in local government and representative positions.

In 1762 there were thirty-two liquor licenses issued by the Governor, upon recommendation of the justices. This large number of licenses for a town of only twelve hundred inhabitants is a certain indication that many persons from the surrounding townships and distant places visited Reading to transact business. Licenses were, however, issued to store-keepers besides inn-keepers; and farmers mostly purchased their liquors there.

The erection of a borough in 1783 for improved local government makes the developing process of the community apparent. The industry and enterprise of the people prepared the way for the introduction of stage-coaches, post-office, newspapers, turnpikes, banks, bridges, canals and railroads. These improvements of a public nature indicate a strong co-operative spirit. Manufacturers, merchants and farmers kept themselves busy agitating them, and for their success in overcoming various obstacles, and finally establishing them, they cannot be given too much praise. By comparing their situation with that which we occupy, from sixty to one hundred years after those improvements had been introduced, we must express surprise at their undertakings and accomplishments.

Early Traffic.—The following statement shows the extent of traffic at two early periods of Reading. The articles were shipped on flat-bottomed boats to Philadelphia from the store-houses of Garber & Strohecker, situated on both sides of the river, one below and the other above the Levan Ferry (now Lancaster bridge).

In 1795: 18,135 bushels wheat, 2,220 barrels flour, 105 tons straw, 11 tons linseed oil, 4½ tons beeswax, 9 tons butter, 3 tons paper, 1½ tons hams, 23 gallons brandy, 79 dozen hats.

In 1807 (February to June): 31,198 bushels wheat, 4,695 barrels flour, 380 barrels bread, 153 barrels pork, 200 bushels corn, 50 tons iron, 274 casks butter, 1,256 gallons brandy, 2¼ tons paper.

There were other store-houses, and shipments were made from them also; but no statistics have been preserved. Numerous teams were constantly going to and fro, delivering various productions and taking away merchandise.

In 1831, for the week ending May 27th, 80 boats loaded with various articles went down the canal from Reading; and in 1835, for the week ending June 14th, 125 boats. Some of them had coal from Schuylkill county.

Warehouse in 1826.—The Schuylkill canal extended through that section of the town midway between Front and Second streets. A basin was constructed in the quarter block lying between Cherry and Franklin streets, and Second street and the canal, and this occupied a prominent place in the business affairs of Reading from 1826 to 1834. A large warehouse stood along Second street. It was carried on by William P. Orrick. Numerous four-horse and six-horse teams, with large covered wagons, collected along Second, Penn and Franklin streets waiting their turn for merchandise to be taken from the boats in the basin and hauled west, northwest and northeast many miles. They brought mostly grain to Reading for shipment by canal. It was the most prominent business point of the town until the canal was moved west, along the river, in 1834. This store-house was afterward converted into a planing-mill. The basin was also used as a landing place for "Packet Boats."

Many passengers traveled by boat from Philadelphia to Reading, and preferred to do so on account of the quietness and coolness of the ride. The

trip one way was made in a day, both by boat and by stage, that is, from morning till evening. This was accomplished by changing the teams at fixed stations, from six to eight miles apart.

READING IN 1840.—William Stahle, a storekeeper, published a small book of 68 pages in 1841, relating to the business affairs of Reading as they existed in 1840. More than sixty different employments were carried on at that time, and the manufacturing establishments numbered sixty-four. The enumeration, briefly stated, was as follows:

EMPLOYMENTS

1	Artist	2	Locksmiths
7	Bakers	24	Mantua-makers
6	Barbers	12	Milliners
16	Blacksmiths	1	Millwright
1	Blind-maker	3	Painters (coach)
3	Boat-builders	7	Painters (house)
17	Brick-layers	2	Painters (sign)
14	Butchers	3	Plasterers
8	Cabinet-makers	3	Plumbers
30	Carpenters	1	Pump-maker
4	Cigar-makers	1	Reed-maker
9	Clock-makers	4	Saddlers
6	Coach-makers	1	Scissors Grinder
6	Coach-trimmers	26	Shoemakers
1	Coffee-mill maker	2	Silver-platers
2	Coopers	5	Slop-shops
4	Coppersmiths	5	Stone-cutters
3	Curriers	3	Stone-masons
4	Dentists	34	Tailors
11	Doctors	5	Tallow-chandlers
3	Drovers	32	Tavern-keepers
4	Druggists	7	Tinsmiths
4	Dyers	4	Turners
2	Gunsmiths	13	Weavers
1	Horse Farrier	6	Wheelwrights
3	Jewelers	1	White Sweep
26	Lawyers		

MANUFACTORIES

1	Auger Factory	1	Gun Barrel Factory
1	Blacking Varnish Factory	1	Iron and Nail Works
1	Brass Foundry	1	Iron Foundry
3	Breweries	1	Lime Kiln
9	Brick Kilns	2	Machine Shops
1	Brush Factory	1	Piano Factory
1	Coffee-Mill Factory	1	Rope Factory
1	Comb Factory	1	Saw Mill
1	Distillery	1	Stove Foundry
3	Farming Implement Shops	1	White and Morocco Tannery
8	Fur Hat Factories		
2	Glue Factories	5	Windsor Chair Factories.
2	Grist-mills	14	Wool Hat Factories

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND ENTERPRISES

3	Banks	7	Newspapers
2	Bridges	13	Private Schools
2	Canals	13	Public Schools
12	Churches	4	Public Libraries
5	Coal Yards	1	Railroad
6	Fire Companies	4	Store-houses
1	Greenhouse	89	Stores
4	Livery Stables	8	Sunday-schools
3	Lumber Yards	5	Vineyards
2	Market-houses	1	Waterworks
3	Military Companies	4	Wood and Coal Yards

The foregoing list is not complete, for it is known that many men were engaged in other occupations which contributed their share toward the enrichment and development of Reading, such as wool-hat-makers, boot and shoe makers, molders, machinists, chain-makers, nail-makers, potters, wheelwrights, distillers, brewers, rope-makers, and boat-builders.

DEVELOPMENT OF READING, *1783-1847*.—Between 1783 and 1847 the energy of the people was constantly shown in various directions. In the course of local events, it appears prominent in patriotism, in religious zeal, and in business intercourse. The erection of churches by different denominations would seem to have been accomplished mostly by first efforts; but the erection of bridges, turnpikes and canals required much perseverance under adverse circumstances, extending through many years.

The growth of the population of Reading was surprising, especially considering it as an inland borough. The stage-coach and turnpike contributed the greater proportion of this growth until 1825, and the canal and railroad from that time until 1847. Coal became the principal factor in this development after 1825. It was discovered about 1770, but it was not appreciated for heating purposes until after 1810, and for creating steam until after 1825. The first practical use of it in a stove at Reading is said to have been made in the Branch Bank about 1810. When the canal was opened for transportation from the coal regions in 1824, it began to be introduced in large quantities. Then factories were erected and they were operated by steam power. When the railroad was extended to Pottsville in 1842, the influence of coal in accelerating the development of Reading was felt in a marked degree. Iron must also be mentioned in this connection. It was the great constituent in machinery for factories, shops and furnaces, and in a substantial track for the railroad. Coal, steam and iron were each necessary to complete the great combination for power, despatch and economy, and they contributed largely to the rapid development of Reading from 1825 to 1850. This appears from the census enumeration, as follows: from 1820 to 1830, 35 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, 46.6 per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, 87.2 per cent.

In 1847.—As near as it can be ascertained, Reading in 1847 contained 37 different kinds of industrial establishments; also 130 mercantile houses for which county licenses were issued. The following statement includes the names of the more prominent persons who carried on business here at that time:

Bakeries: Henry Drum, John G. Eben, David Mitchell, Daniel Moyer.

Blacksmith shops: John Drenkel, Aaron Getz, Peter D. Getz, Jacob Jones, Daniel Miller, Thomas Rambo, William Stoltz.

Boat-yards: William Krick, Samuel & Adam Krauser, William Hiester, Savage & Call, Corbett & Stratton.

Breweries: Frederick Lauer, Nicholas Felix, John Borrell.

Brick-yards: John Darrah, Adam Diehm, Thomas Diehm, John Hoff, Benjamin Fink, Jacob Geiger, Henry Graul, George S. Levan, William Yeager, Jacob Young.

Brush Factories: Benjamin Witman, Helms & German, William Sage.
Cabinet Factories: John Bertolet, Henry Haberacker, Josiah Hearing, Henry Rhein, Daniel Spang.
Candy Factories: P. K. & H. L. Miller, G. W. & A. M. Souders, Amos B. Yeager
Carriage Factories: Ephraim Booth, Samuel Filbert, Jacob Hessler, Godfrey Simon, Isaiah Thomas.
Chain Factory: Nicholas Rapp.
Chair Factories: Owen Bitting, John Brown, Frederick Fox, James M. Lewis, Gustavus Leslie.
Cigar Factories: John Beadencup, Charles Breneiser, J. & E. Eyrich, Franklin Frantz, J. M. & G. W. Hantsch, John Maltzberger.
Clothing Shops: James Jameson, William McFarlan, George Newkirk.
Comb Factory: Viven & Behm.
Cooper Shops: Peter Barbey, Daniel Engel, Morton Righter, William Sands, Henry B. Shearer, Thomas Willson.
Distilleries: Philip Bushong, Riah Gillson.
Farming Implement Works: Adam Waid, Montgomery & Armstrong.
Fire-Brick Works: William Wells.
Glue Factories: Daniel Levan, Samuel Levan.
Greenhouse: Michael Hauser.
Grist-Mills: Frees & Kissinger (steam), George Smith (water).
Hat Factories: Henry Brown, George Drenkel, Levi Hildebrand, Henry Henritze, John Kutz, John Lotz, Isaac W. Levan, Jacob Maurer, Adam Rightmeier, Charles W. Ringgold, Jacob Sauerbier, M. & J. Siegel, John Yerger, William Yerger.
Iron Works: Bertolette's Rolling Mill [Enterprise], Darling, Dotterer & Co.'s Machine Shop, Eckert's Furnace [Henry Clay], Johnston's Foundry [Franklin], Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. Shops, Sabbatin's Forge, Seyfert, McManus & Co.'s Rolling Mill.
Locksmith Shops: John Mellert, John Miller, George Heilman.
Marble Works: John F. Moers, John T. Craig, Ferdinand H. Strecker.
Nail-makers: George Heilman, Frederick Heilman,
Organ Factories: Daniel Bohler, John Schoener.
Potteries: Asaph Shenfelder, William Wells.
Rope Walks: Thomas Jackson, Stephen Orth.
Saddleries: George Frees, Jacob H. Hain, Andrew Fichthorn, Henry Hahs, Gideon Weiser.
Sawmills: Boas & Spangler, J. V. Craig, Foos & Bingaman.
Shoe Factories: H. F. Felix & Co., Henry Fry, Jacob Goodhart, O'Brien & Foster.
Silversmith Shops: Frederick Grotevent, Charles L. Heizmann, George Heller, Levan Mannerback, Otto Ralle.
Soap and Candle Factories: John R. Klein, Albert Fischer.
Tanneries: Henry Connard, Andrew, Charles & William Fichthorn, Abraham Kerper, George Winters.
Tin- and Copper-smith Shops: F. & W. Bright, Jacob Long, Morris Pauli, Charles K. Snell, Daniel Smith.
Turner Shops: Joseph Bitting, Charles Young.
Wheelwright Shops: Jacob Goodman, Henry Goodman, Reuben Goodman.
Weaving Shops: George Goodman, George Price, Philip Rush.

The following must also be mentioned, because they contributed a great deal toward the prosperity of Reading:

Banks: Farmers' Bank; Branch Bank of Pennsylvania.
Builders: William Call, N. M. Eisenhower, George Foos, Benjamin Fink, John Fink, Jacob Fritz, William and Joseph Henry, William B. Hertzel, John and Frederick Printz, Solomon Spohn.
Hotels: Herman Beard, Wm. Behm, John W. Burkhart, John Darrah, Andrew Davis, Wm. L. deBourbon, Isaac Enis, Jacob Frill, George Gernant, Samuel Graul, Daniel Herr, John Mellon, John Messersmith, John Moyer, Michael Nunnemacher, Philip Orth, Peter Phillippi, Wm. Rapp, Solomon Spohn, Harry Weldy.
Merchants: Philip Albright, John Allgaier, Marks John Biddle, Boas, Lott & Co., D. R. Clymer, William and Peter Coleman, Lewis Briner, Baum & Sands, Samuel Ermentrout, Wm. Ermentrout, Fasig & Henry, Wm. S. Fisher, Fricker & Stout, John Green, Hoff & Bro., George Feather, Hart & Mayer, Johnson & Templin, Keely & Kerper, Wm. & John Keim, Michael Keffer, Frank Miller, J. & C. M. Pearson, Alexander Peacock, Wm. Rhoads & Son, Francis Roland, Stichter & McKnight, John Ritter & Co., Seyfert & Miner, Frank B. Shalters, David R. Schultz, E. D. Smith, Weitzel & Bro., Philip Zieber.

The following women were in business then, all conducting millinery establishments, and several including trimmings and notions: Mrs. Catharine Andrews, (Barbara) Babb & (Catharine) Wanner, Mrs. Rachel Boyer, Helen Dwight, Mrs. Amanda Heller, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Mrs. Hannah Phillippi, Catharine Price, Deborah Potts, Mrs. Elizabeth Reamer (Norton), Ellen Richards, Mrs. Red, Mrs. Runyeon, (Mrs. Susan) Rapp & (Mrs. Catharine) Harvey, Mrs. Harriet Smith (Kutz).

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1847.—By the foregoing details it is apparent that the community then possessed a remarkable spirit of enterprise, and that this spirit caused the development of Reading in its industrial, financial and social affairs. The establishments were mostly small, and employed only several mechanics. The iron works, however, were large and afforded employment to a considerable number of hands, especially the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company shops, and the Seyfert, McManus & Company rolling-mill. The major part of their production was shipped away by railroad, canal, stage and private conveyances, more particularly cigars, iron articles and wool hats.

It would be very interesting to describe in detail the development of the industrial life at Reading in its various channels until the present time, but the subject cannot be exhaustively treated here. The status at the beginning of 1909, sixty years after the incorporation of the city, is far beyond that of 1847. This will be made apparent by comparing the foregoing statement with the following. The improvement is truly wonderful, and the people of Reading can show a pardonable pride in its manufacturing concerns, to which it is chiefly indebted for the great increase of its wealth and population.

It must be stated in this connection that a similar improvement was made in the dry-goods establishments. Some of them have grown into large department stores, notably Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, C. K. Whitner & Co., Kline, Eppihimer & Co., J. Mould & Co., and Lord & Gage. The stores at Reading from 1760 to 1847 were practically what the department stores are today, the difference being in the amount of stock carried. Then the value was from $5,000 to $50,000; now it is from $50,000 to $1,000,000. After 1847, as population increased, many of them began to carry distinct lines of goods, and this has been continued until now. The department stores began here in 1876.

STATEMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The following concise description of the numerous industrial enterprises at Reading, showing name and nature of business, date of founding, etc., will give the reader an idea of the great variety of articles manufactured. The compiler had hoped to supply particulars showing the extent of the business, persons employed, investments, etc., of the various establishments in existence at this time, whether large or small, but he found that the information could not be made complete, or reliable, and that changes in the firms and the business were constantly going on; therefore he confined his efforts to the preparation of a simple statement. The list indicates truly that Reading has been and is a great industrial center. Its trading relations extend to all parts of the world. Many of the important facts will be found in the sketches of the manufacturers which are included in the biographical part of this publication. The iron industries have been described in a class by themselves, at the end of the alphabetical list.

ABATTOIRS:

Reading Abattoir Company, 1898, 60 to 75 men.

Simon & Sherman, 1906, 3 to 4 men.

BADGES:

Reading Ribbon Badge Company, 1896; 20 to 30 hands.

Keystone Ribbon Badge Company, 1893; 8 to 10 hands.

BAKERIES, BREAD, PIES, etc. (the more important, which employ several or more teams for delivering their products).

Joel A. Arnold
William H. Behrle
Alfred E. Brossman
Mrs. Minnie Brusch
Mrs. Lena C. Dallwig
Charles H. DeHart
Charles G. Fender
Daniel H. Folmer
Conrad Gantert
Samuel A. J. Green
A. J. Howard & Andrew Christian
Frederick K. Humrichouse
Robert W. Kingkinger
Frank C. Kolb
John P. Luft
Gottlieb Mayer
Jacob B. Mertz
William Moyer
Andrew J. Muntz
Harry Pappa
John W. Pfautz
John F. Rauch
Conrad Schamburg
Henry Schofer's Sons
James A. Schofer
Samuel Spadofora
Daniel B. Spatz
Edwin C. Stahl
John S. Stegmann
Edward F. Stoeber
Mrs. Kate R. Warfel
Michael Wolicki

BAKERIES, BRETZELS:

Pennsylvania Bretzel Company, 1900 (succeeded Lichtenthaeler Bretzel Company, which was started in 1860).

J. T. Adams & Co., 1907 (succeeded Hendricks & Adams, which was started in 1893).

Francis J. Bachman, 1884.

Addison Geyer, 1885.

Frank P. Nistle, 1903.

American Pretzel Company (William L. Schuler), 1906.

BAKERIES, CRACKERS:

A. Mitchell Est. (succeeded David Mitchell, who started in 1853).

Reading Biscuit Company, 1903.

BASKETS:

George S. Cook, 1905 (having succeeded his father, John Cook, 1852-1905).

William L. Wunder, 1883.

BENDING WORKS:

Anchor Bending Works, J. Harry and Charles E. Leippe, 1889 (succeeded father, 1880-89).

BOATS:

John A. Hiester, since 1878.

Previously, Samuel Krauser, David Ely, William Hiester (father of John), Peter Krick, Adam Waid, William Call, and Jerome Ringler, covering a period of fifty years.

BOOKBINDING:

Edward Taenzer, 1889 (formerly Taenzer Brothers, and Engel Brothers, 1869-85).

Heller Bindery, 1908 (succeeding Charles F. Heller, 1883-1904, and H. C. Wonnberger, 1894-1907).

Arnold's Commercial Book Shop (Augustus W. Arnold), 1907 (succeeding F. P. Heller, 1902-07).

Previous binders, Isaac W. Harper (1835-74); George Kesserling (1858-86).

National Text Book Company, at Reading, Pa., was organized in 1909 for the purpose of binding books, manufacturing text-books and tablets of all kinds, and publishing magazines, and, when fully established, to include a printing department. In this behalf the company purchased the Connard Brass Foundry at Sixth and Chestnut streets and secured possession on June 1, 1909. The building was equipped with the latest machinery and operations were started July 1st. Its trade will be extended throughout the United States. The officers of the company are: President, Hon. L. S. Walter, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; vice-president, J. B. Steiner, Reading, Pa.; secretary, W. W. Ridge, Centralia, Pa.; treasurer, Paul K. Leinbach, Reading, Pa. The directors are: Hon. Thomas P. Merritt, James H. Renninger, F. B. Musser, G. L. Kleinginna, Reading, Pa.; Hon. E. M. Herbst, Oley, Pa.; Hon. Leopold Fuerth, Honesdale, Pa.; J. V. Lesher, Esq., Sunbury, Pa.; E. J. Flynn, Esq., Centralia, Pa.; James F. Carline, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Harry W. Davis, Esq., Wilmington, Delaware.

BOTTLING WORKS:

J. Fett & Sons, 1887 (succeeding John Fehr, 1850-55, Herman Floto, 1855-64, Schick & Fett, 1864-87).

Empire Bottling Works, 1898 (Herman J. Croessant, succeeding Fries & Croessant, 1882-98).

Excelsior Bottling Company, 1894 (Thomas J. Fessler, succeeding Fessler & Dunkelberger).

Reading Bottling Works, 1906 (Reading Brewing Company).

Irvin Hassler, 1908 (succeeding A. W. Fisher, 1887-1908).

Union Bottling Works, 1902 (Walton A. Griesemer).

Mountain Spring Water Company, 1892 (John Lawrence, and his sons Edward and Richard).

Mt. Laurel Spring Water Company, 1908.

BOXES, CIGAR:

A. Thalheimer Manufacturing Company, 1903 (succeeding John Kaul, 1865-66, Frederick Brecht, 1866-68, Albert Thalheimer, 1868-95, A. Thalheimer & Son, 1895-1903).

E. R. Fichthorn Est., 1907 (succeeding E. R. Fichthorn, 1878-1907).

Lyman P. Kline, 1905 (succeeding Boyer & Heilig, 1866-1905).

Old Honesty Cigar Box Company, 1907 (J. N. & C. W. Bucks) (succeeding Bellman Brothers, 1905-07).

BOXES, PAPER:

Reading Ribbon Badge Company, 1896 (succeeding Julius Webber, who manufactured ribbon badges etc. from 1853 to 1896).

Standard Paper Box Company, 1894 (succeeding Albert Trate, 1875-94).

William H. Engel, 1886.

Reading Paper Box Company, 1892.

Mt. Penn Paper Box Company, 1894 (Ephraim G. Wanner & Sons, since 1907).

Excelsior Paper Box Company, 1908 (Charles C. Miller & Harry I. Steiger).

BOXES, PACKING CASES:

Abner S. Deysher, 1894 (succeeding Jacob H. Deysher, 1860-88, and his widow, 1888-94).

Leinbach Box Company, 1902.

J. F. Kachline, 1904.

BRASS WORKS:

Henry Connard Est., 1907-May, 1909 (succeeding Douglas & Connard, 1854-96, and Henry Connard, 1896-1907).

Dick Brothers, 1901 (succeeding Miller & Buckwalter, 1897-1901).

Excelsior Brass Works, 1903 (succeeding Charles Dick & George A. Wicklein, who started in 1897).

Kline & Co., 1897 (J. W. Kline).

Crescent Brass Manufacturing Company, 1904.

Brass Foundries also carried on by P. & R. R. Company, Reading Hardware Company and Penn Hardware Company.

BREWERIES:

Lauer Brewing Company, 1883 (Frank P. Lauer) (succeeding George Lauer, 1826-35, and Frederick Lauer, 1835-83).

Deppen Brewing Company, 1901 (succeeding N. A. Felix, 1847-79, and William P. Deppen, 1879-1901).

P. Barbey & Son, 1880 (John Barbey) (succeeding Peter Barbey, 1861-97).

Reading Brewing Company, 1886.

Schneider Brewing Works, 1907 (August Schneider) (succeeding Stocker & Roehrich, 1891-1907).

BRICK, FIRE:

Reading Fire Brick Works, 1889 (succeeding William A. Wells & Isaac Bertolette, 1845-57, and McHose & Thompson, 1857-89); plant, Fifth and Canal streets.

George J. Eckert manufactured fire-brick for many years on Canal street, near Bingaman.

BRICK, BUILDING:

The manufacture of building and paving brick was a prominent industry at Reading from the beginning of Reading until 1907, when the last brick kiln was abandoned. The manufacture is carried on prominently by parties residing in Reading, but the plants are situated in West Reading and adjoining Wyomissing.

BROOMS:

Shanaman Brothers, 1873 (Jacob, William F. and Walter Shanaman, the last having retired from firm in 1896).

S. E. Nies & Co., 1899 (Samuel E. Nies and David T. Schmehl).

Henry H. Krouse manufactured brooms for many years, having started in 1840.

BRUSHES:

George Regenfuse, 1852.

J. O. Flatt & Co., 1895 (Joseph and George) (succeeding their father, Joseph O. Flatt, 1872-95).

Previous brush-makers were Benjamin Witman, Morris Helms, Peter Steinel, 1847-70, John E. Steinel, 1870-1905.

BUGGYAUTS:

In 1906 Charles E. Duryea became interested in the development of a horseless conveyance which he named the "Buggyaut," a carriage propelled by gasoline. He established a place in 1908 on Cherry street, above Third, for assembling the several parts, which are made by different parties here and elsewhere, and then started filling orders. He employs 4 hands.

CABINET WORKS:

In 1907 John Herb and Daniel Rhoads associated together as the *Reading Cabinet Works* for the purpose of manufacturing cabinets, show-cases, etc., having succeeded J. Howard Cutler, who had carried on the business for a number of years at No. 834 Court street. They employ 5 hands.

The Neversink Planing Mill makes a specialty of supplying cabinets.

CANDY:

J. O. Koller, 1880; transferred to son May, 1909.

Luden Candy Factory—In 1882, William H. Luden began modestly making candy for Christmas, with thirty pounds of sugar, at No. 37 North Fifth street, and he disposed of the result of his first efforts in his store. He continued there for ten years, gradually increasing his production, and then he was obliged to move into larger quarters, which he established in a four-story building on the northeast corner of Sixth and Washington streets. He employed then 140 persons and worked up a carload of sugar weekly, and his trade came to extend through the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. By the year 1900 his trade had been developed to such proportions that he was obliged to secure still larger quarters, and he accordingly located his plant on Eighth street beyond Walnut, where he erected a four-story brick structure, 165 feet front by

110 feet deep, dedicating the building in June, 1900, and taking possession shortly afterward. And there, too, his business has been increasing from year to year until he has come to employ from 400 to 500 hands. During the summer of 1909 he erected a four-story brick addition to the south end, 60 by 110 feet, making the plant altogether 225 feet front by 110 feet deep. He manufactures all kinds of candies in very large quantities, which are shipped throughout the United States. For several years he has made a specialty of "Luden's Menthol Cough Drops," which have become very popular, the annual sales amounting to 5,000,000 5-cent packages.

Mr. Luden has endeared himself very much to all his employes by his kindness and generosity. Annually he provides an outing for them at his own expense, which is highly appreciated.

John M. Fries, 1888.

Reading Confectionery Company, 1892.

W. G. Hollis, 1893-1905, and since by estate.

tate.

Numerous other parties manufacture candy, but in a limited way.

CARPETS:

Charles Pflugfelter, 1882 (succeeding his father, John Pflugfelter, 1855-97).

Joseph A. Boyer, 1883.

Charles J. Smith, 1887.

Carpets made are entirely of rags. Ingrain carpets were also made for some time but discontinued.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS:

Wetherhold Brothers, 1891 (William and George) (succeeding father, William H. Wetherhold, 1862-91).

Biehl Carriage and Wagon Works, 1903 (succeeding George W. Biehl, 1877-1903).

G. H. Smith & Son, 1902.

Keystone Vehicle Company.—The Keystone Vehicle Company was incorporated May 4, 1909, with a capital of $75,000, for the manufacture of wagons and automobile bodies, as successor of the Keystone Wagon Works, which had carried on a large business at Reading since 1890, extending to all parts of the United States. It secured the established plant along the Lebanon Valley railroad at Third street, consisting of a four-story brick structure, 200 by 225 feet, equipped with first-class modern machinery. Operations were started immediately and employment was given to 100 hands. The annual wages will amount to $50,000, and the product to $300,000. The officers of the company are: Edward C. Nolan, president; G. Stanley Hendel, secretary; John L. Coxe, treasurer and manager.

Tobias K. Shenk followed general contracting at Reading for eight years, and in 1903 embarked in the business of manufacturing heavy and light wagons and carriages, including rubber tires, at No. 1139 Moss street, and has continued until the present time, employing from 6 to 10 hands.

David L. Reber (engaged in local express and storage) started in this business at Buttonwood and Cedar streets in 1905 and has since carried it on successfully with 7 to 10 hands, according to the demands of his trade.

CELLULOID SIGNS:

The General Advertising Company was incorporated in the year 1900, with a capital of $15,000, by a number of Reading capitalists, for the purpose of establishing a plant at Reading for the manufacture of steel enameloid signs of a general description. The company carried on business successfully at several places in the city, and in October, 1907, erected a superior four-story brick structure, 30 by 100 feet, at Fourth and Franklin streets, where they have developed a very large trade, almost wholly engaged in manufacturing steel celluloid signs for paint manufacturers, and for railroads, which are sold throughout the United States. The plant employs 25 hands. It is the only one of the kind at Reading. The officers of the company are: Walter S. Hamaker, president; Howard J. Potts, secretary-treasurer.

CEMENT PAVING:

R. L. Wilson & Co.

Dominic Maurer (succeeding Engelbert & Wagonblast).

Franklin Walters.

Reading Cement & Paving Company (Hoverter & Hartman).

Weller Brothers (Frederick W. and Ephraim).

Cement paving began at Reading about 1876. The first large pavements were put down at the Boys' High School in 1883, and the Post-Office building in 1887. Cement blocks began to be made at Reading in 1904 by Weller Brothers.

CHEWING GUM:

The Kola-Chemical Company was incorporated in the year 1903 with a capital of $20,000, for the manufacture of chewing gum at Reading, and since then has manufactured "Richardson's Kola Chewing Gum" in large quantities, employing 25 hands. Its quarters are located in the Luden Candy Factory. The officers of the company are: William H. Luden, president; Miss M. M. Boas, treasurer; and A. N. Bodey, secretary.

CIGARS:

The manufacture of cigars at Reading began about 1800, and the prominent manufacturers until the Civil war were James Morris, John Eyrich, Samuel Eyrich, Isaac James, J. & E. Eyrich, Philip Albright, John Maltzberger, J. & G. W. Hantsch, Charles Breneiser and William Hartman. In 1908 there were over one hundred factories at Reading and each of the following parties made annually upward of five hundred thousand:

H. G. Burky
Dibert Bros. (Samuel D.)
Otto Eisenlohr & Bro.
Fleck Cigar Company
F. Ganter
Julius G. Hansen
P. Hilderbrand
Heymann Sons
Haller & Whiteraft
Industrial Cigar Mfg. Co.
E. E. Kahler Cigar Co.
George W. Lehr
N. & N. Cigar Co.
A. R. Orth
Penn Cigar Co.
H. H. Roland
John H. Riegel
Charles Ream
Rush Mfg. Co.
M. Steppacher
J. G. Spatz & Co.
J. W. Sheridan & Co.

W. W. Stewart & Son Yocum Bros.
Valentine Wilk

During 1908 the number of cigars manufactured in the Reading district exceeded 120,000,000; and the revenue paid was $361,873; and the revenue paid on manufactured tobacco was $14,782.

CLOTHING:

J. P. Sellers & Co., successors of James Jameson, 1844.

Leinbach & Bro., 1865 (Joseph and George), who were succeeded by Joseph and Charles H. Leinbach.

Reading Pants Manufacturing Company (Solomon Hirschland), 1895.

Albert J. Brumbach, 1895.

There are numerous custom tailors who make suits to order; also upward of two hundred dressmakers who are constantly engaged in making women's and girls' dresses, employing from several hands to ten and even twenty. Large dressmaking departments are carried on successfully by C. K. Whitner & Co., Kline, Eppihimer & Co., and Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, in connection with their stores.

COTTON FACTORY:

In the year 1849, certain capitalists at Reading organized a company for the manufacture of muslin and in 1851 erected a large plant 68 by 274 feet on a block of ground, at Ninth and Cotton streets, which has continued in operation almost constantly until the present time. In 1886 it was enlarged to 360 feet. Garner & Co., of New York, have operated it since 1860 in a very successful manner, in connection with other plants. They have employed nearly 300 persons, and paid out annually in wages upward of $75,000, evidencing the important character of this enterprise to Reading. Ellis L. Castor has been the manager of this large plant since 1900. His predecessor from 1884 to 1900 was Jonathan Smith; and from 1857 to 1884 the manager was John Gragg. From 1872 to 1900, Mr. Castor served as clerk under the managers named.

COTTON GOODS, HOSIERY:

The following list embraces the active manufacturers of hosiery at Reading:

Reading Knitting Mills, 1883.
Nolde & Horst Company, 1888, very large.
William J. Bobst, 1891.
George W. Hawk & Co., 1896.
Harry Hahn, 1896.
Penn Knitting Mills, 1896.
Kuersten & Rick, 1896.
S. S. Miller, 1898.
J. H. Loose, 1898.
W. H. Lando, 1898.
Hampden Knitting Mills Company, 1899.
East Penn Hosiery Company, 1899.
George Guenther, 1900.
H. R. Epler & Son, 1901.
Hawk Knitting Company, 1901.
Consolidated Knitting & Spinning Mills, 1901.
Albert Weber, 1901, formerly of L. Weber & Co., and Weber & Hahn.
Charles L. Oaks, 1904.
Metropolitan Knitting Mills. 1904.
Rick Hosiery Company, 1905.
A. W. Wolfinger Company, 1905.
Colonial Hosiery Mills, 1906.
Central Knitting Mills Company, 1907.

Reading Knitting Mill.—Hosiery, both cotton and woolen, was commonly made by hand by many females at Reading, and sold to the stores. Great quantities were made elsewhere, brought here and sold at retail in the stores. By the year 1876, the custom of wearing home-made stockings was almost entirely abandoned.

In 1883, the first factory was established at Reading for the manufacture of hosiery by machinery, and after passing through several hands, the plant in 1885 became the property of I. C. Hunsicker & Co., who traded as the Reading Knitting Mills, and were the first firm to employ upward of a hundred hands and produce daily about 500 dozen. In 1891 they erected a fine large plant, increased their hands to 250 and their daily product to 800 dozen daily; which evidences the growth of this new enterprise at Reading. In 1896, J. Gaenzle & Co. became the successors, and in 1898 Charles E. Leippe secured an interest in the business, when the name was changed to Gaenzle & Leippe. In 1905 Charles T. Davies succeeded Gaenzle and the firm became Leippe & Davies, but trading under the same name. In December, 1907, Mr. Leippe became the sole owner, and he has since operated the plant very successfully, employing 150 hands.

Nolde-Horst Hosiery Mill.—Jacob Nolde and George D. Horst began to manufacture hosiery on the third floor of the Thalheimer Power building on Cedar street, south of Walnut, in 1888, with 25 hands. Their annual product amounted to $20,000. In 1890, they built a brick factory on Cedar street beyond Walnut, and there continued the business, in connection with a plant which they carried on at Eighth and Spring streets, until 1892, when they took possession of a four-story brick building on Moss beyond Douglass, which they erected. In 1896 they enlarged the building by adding two wings; and in 1897 they became incorporated as The Nolde & Horst Company, with a capital of $250,000.

In December, 1899, the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt immediately on the same site, much improved, with slow-burning construction, fire walls, sprinkler equipment, stair-towers, etc. These stair-towers at the north and south end of the large structure are the first of the kind introduced at Reading and they afford absolutely safe exits in case of fire.

In 1906 they added the Ninth Street Mill, which practically doubled their plant. They are now the largest hosiery manufacturers in the eastern section of the country, if not in the entire country. They produce annually 1,000,000 dozen pairs of hose and half-hose, worth $2,000,000, and employ 1,500 people. Their annual pay-roll is $600,000. Their pro-

duct is sold in all parts of the United States, but none of it is exported. The officers are: Jacob Nolde, president; George D. Horst, secretary-treasurer; John D. Horst, superintendent.

COTTON GOODS, UNDERWEAR:

Elijah S. Ammon, 1893.

Lewis Rothermel, 1898.

Lewis & Schultz Manufacturing Company, 1907; running another factory at Tremont.

Reading Underwear Company, 1906 (succeeding C. E. Smith, W. W. Moyer and R. T. Brown, who started in 1902); have another factory at Ephrata.

Mt. Penn Underwear Company, 1905 (Levi M. Miller & James M. Stoudt).

Eclipse Knitting Company, 1906.

Dreisel & Ripka, 1907.

CREAMERIES:

Peter Zacharias, 1905 (succeeding Spang & Zacharias, 1893-1905).

Keystone Creamery, 1902 (William M. and Charles D. Toole) (succeeding Joseph Stauffer, 1893-97, and A. S. Clouser, 1897-1902).

DYE WORKS:

Neversink Dyeing Company, 1906 (succeeding Nathan S. Althouse and James H. Knoll, 1894-1906).

Liberty Dye Works, 1898 (Elias Schulz and son Edward).

Reading Dyeing Company, 1907.

There was a prominent dyer at Reading for a number of years before and after the Civil war, named Sebastian Boehnlein.

ELECTRO-PLATING:

Franklin Specialty Company carried on electro-plating, nickel-plating and the manufacture of specialties from 1901 to 1909, when Charles Engelmeyer became the proprietor of the plant. He employs from 10 to 15 hands.

EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANIES:

Albright Express.—Soon after the opening of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, Philip Albright established an express line for the delivery of goods and merchandise, and he continued in the business until 1872. For a long time he had an express car attached to the passenger trains, which enabled him to despatch shipments to Philadelphia and delivery at Reading.

Express Companies.—The Howard Express was the first company to locate at Reading, having established an office here in 1849 and continued until 1870; the Central conducted an office here from 1870 to 1880; and the Adams from 1880 to the present time. The P. & R. R. Co. started in 1872 and continued until 1889, when the business was transferred to the United States Express Company.

Local Express.—Edwin C. Hiester embarked in the local express business at Reading in 1861 for delivering baggage and freight and for transferring passengers. The latter was discontinued in 1888, when the Union Transfer Company was started expressly for this branch of the business. The former was continued until 1909, when Maurice E. Roeder became the successor, and Mr. Roeder has carried on the business until the present time, employing 11 teams.

A number of other persons engaged in this business, the important lines being:

H. A. Brown, 1873, with 12 teams.

O. B. Coller, 1873, with 8 teams.

C. W. Haas, 1885, with 6 teams.

John Greth, 1892, with 3 teams.

D. L. Reber, 1895, with 12 teams.

Leibelsperger & Walborn, 1904, with 4 teams.

Ambrose Dougherty, 1907, with 3 teams.

Union Transfer Company.—In 1888, the P. & R. R. Co. began the business of transferring baggage and travelers at Reading with C. A. Dougherty as manager, and in 1889 cabs were added to the system. In 1893 the business was sold to the Union Transfer Company, which was conducting similar systems at Philadelphia, Pottsville, Atlantic City, and other places. In 1896, this company erected a large stable at Court and Cedar streets, costing $25,000. The company employs 20 men, 25 horses, 4 cabs, 2 coaches and 2 baggage wagons. Mr. Dougherty died in 1902 and his son acted as manager until 1907, when Michael C. Quinn became his successor.

Reading Taxicab Co.—The automobile having demonstrated its great utility in the matter of locomotion with increasing success at Reading since its introduction in 1891, and a car called the "taxicab" having come to be made since then to answer the purposes of cab service in and about Reading, Harry O. Koller organized the Reading Taxicab Company with a capital of $20,000 on Dec. 17, 1908, which introduced six fine taxicabs, and these immediately came into general demand on account of their quick, neat and satisfactory service.

FIRE APPARATUS:

William A. Wunder, 1883 (succeeding Spawn & Dennison, 1880-83).

FIXTURES, BAR, BANK, STORE AND OFFICE:

Loper Brothers (Joseph and Franklin), 1901.

Schrader & Kline also provide all kinds on orders.

FIXTURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC:

Embree & Goodman, 1906 (succeeding Egid Thoma).

FLOUR-MILLS:

Aaron Yocum Sons & Co., successors of Aaron Yocum, established 1870.

Wertz Milling Company (Edward S. Wertz), 1898.

Three prominent mills were operated along the canal for many years after it was opened for traffic: Krick's (on North River street), Benson's (at foot of Penn street) and Packer's (at foot of Bingaman street); and there were two old mills opposite Reading at the mouth of Wyomissing creek, and one at the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek (converted into a paper-mill).

GALVANIZING:

A. Lincoln Frame, who started in the foundry business in 1903, trading under the name of the Gray Iron Foundry Company, added a galvanizing department to his works in 1907, and has since employed 12 men in this branch of work. It is the only individual enterprise of this kind at Reading (galvanizing by the Reading Hardware Works, the Penn Hardware Works and the P. & R. R. Works being done for their own specialties).

GLOVES:

The Reading Glove and Mitten Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1899 for the manufacture of silk gloves, and its large plant has been carried on successfully at Tenth and Spruce streets until the present time, employing 60 to 100 hands.

E. Richard Meinig & Co. was organized in 1905 for the manufacture of silk gloves, became incorporated in 1907 and employs from 500 to 700 hands. Its large plant is located on North Front street, beyond the Lebanon Valley railroad.

GREENHOUSES:

Steckler Brothers (B. Franklin and Leo), 1907 (succeeding their grandfather, Michael Hauser, who started in 1840 and continued until 1873, when he was followed by his son Francis and his son-in-law D. H. Steckler).

H. J. Huessman, 1901 (succeeding John C. Hepler, 1875-1901).

G. H. Hoskin Company, 1905 (succeeding Hoskin & Giles, 1875-1905).

John H. Giles, 1905 (having been associated with G. H. Hoskin from 1875 to 1905).

G. W. Beears, 1890.

J. C. Bauder, 1903.

Alexander Burnett was prominently engaged in the business at Reading from 1850 to 1880.

GROCERS' BAGS:

The Hercules Paper Bag Company was organized in 1891 and incorporated in 1906, for the manufacture of grocers' bags, which are produced in great quantities and shipped to all parts of the country.

HARNESS:

The manufacture of harness has always been connected with the saddlery shops of Reading. In 1909, there were 5 shops carried on actively: *H. Luther Frees,* with 6 hands (succeeding his father and they together carried on the place for upward of sixty years); *Samuel Hartman,* with 2 hands; *Reading Harness Company,* with 4 hands; *Joseph H. Lutz,* and *J. A. Tice.*

HORSE-COLLARS:

Horse-collars were made in connection with saddlery at Reading from the beginning. *Gideon Weiser* was engaged at it before the city was established in 1847 and he was succeeded by an employee, Samuel Donahower, who carried on the business for many years. Upon his decease, his widow continued the business with an employee, L. Kantner, trading as Donahower & Co., and they traded until her death, in 1905. *Kantner* then purchased the business and he has carried it on since with a saddlery.

George Frees carried on the business from 1848 for upward of twenty years, when he was succeeded by his son Luther, who has since continued at it.

Nathaniel Gery was engaged at it for many years until 1870. He was succeeded by Christian Grunder, and Grunder by John M. Kantner. *Samuel Hartman, Joseph Lutz* and *Adam Oese* have also followed it for thirty years.

HATS AND CAPS:

The manufacture of wool and fur hats at Reading is the oldest prominent local industry, starting with the beginning of the town. They were handmade until 1852, when machinery was introduced.

Fur Hats.—In 1860 John Hendel and brother George engaged in the manufacture of wool hats at Adamstown, and continued there until 1864, when they located in Exeter township, near Black Bear. They carried on the business there four years, when they located at Reading. In 1871 they purchased the Wyomissing woolen-mill at Fifth and Willow streets and operated a large and improved plant until 1895, when they were succeeded by *John Hendel's Sons* (Daniel, Edwin and Harrison). In 1897 they started making fur hats.

They carried on the business in a very successful manner as John Hendel's Sons until 1907, when Harrison was killed in the Honda wreck in California, and his interest was purchased by his brothers, who have continued the business until the present time. They employ from 400 to 500 hands, depending upon the condition of the trade.

Charles W. Hendel started making fur hats on South Third street in 1889 and has continued a large plant until the present time.

Reading Hat Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1905 for the manufacture of stiff fur hats at Reading and has been in the business since, employing about 100 hands. This plant is the successor of G. W. Alexander & Co. at Twelfth and Muhlenberg streets.

Wool Hats.—The manufacture of wool hats has been continued without interruption from the beginning of Reading.

J. G. Mohn & Bros. started in 1871 and have continued until the present time, employing about 300 hands and being one of the largest plants of the kind in Pennsylvania.

John R. Miller and brother Henry began at Reading in 1879 and continued until 1905, when John R. retired. Since then the business has been car-

ried on as *Henry R. Miller & Co.,* with about 200 hands.

C. F. Kessler began in 1876, and for upward of thirty years has carried on the plant successfully under the name of *C. F. Kessler & Sons* (William and George, who were admitted as partners), employing from 70 to 100 hands.

Hendel Hat Company is composed of George Hendel and sons, John and William, and Harman Haigh; organized in 1901 for the manufacture of wool hats. They employ from 125 to 150 hands, having succeeded Wetherhold & Co. Previously W. H. Reinoehl & Co. had carried on the plant for twenty years.

Caps.—The *Reading Hat & Cap Company* has been engaged in making cloth hats and caps since 1897, employing from 10 to 20 hands.

Hat Blocks:

In 1888 *Matthias C. Sigmund* engaged in the manufacture of hat blocks of all kinds and has continued until the present time. He employs 6 hands.

Hooks and Eyes:

John W. Granger, who was employed at Philadelphia for twenty years in the manufacture of hooks and eyes, located at Reading in 1908 and incorporated a company for their manufacture, besides other metal goods, with a capital of $30,000, which started a plant in January, 1909. Hands employed, from 25 to 30. The officers are John W. Granger, president; J. B. Kaighn, vice-president; F. A. Von Boynebergk, treasurer; and John Farrington, secretary.

Ice and Cold Storage:

The business of supplying natural ice at Reading by the construction of a dam, erection of an ice-house and the cutting and storing of ice in the winter, was begun by Abraham Vivens before 1840 and he carried it on successfully for many years.

William I. Clous was also active in it for a long while before 1885. The dams were within the city limits. Since then numerous persons have come to engage in the business, but they secure their supplies elsewhere.

The Mt. Penn Ice Company is extensively engaged in supplying natural ice which is secured and stored in Cumru township.

Artificial ice was first made at Reading in 1892 by the *Reading Cold Storage Company,* which erected a large plant capable of producing sixty tons daily, and of storing 100 cars of materials, such as apples, eggs, butter, etc., and has operated it since very successfully. Other plants were established subsequently and carried on for a time. Its use is becoming more general annually on account of its recognized purity.

The brewing companies have also equipped their plants with machinery for producing artificial ice in great quantities for their own use, and also for certain private customers according to demand.

Ice-cream:

Ice-cream was made in limited quantities in the early history of Reading. For forty years before 1876, Alfred M. Souders and his brother George were active and successful in this business, besides making different kinds of candies and chocolates. During the past thirty years the following persons have been prominently identified with its manufacture in large quantities throughout the year, more especially in the summer season: *J. R. Sharman* (succeeded by A. M. Kershner), *C. M. Groff, John M. Fries, J. O. Koller, D. E. Houck and Isaac Barrett.*

Jewelry:

The jewelers at Reading always manufactured various articles, but almost entirely to order, and they were mostly dealers. After members of different secret societies began to make frequent demands for badges, charms and emblems of various designs, the business of manufacturing them was established. Thomas W. Sweney was the first to engage in it extensively, having started about 1865, and continued it for forty years.

Charles G. Willson engaged in the business for himself in 1887, being the successor of his brother Thomas A. Willson, who started in 1868. He manufactures many articles to order and employs 6 hands.

G. A. Schlechter has been in the business since 1870, and, besides conducting a large jewelry business, carries on manufacturing quite extensively, more especially of badges and charms for secret societies, which are forwarded to all parts of the country.

Anderson Jewelry Company was started in 1903 by L. D. Anderson and J. H. Snyder for manufacturing jewelry of various kinds, but mostly badges, charms, rings, pins, wire-work, etc., and they employ from 12 to 18 hands. They are successors of C. T. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson, who began at Reading in 1886.

Upward of thirty persons are engaged in the jewelry business as dealers, and they manufacture articles to order.

Ladies' Garments:

In 1903, the *Great Eastern Manufacturing Company* started manufacturing ladies' garments, of various kinds, consisting of wrappers, skirts, dressing sacques and kimonos, and since then has produced large quantities which have been shipped to all parts of the country. The factory is situated at Sixth and Washington streets and employs from 30 to 50 hands; in brisk times over 100. The officers of the company are: D. E. Houck, president; J. W. Weidner, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. M. E. Braungart, superintendent.

Laundries:

General laundry work was started at Reading in 1875, and the first Chinaman came here about 1880. The first steam laundry was started in 1879 by Joseph W. Auchenbach.

Excelsior Laundry was started in 1884 by Charles E. Witman and his brother Morgan, and it has been continued by different owners until the present time; by William F. Wilkinson since 1899, and he employs 35 hands.

Penn Troy Laundry, by William Y. and Frederick Schmucker in 1892, and continued till now, employing 48 hands.

Snow-Flake Laundry, by John W. H. Harpst in 1896 and operated since with 15 to 20 hands.

City Laundry was carried on by Wesley K. Loose from 1897 to 1900, when P. G. Patton became the owner and has operated it since with 14 hands.

Model Laundry, by Frank C. Stringer since 1897, employing 5 hands.

Gem Laundry, by Frank M. Heffner until his death in 1908, when he was succeeded by his son Harry. He employs 12 hands.

A. S. Templin carried on a laundry from 1902 to February, 1909, when he was succeeded by William Knabb, who continues the business with 6 hands. His laundry is called the "Bee Hive."

People's Laundry, by Lewis O. Davis in 1905, and he employs from 7 to 10 hands.

Snow White Laundry, by H. G. Ellis in 1908, and he employs 10 hands.

Reading Overall Supply Company was organized by John B. Bowers in 1903 and operated since, for washing overalls, with 2 to 5 hands.

Four Chinamen are also engaged in the business.

LEATHER:

The tannery business was prominent in Reading for over one hundred years, with plants in different parts of the place, but then it began to decline until the tanning by bark passed away entirely.

Ferdinand Goetz Sons Co.—This plant was started by Ferdinand Winter and Anthony Blatz in 1869 and operated by them until 1875; then Ferdinand Goetz took the place of Blatz, and the business was carried on by Winter & Goetz in a very successful manner until the decease of Goetz, in 1904, when the partnership business was settled by the retirement of Winter, and the sons of Goetz (Frederick W. and Karl) and his son-in-law, W. C. Billman, organized the firm of Ferdinand Goetz Sons Co. and have since carried on the business very extensively, employing 75 hands. They prepare cow, calf and sheep skins, using the alum process. It is the only industry of the kind now at Reading.

LEATHER GOODS:

The Reading Saddle Manufacturing Company was organized by Daniel F. Printz and incorporated in the year 1900, for the manufacture of leather goods, consisting of bicycle saddles, school bags and cases, lunch boxes, etc. The plant is situated at Nos. 316-320 Maple street, and in its different departments (including hardware specialties) employs 60 hands. It has been very successful and its several lines of goods are shipped to all parts of the country. The officers of the company are: Daniel F. Printz, president; Samuel H. Fulmer, treasurer; and Miller M. Deam, secretary and manager.

MALT:

The manufacture of malt was carried on quite extensively at Reading for about forty years by different parties, having been started in 1863 by Frederick Schuldt and Moses K. Graeff.

P. Barbey & Son, brewers, began in 1885 manufacturing malt for their own consumption and have carried on this department of their extensive plant until the present time.

MANTELS:

The marble mantel business was started at Reading by Daniel Miller about 1865, he having been engaged in the marble business at Fourth and Washington streets for some years; and about 1875 Henry C. Geissler and Thomas Watt embarked in the business of supplying slate mantels, which they carried on for a number of years until the decease of Watt. Geissler then established the *Penn Tile and Mantel Company* with his sons as partners and they have developed a large trade, which extends to all parts of the country. About twenty years ago wooden mantels began to be introduced and then gradually took the place of marble and slate mantels. They are manufactured almost entirely in the West.

MARBLE, GRANITE AND SANDSTONE WORKS:

P. F. Eisenbrown Sons & Co.—In 1875, P. F. Eisenbrown located at Reading, started a Marble and Granite Works and carried on the business until 1889, when he formed a partnership with his sons. The firm name has been continued until the present time. The works were located at Sixth and Elm streets until 1906, when they were removed to Muhlenberg township, along the P. & R. railroad, a short distance north of Reading. This firm is extensively engaged in preparing granite work of all kinds and its trade extends throughout Berks and the surrounding counties. They employ from 50 to 60 men. They still retain their yard in Reading.

Ernst Epp embarked in this business in 1891, and has been actively engaged in it until the present time. He employs from 25 to 30 hands.

Spangler Brothers, from Kutztown, located in Reading in 1908, having purchased the marble yard of F. F. Bressler after his decease.

John F. Moers and his son Frederick were engaged in the marble business on Penn street, above Second, for upward of one hundred years, more especially relating to cemetery work. *Herman Strecker* and his father were also identified with this business in a prominent manner for seventy years, the former having been distinguished as a designer and sculptor of rare talents. One of his most notable pieces of work is "Christ on the Cross" (also called the "Crucifixion") in Charles Evans cemetery.

Flagstone.—Jacob Mayer has been engaged at Reading, putting down flagstone pavement, since

1890, securing the stones from the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania; also concrete and cement work. He employs from 10 to 30 hands.

Sandstone work for building operations was common before 1890; but since then it has not been popular, being used only in a limited way.

MATTRESSES:

In 1896, Frederick G. Hodges came from Wilmington, Del., and located at Reading for the manufacture of mattresses and springs for beds. He has carried on the business successfully until the present time, and now employs 16 hands.

METALLIC CORNICES:

The manufacture of metallic cornice and ornamental work for churches, public buildings and dwellings was started at Reading by *William T. Hain* and A. J. Geissinger in 1872 at No. 824 Court street. In 1873, Hain became the sole owner of the business and he has carried it on since at the same place. His work is forwarded to all parts of Pennsylvania. He employs from 3 to 5 hands.

William B. Yeager started in 1886 and has continued till now, employing from 6 to 10 hands.

Daniel H. Sohl started in 1895, and employs 12 hands. He is also engaged in manufacturing sheet-metal specialties for automobiles, etc.

PAINTS:

Aaron Wilhelm began the manufacture of paint at Easton, Pa., in 1857, and continued the business there until 1871, when he removed to Reading. His brother William H. was then associated with him under the name of A. Wilhelm & Bro., and they continued the business until 1878, when William H. retired and Walter S. Davis was admitted in his stead. From that time the firm traded as A. Wilhelm & Co. In 1889 Aaron Wilhelm died and a company was incorporated under the name of "The A. Wilhelm Co.," of which Charles W. Wilhelm became president and Walter S. Davis secretary and treasurer, they serving these positions until the present time. They manufacture paints of every description and ship them to all parts of the country through distributing houses at Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo and Pittsburg. The establishment was situated on Poplar street beyond Walnut until 1902, and until then was the largest paint enterprise in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. In 1902 it was removed to Exeter street, in Reading, and there it has continued in active and successful operation until the present time. The average number of hands employed is 75.

B. Frank Ruth was employed in the Wilhelm works from 1873 to 1884, when he organized a company for the manufacture of paints of all kinds, fillers for wood and iron, varnishes, japans, putty, etc., consisting of himself, C. Edward Hecht and Edward Scull. They traded as B. F. Ruth & Co. and established a mill at No. 229 South Eighth street. They carried on the business until 1894, when the mill was removed to No. 210 South Eighth street, where larger facilities were provided and Mr. Ruth became the sole owner. His productions are forwarded to all parts of the United States. He has continued there until the present time, employing from 5 to 10 hands.

In 1887 F. H. Morgan, after being in the employ of the Wilhelm works for some years, began the manufacture of paints in a limited way with James Ruth as a partner, on Court street above Second, and in 1890 William G. Moore became associated with them. They located the works at Eleventh and Muhlenberg streets and carried on the same extensively. In 1896 H. H. Jackson and Jenkin Hill became the purchasers when Mr. Morgan established a place for himself at No. 122 Wood street, where he has continued until the present time, employing several hands.

PANTS FACTORIES:

In the year 1885, Solomon Hirshland and Isaac Samuel started a pants factory, trading as the Reading Pants Manufacturing Company, and carried it on until 1891, when Hirshland became the sole owner. In 1896 he located at No. 533 Penn Square and has continued there until now. He does a large and successful business and employs from 25 to 30 hands.

In 1895, Albert J. Brumbach established a fine three-story brick factory at Fourteenth and Muhlenberg streets for the manufacture of pants out of his own woolen cloths produced at the St. Lawrence Mills in Exeter township. He employs 100 hands.

In 1904, J. G. Leinbach & Co. also began the manufacture of pants and vests from their own cloths, which they produced at the Reading Woolen Mills, and they have since produced great quantities, employing about 80 hands.

PAPER:

The Reading Paper Mills is a corporation organized in 1886 with a capital of $300,000, for the purpose of operating three superior mills in the manufacture of fine book and plate paper. The following sketch embraces the important facts of the three establishments:

Penn Street Mill.—In 1841 Philip Bushong, a prominent and successful distiller, moved from Reamstown to Reading, purchased a large brick building at the foot of Court street on the west side of Front (which had been occupied for several years previously as a machine shop) and converted it into a distillery. He carried on the business of distilling whiskey there until 1865, when he substituted the manufacture of paper, equipping the building with the necessary machinery for that purpose. He died in 1868. The mill was then carried on for several years by his son George and his son-in-law Alexander Jacobs for the estate, and afterward by his sons Jacob and Henry until 1887, when it was sold to the corporation named.

Packerack Mill.—In 1838 Asa Packer and Robert W. Packer purchased a large lot of ground at

the foot of Bingaman street adjoining the Schuylkill canal from Daniel Seiders, a boat-builder, and erected thereon a large warehouse for storing merchandise in connection with operating boats on the canal. In 1853 the premises were sold to George R. Frill, who then converted the building into a large gristmill, and he and Solomon Brubaker carried on the milling business until 1872, when it was sold to Jacob Bushong, Henry Bushong and George B. Connard, and changed into a paper-mill. This mill was then operated by Mr. Connard for some years, and afterward by him, Christopher Loeser and James Symington, trading as the Reading Paper Company until 1882, when George F. Baer became the owner; and after the organization of the Reading Paper Mills, it was conveyed to the corporation. The building was enlarged and improved and subsequently an addition was built to it to supply a department for coating paper.

Tulpehocken Mill.—Samuel Bell owned and operated a gristmill at the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek, in Bern township, for a number of years, and subsequently until 1866 it was known as the Kissinger Mill. Then Benjamin F. Schwartz and William H. Schwartz became the owners. They converted it into a paper-mill, and carried on the manufacture of paper for two years. George W. Bushong then purchased the mill and operated it successfully until 1876, producing a superior grade of paper which had a wide reputation and came to be known in the market as the "Bushong Paper." The mill was afterward operated by different parties until 1882, when George F. Baer became the owner, and in 1887 he conveyed it with the two mills mentioned to the Reading Paper Mills.

The three mills have been operated by the corporation named very successfully until now, the Penn Street Mill producing fine book and plate papers; the Packerack Mill, book and coated papers; and the Tulpehocken Mill, manila paper exclusively. The product of the first two mills has been disposed of principally to publishers and lithographers in the United States for fine book work; and of the last in the United States and England for making sandpaper. Hands employed number 300, with James M. Miller as the general manager. The officers of the company are: George F. Baer, president; James N. Mohr, vice-president; Charles A. Bushong, treasurer; and Heber Y. Yost, secretary.

Pattern Works:

In 1900, Howard F. Hawk started trading under the name of *Reading Pattern Works* for the manufacture of all kinds of patterns. He employs 3 hands.

In 1908, Henry Adams and William Betz began trading as the *Mt. Penn Pattern Works* and they employ 2 hands. They are successors of Daniel Madlem, who started at Reading in 1874 and continued until his decease in 1906.

In 1906, *J. S. Creitz* established a pattern works for supplying patterns of all kinds for machinery, automobiles and ornamental work. He employs 5 hands.

Robert McLean started trading as the *Ideal Pattern Works* in 1905. He employs 2 hands.

Picture Frames and Gilding:

Godfrey Graeff, a German, came to Reading in 1858, and carried on the business of gilding and manufacturing picture-frames of all kinds at No. 635 Penn street until 1871, when he was succeeded by Francis Woerner, and Mr. Woerner remained at the same stand until 1892, when he located at No. 22 North Fifth street, where he continued actively and successfully engaged in the business until his decease in 1903. His son *Oscar L. Woerner* succeeded him and he has carried on the business successfully until the present time. He made several displays of paintings by local artists, which attracted much favorable attention and his enterprise in this behalf was highly appreciated. He employs from 5 to 7 hands.

Reinhard Rieger learned this business under Mr. Woerner and continued with him from 1874 to 1879, when he went to Philadelphia to learn more about it. In 1883, he returned to Reading and began business for himself on Sixth street below Penn, where he continued with increasing success until 1900, when he removed to No. 5 North Fifth street, where he has continued until the present time. He employs 4 hands.

Jarius W. Ziegler started in the business in 1900, and he employs from 3 to 5 hands.

Planing Mills:

In the year 1869, George Gasser, Sr., came to Reading from Myerstown, established a planing-mill at Ninth and Green streets, and carried it on successfully until his decease in 1887, having traded under the name of Northeastern Planing Mill. It was afterward carried on by different parties until 1903 when the Northeastern Planing Mill Company became the owner and it has since operated the plant in a successful manner, with 45 to 50 hands. John L. Rhoads has been the president, treasurer and manager of the company, and Daniel C. Roth the secretary.

From 1835 to 1855, William B. Hertzel was a prominent builder at Reading and he then established a planing-mill which was operated by him successfully until 1872. It was afterward run by different parties until 1893, when the F. Shunk Planing Mill Company became the owner, and it was operated by this company until 1902, when it was succeeded by the Penn Planing Mill Company, which has carried on the plant until the present time, employing about 65 hands. The officers of the company are: Harry Shunk, president; Conrad B. High, secretary-treasurer.

In 1874, a planing-mill was established on Spruce street below Third by Eisenhower, Fink & Co., and operated by them until 1877, when the firm name was changed to Fink & Co.; it was operated by this company until 1894, and afterward by different parties until 1901, when it came into

the possession of the Sheeder Planing Mill Company, with Benjamin F. Sheeder as president, which has carried on the plant since in a successful manner, employing 15 hands.

The Neversink Planing Mill Company, Ltd. (Frederick Hendricks, Joseph H. Wade and John H. Bechtel as partners), was organized in 1901 for carrying on a planing-mill along the Lebanon Valley railroad at Gordon street, and has since operated the plant successfully, with 30 and 40 hands employed. This mill is equipped for cabinet work as well as general mill work, which is a specialty.

Ropes, Cords, and Twines:

The first ropewalk conducted at Reading was established there in the year 1829 by Thomas Jackson, an Englishman, along the southerly side of the Schuylkill canal between the Lancaster bridge and Jackson's lock. He then employed 5 hands and manufactured all kinds of ropes and twines. By 1850 he had developed his plant so as to employ from 15 to 20 hands. The superintendent of the Schuylkill canal, Samuel Griscom, patronized him extensively, whereby he came to make nearly all the ropes for the company and for personal owners of boats.

In 1850 the large freshet swept away his factory, and he located on First Hockley lane, between Eighth and Ninth streets (now beyond Greenwich street), transferring the plant from the extreme southern end of the city to the then extreme northern end. He erected a large two-story building and continued to manufacture ropes and twines by hand-spinning. About 1862 his business increased very much and he then introduced machinery, increasing the employes to 25. His ropewalk was built to the length of 1,450 feet. In 1875 his son Henry H. was admitted as a partner, and from that time the business was conducted under the name of Thomas Jackson & Son.

The senior partner died in 1878, when the entire plant became the property of Henry H. Jackson, but the firm name was continued. The business has been carried on very successfully until now. The works comprise three mills, and employ 150 hands. The productions are fine manila, sisal and jute ropes and cordage, twines and packing yarns of different kinds, which are forwarded to all parts of the United States.

This ropewalk has been the only establishment of its kind carried on at Reading. Other persons were engaged in the business of manufacturing ropes, cords and twines at different times, in a limited way, but it was previous to 1860.

William H. German has been connected with this plant as the chief clerk since 1890.

Rubber Stamps and Stencils:

In 1873, Francis H. Paff began making rubber stamps, stencil work of all kinds, police badges and corporation seals; and in 1882 he located his shop at No. 60 South Seventh street, where he has continued since, manufacturing the articles named on orders.

Rugs:

F. S. Kelley started manufacturing rugs out of rags in 1907, at Reading, and has continued until now, employing 4 hands.

Sand and Spalls:

For a period of upward of forty years sand has been removed from the base of Mt. Penn, near the extension of Buttonwood street, and the parties who engaged in the business of supplying sand from that vicinity for building purposes were Anthony Brown and William Sweimler; and the son of the former is still engaged in the business.

Mr. Sweimler was succeeded by John Roth, and Gallagher & Brisse, and since 1904 by Gallagher Brothers (John and James), who employ from 12 to 15 hands and remove annually about 7,000 tons of superior sand for all purposes, with the aid of a crusher.

James Gallagher has been doing business there also since 1905 as the Construction Supply Company in supplying sand and spalls. He employs from 10 to 15 hands.

George L. Kestner, Jr., has operated a sand works adjoining, for upward of ten years, employing several hands and a crusher. He has named his place "Alsando."

Haak Crusher.—Michael Haak owned a tract of land on the northern declivity of Mt. Neversink and there he opened a place in 1850 for supplying gravel and building sand. Operations were carried on in a limited manner until 1895, when the heirs of Mr. Haak with George E. Haak as manager put up a crusher plant, and since then they have supplied large quantities of sand for buildings and concrete paving, also large quantities of sienna paint.

Sewer Pipe:

E. S. Fox & Co. manufacture large quantities of sewer pipe at their Terra Cotta Works since 1870.

Shirts:

The manufacture of men's and boys' shirts at Reading was begun by Samuel L. McCulloch about 1872, and he carried on the business for a number of years; and during that time it was carried on also by William Laramy.

Nathan N. Sprecher began making shirts extensively in 1886, and he continued until 1890, when he was succeeded by John G. McGowan. In 1895 he established a large gents' furnishing store in the Y. M. C. A. building, No. 630 Penn street, and he continued there until his decease in 1907, when he was succeeded by his brother, J. Wallace R. McGowan, who then incorporated *The John G. McGowan Company* to continue the business, including the manufacture of shirts. The company employs 5 hands in this department.

In 1880, James S. Brusstar and Albert C. Weile engaged in the business and after trading together for a year Mr. Brusstar became the sole owner. He then operated the factory until Jan. 1, 1898, when his brother, George M. Brusstar, and Henry

M. Rettew were admitted as partners. Since then they have traded as *James S. Brusstar & Co.* The firm solicits orders for custom shirts of all kinds in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, in which a large trade has been established. They employ 50 hands.

Albert L. Smith came from Trenton in 1882 and located at Reading, opening a gents' furnishing store at No. 431 Penn Square. In 1887, he began the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, which he continued until his decease in 1904, when he was succeeded by his son, who has since carried on the business, employing 5 hands.

S. Liebovitz and his two sons located at Reading in February, 1909, for the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts, and on April 1st established a factory on the third floor of the P. & R. R. Co. shop at Seventh and Chestnut streets, where they have become extensive manufacturers, employing upward of 150 hands. They are interested in numerous factories of this kind, the largest being at Reading, Pottstown, Myerstown and New York City.

In March, 1908, George H. Kaufman and Charles H. Wesley began trading as *Reading Shirt Company,* for the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts of all kinds, made out of woolens, percales and madras. They employ from 40 to 50 hands and their factory is located at Seventh and Bingaman streets.

In October, 1908, S. K. Cohn and I. Sattenstein began to trade as *Wide-awake Shirt Company,* for the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts. They employ from 30 to 50 hands.

Isaac M. Fidler started in 1889 at No. 1042 Buttonwood street, and has continued until the present time, employing from 10 to 12 hands.

SHOES:

Curtis & Jones Co.—Frederick W. Curtis and Frederick S. Jones came to Reading and embarked in the wholesale and retail shoe business in the old Academy Building on Penn Square and continued for three years when they sold out the retail department and started the manufacture of infants' and children's shoes at No. 527 Penn Square, occupying the second, third, and fourth floors of the building, in connection with the wholesale business. They remained there until 1883, when they removed their plant to the Felix Building, northwest corner of Fifth street and Penn Square. They then employed 25 hands and produced 500 pairs daily.

In the year 1889 they erected a substantial four-story brick factory at Fifth and Court streets which they supplied with the latest improved machinery to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing business, and they then employed 175 hands and produced 2,000 pairs daily. In 1902, upon the incorporation of the company, the plant was removed to a much larger and more improved building at Nos. 724-732 North Eighth street, where this great enterprise has continued until the present time, with increasing success. The employes have come to number 700 and the daily product has been increased to 10,000 pairs of infants', children's and misses' Goodyear-Turn shoes, which are shipped to all parts of the country. The officers of the company are: Frederick W. Curtis, president; Frederick S. Jones, secretary-treasurer; and Clement H. Quinn, manager.

Penn Shoe Company was incorporated in 1902 for the manufacture of infants' shoes. Its plant is located at No. 320 Maple street, and employs 100 hands. It has been operated very sucessfully, and its goods are shipped to all parts of the world. The officers are Daniel F. Printz, president and manager; Samuel H. Fulmer, treasurer.

In 1906, Charles W. Sharman and George A. Raab, trading as the Crescent Shoe Company, began the manufacture of children's shoes at No. 222 Pearl street, and have continued until now, employing about 50 hands.

There are numerous boot and shoe makers at Reading, numbering upward of 150, who manufacture for customers in a limited way, but their attention is chiefly directed to repairing.

SILK:

Grimshaw Mill.—In the year 1887 John, George and David Grimshaw, trading as Grimshaw Brothers, came from Paterson, N. J., for the purpose of establishing a silk-mill at Reading and operating it in connection with their large plant at that place, if properly encouraged in their proposed enterprise. In this behalf, a number of public-spirited citizens organized an association and secured subscriptions, amounting to $65,000. The building committee comprised Henry Eppihimer, George D. Stitzel, Lewis Kremp, Jerome L. Boyer and William Rosenthal, who purchased a half-block of ground at Eleventh and Marion streets and erected a superior three-story brick structure 50 by 250 feet and leased it for a term of years, with an option of purchase, to the Grimshaw Brothers, who then equipped it with machinery for the manufacture of silk, costing about $75,000.

They carried on the mill successfully until Jan. 1, 1908, producing large quantities of dress goods, linings, thrown silk, and yarns, which were shipped to New York. Then they became an incorporated body, trading under the name of Grimshaw Brothers Company, and the plant was transferred to this company which has since operated it, employing from 300 to 400 hands, mostly girls. The officials of the company are: John Grimshaw, president; David H. Grimshaw, treasurer; and George Grimshaw, secretary.

On Jan. 9, 1889, the building was blown down by a tornado, the most destructive storm that ever visited Reading. The mill was in full operation at the time. Many of the hands escaped, but 17 were killed and over 100 injured. A public meet-

ing of citizens assembled in the Court-House on Jan. 10th for supplying aid to the suffering families, and altogether $12,000 was received from the people of Reading and elsewhere, which was judiciously distributed by a committee appointed for that purpose.

In 1905, Charles Steiner and William H. Talcott associated together as the *Steiner & Talcott Silk Company,* for the manufacture of broad silks, 36 inches wide, in all colors, and have since carried on the business at Nos. 234-240 Moss street, employing 85 hands.

Slate Sinks:

Martin R. Hoch has manufactured slate sinks for dwellings since 1894, and employs 3 hands. His trade is mostly local.

Slate mantels constituted a prominent industry for thirty years until about 1900; then they became too costly and the business was discontinued.

Soap:

In 1883, *Franklin K. Miller* began making fulling, laundry, scouring and toilet soap, and also washing powders for local customers. His factory was established on Eighteenth street, near Perkiomen avenue, and there it has continued until the present time. He employs 4 hands and produces annually about 400 tons.

Spectacles:

In the year 1871 Thomas A. Willson erected a three-story brick factory for the manufacture of spectacles and equipped it with machinery especially designed by him. He began operations in 1872 and then established the only place in the world at which were made all the parts that constituted a complete pair of spectacles. The sand for the lenses was obtained at Berkshire, Mass., and the steel wire for the frame was also obtained mostly in Massachusetts. The lens was tinted. All kinds of spectacles were made and a large business was developed that extended throughout the world. In 1885 employment was given to 240 persons, and the average daily production was 3,800 pairs. The several machines were manufactured in the factory under Mr. Willson's direction and they are perfect specimens of superior workmanship. Owing to the great competition in trade, the manufacture of lenses was discontinued in 1886, and these are now imported from Europe in great quantities, of which a large stock is kept constantly on hand. Now the factory is devoted entirely to the manufacture of low-priced and medium grades of spectacles and this factory and that of the Pennsylvania Optical Company, also at Reading, are the only ones in the United States which produce exclusively the cheaper grades of steel spectacles and eye-glasses. The daily production is 10,000 pairs, and the average number of hands employed is 200. The proprietor's son, Frederick Willson, has been manager since 1893. There are only eight other factories in the United States, but their product is mostly gold and silver frames.

In 1886 William W. Essick started making cheap spectacles and eye-glasses at his home on Third street, near Franklin, and continued there until 1901, when he moved into a large factory which he established at No. 125 South Fifth street. He enlarged this plant in 1906. He now employs 120 hands, manufactures daily nearly 1,000 dozen, including goggles, and ships his productions to all parts of the world. He has been trading from the beginning under the name of Pennsylvania Optical Company.

Spice and Roasting Mills:

George W. Moyer came from Easton, and in 1872 associated with John McKnight for the manufacture of spices of all kinds. In 1878 Mr. Moyer started for himself and carried on the business until his decease in 1889, when the mill at Rose and Elm streets was purchased by *Kurtz & Mayers,* wholesale grocers, by whom it has been operated since. Employees, 4; monthly product, 30 tons, which is shipped to all parts of Pennsylvania. Large quantities of coffee also are roasted in the establishment.

In 1861 Francis X. Blessing and John Shoemaker began roasting coffee on Carpenter street near Spruce. In 1870 they removed to No. 311 Chestnut street, and shortly afterward Mr. Shoemaker died. Mr. Blessing then became the sole owner and he carried on the business until his death in 1902, when his son Henry succeeded him, carrying on business as the *Reading Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.* He employs 3 or 4 hands and roasts 1,500 pounds of coffee and peanuts weekly, which are disposed of in Reading and different parts of Pennsylvania.

Augustus C. Kleinschmidt was engaged in this business at No. 27 Peach street for many years, until his decease in 1904, when he was succeeded by his son Charles, and the son and son-in-law, Irvin Schick, have carried on the establishment since under the name of *Kleinschmidt & Schick.*

George Becker has also carried on the roasting of coffee and peanuts for some time, but in a limited manner.

Stained-Glass Works:

J. M. Kase, trading as *J. M. Kase & Co.,* began making stained-glass work in 1885 at No. 511 Washington street, and has continued there. He designs and manufactures memorial windows for churches and artistic work for private residences, which he puts up in different parts of Pennsylvania. He employs 20 hands.

Stove Lining:

The Terra Cotta Works of E. S. Fox & Co. produce stove lining at their plant in large quantities.

Terra Cotta:

Fox Works.—John Lotz carried on a hat factory at the foot of Franklin street from 1800 to 1824;

then Riah Gillson purchased the property and converted the building into a general store for the purpose of supplying boatmen with groceries, provisions, etc. It was continued as a store for about forty years. In 1868 Eli S. Fox, Walter K. Hagy and William Keely, trading as Fox, Hagy & Co., established a terra cotta works on the premises. In 1870 Hagy and Keely sold their interests in the business, and George K. Whitner became a partner, the firm trading as E. S. Fox & Co. Eli S. Fox died in 1890, and his sons, William, Benjamin F. and Eli W., succeeded him. In 1896 the interests of Mr. Whitner and the son William were purchased by Benjamin. The firm manufactures all kinds of terra cotta ware, especially stove lining, sewer pipe and vases, which are shipped to all parts of the United States, and they employ from 25 to 30 hands.

TOBACCO:

The following persons are engaged at Reading in manufacturing shorts for chewing and smoking tobacco:

Breneiser Brothers, trading as the *Atlas Tobacco Company.*

George W. Green, trading as the *Reading Tobacco Manufacturing Company.*

Morris Goldman.

Hantsch & Rhein.

George W. Lehr.

George Maltzberger.

Walter Orth, trading as the *Pompey Manufacturing Company.*

Charles Shirk & Company.

TRUNKS:

Joseph J. Weightman started making trunks at Reading in 1888 and continued for twenty years. His son Burt E. started for himself on Jan. 1, 1906. Besides making trunks of various kinds to order, he also manufactures suit cases.

UMBRELLAS:

Leopold Hirsch located at Reading about 1847 and manufactured umbrellas until 1860, when he removed to Philadelphia.

In 1869, August Rolland, a Frenchman, came to Reading and embarked in the business and it was continued successfully by him, and afterward by his wife until her decease in 1902, when their sons Augustus and Charles carried it on together until 1905, when they separated and established places of their own. *Augustus J. Rolland* is located at No. 722 Penn street and makes a specialty of a "brass-tip" umbrella, employing several hands. *Charles L. Rolland* is at No. 631 Penn street and makes a specialty of a "silver-tip" umbrella, employing 5 hands to meet the demands of his trade.

WALL-PAPER:

In 1905, a plant was established at Reading in one of the large buildings of the P. & R. R. Co. at Seventh and Chestnut streets, for the purpose of manufacturing a medium grade of wall-paper by a number of enterprising gentlemen who organized a company which was incorporated under the name of *Sun Wall Paper Manufacturing Company.* J. W. Screven has been the manager of the plant. A large and successful business has been developed which extends throughout the country.

WASHING MACHINES:

In 1894, James H. Knoll and Nathan S. Althouse, associating together as *Knoll & Althouse,* designed and patented an improved washing-machine which they called the "Queen", and until 1906 made large quantities of them, when Mr. Knoll became the sole owner and he has since carried on the business. He employs 7 hands.

In 1899, *Augustus G. Christman* designed and secured a patent for the "Royal" washing-machine, and large numbers of them have been made and sold throughout the country. He died in July, 1908, and since then his son H. Herbert Christman has conducted the business for the estate.

The Reading Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1904 for the manufacture of washing-machines and since then has manufactured them in large quantities, known as the "Lehigh," "Five Arrow," "Big Five" and the "Reading Motor." The manager of the plant is James A. Kalbach, and the president of the company Paul K. Leinbach. The company employs 12 hands.

In 1907, Daniel F. Printz designed and patented an improved washing-machine called the "Printz," which is manufactured in large quantities at the Reading Wood Pulley Works.

WINDOW VENTILATORS:

In the month of December, 1908, William G. Hintz, William E. Althouse, and Howard B. Heath associated together under the name of Hintz & Althouse for the purpose of manufacturing window ventilators out of wood and metal, after a special design of their own, and since then have manufactured large quantities of them at No. 640 Cherry street. They employ 3 hands.

WOOD PULLEY WORKS:

In the year 1893, the Reading Wood Pulley Company was incorporated and its factory was established at No. 247 Poplar street. In 1899, the plant was removed to Eleventh and Muhlenberg streets, where it has continued until the present time, manufacturing all sizes of wood pulleys, which have been shipped throughout the United States and foreign countries. The hands employed number 75. The officers of the company are: Daniel F. Printz, president; Samuel H. Fulmer, treasurer; and Henry J. Glaser, manager.

WOOLEN GOODS:

Robert M. Shouse, of Easton, Pennsylvania, came to Reading in 1859, and began the manufacture of gingham and shirting check. Some months afterward, his enterprise was destroyed by fire. He then selected a lot on Fourth street beyond Elm as a suitable location and erected a

two-story stone factory with basement, where he resumed the manufacture of the articles mentioned, and continued the same until 1864, when he converted it into a woolen-mill for manufacturing jeans, plaids, and doe-skin cloths. Jonathan G. Leinbach became the manager and in 1867 he was made a partner, the firm trading under the name of R. M. Shouse & Co. They employed 50 hands, and their annual production amounted to $100,000, which was shipped to commission houses at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The firm continued operations until 1875, when Mr. Leinbach became the sole owner. Shortly afterward he formed a co-partnership with Aaron S. Leinbach and William F. P. Davis, who traded as J. G. Leinbach & Co. In 1880 John Shadel became a partner. In 1887 Rev. Mr. Davis died and his interest was purchased by Mr. Leinbach.

In 1889, the senior member gave an interest in the business to his three brothers, Daniel, Albert and Mahlon; and in 1894, appreciating the long-continued fidelity of certain of the older employes who had worked in the mill from twenty to thirty years, he also gave them an interest. In 1896 Aaron S. Leinbach died, and the surviving partners (Leinbach and Shadel) purchased his interest. After the firm had organized in 1875, improvements were made to the plant, additional ground was purchased, and new machinery was introduced from time to time. In 1880, the manufacture of jeans was discontinued. The volume of business increased steadily, and with it the number of hands. The plant is equipped with the best machinery, including four self-acting spinning machines with 1,508 spindles, and a 100-horse-power Corliss engine. The enterprise has been named the Reading Woolen Mill, and the manufactured cloths are so known in the market, having a superior reputation. This is the only enterprise at Reading in which the older and more experienced hands have been permitted to share in the profits of the business. The generosity of the senior member has been appreciated and it has resulted in mutual benefits, as well to the firm as to the recipients.

In 1904, the company introduced the manufacture of pants and vests from their owns cloths, and has since been very successful. In all the departments of this enterprise, the employes number from 180 to 200.

The officers of the company are: J. G. Leinbach, president; A. Ellsworth Leinbach, treasurer; Samuel W. Reiff, secretary.

Department Stores.—The dry-goods merchants at Reading continued to handle distinct lines of merchandise in their respective stores until about the "Centennial" year; then the most enterprising proprietors began to add different lines of goods in order to satisfy the demands of their increasing trade.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co.—In 1862, Amos K. Kline and Henry Eppihimer engaged in the general dry-goods business at No. 522 Penn Square. Jerome L. Boyer was a partner from 1865 to 1869 and Calvin K. Whitner from 1869 to 1877. In 1888 they enlarged their store, adding the greater part of the adjoining building on the west, four stories in height, and then it became a recognized department store. In 1892, they re-organized the firm by admitting William W. Kline (son of the senior partner), Richard Lenhart and Franklin Rieser as partners, and thence they traded as Kline, Eppihimer & Co.

In 1905, they made another enlargement of their store by taking in the adjoining building to the west (excepting the first floor), which gave them superior accommodations for their rapidly increasing trade. At first the store employed 5 hands; in 1900, over 100, and in 1909, upward of 200; which shows the development of their business. Their trade extends throughout Berks and the surrounding counties.

C. K. Whitner & Co.—Calvin K. Whitner began his business career in 1861, in Oley township, Berks county, not far from the place of his birth, when he entered the country store of Jacob S. Spang & Son at Spangsville. He remained there as a clerk until 1865, when he went to Friedensburg and with Edwin S. Bear as a partner, trading as Whitner & Bear, carried on a store for two years. He then removed to Reading and was employed as bookkeeper with Kline, Eppihimer & Co. for a short time, when he became a partner. After continuing in this firm until 1877, he started a dry-goods store for himself at No. 432 Penn Square, with six employes. By the year 1883, his trade had increased so much that he was obliged to obtain larger quarters, and in that behalf he removed to the commodious store building at Nos. 442-444 Penn Square. In 1887, his son Harry became a partner and the store was enlarged to twice its previous capacity. The firm traded as C. K. Whitner & Son until the son's decease in December, 1890. In 1891, Mr. Whitner added other lines of goods and he made his place a department store; and by way of anticipating additional facilities for his growing business, he purchased two properties on the west, Nos. 438 and 440. In 1896, a faithful employe for many years, John A. Britton, was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to C. K. Whitner & Co.; and Jan. 1, 1907, Mr. Whitner's son-in-law, John Rick, became a partner. In April, 1898, the adjoining buildings, Nos. 438-440, were attached to the store as an annex, and an interior direct connection was made, evidencing the continuous growth of the firm's trade. In 1909 they employed 175 hands and upward, and the stock comprises many lines of goods generally carried in a large department store. Their patrons come from all points in the Schuylkill, Lebanon and East-Penn Valleys.

J. Mould & Co.—In 1872, Jonathan Mould removed from Newburgh, N. Y., to Reading, and opened a general dry-goods store, which came

to be popularly known as the "Bee Hive." He then employed ten hands and did an annual business of $40,000. As his trade increased he made several changes in location for enlarged accommodations. In 1887 his brother-in-law, George H. Bell, became a partner and the business was thence carried on under the name of J. Mould & Co. In 1892 the firm erected a large four-story brick building at Nos. 647-649 Penn street and made it a department store to supply all kinds of articles, such as dry goods, notions, laces, furnishings, chinaware, jewelry, etc., and placed each department in charge of a competent manager. Shortly afterward, they added a wholesale department, and set apart the third and fourth floors of the building for this branch of their business. They have several traveling salesmen on the road, supplying many orders to merchants in Berks and the surrounding counties. The employes number 100 hands and upward.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart.—Josiah Dives, George M. Pomeroy and John Stewart came from Hartford, Conn., in 1876 and began a general dry-goods business at No. 533 Penn Square, trading as Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart. Their establishment was known as "The Globe Store." In several years they removed to Nos. 442-444 Penn Square, and the store at that place also becoming too small in a short time they secured the premises at Nos. 606-612 Penn street in 1882 and established a large store there. From that time, owing to increasing trade, they have made enlargements in the various departments of the building, more especially in 1901, when they secured the adjoining premises to the corner at Sixth street and erected a large seven-story building as an extension. They employ 550 hands.

Lord & Gage.—Charles Lord and R. B. Gage of New York City, trading as Lord & Gage (incorporated), located at Reading in 1908, for the purpose of conducting a large and progressive department store in connection with a syndicate of high-grade stores, now numbering twenty-nine, which extend from New York City to Tacoma, State of Washington, and they established a superior place of business at Nos. 422-426 Penn Square, in a commodious four-story brick structure whose dimensions are 60 feet wide and 230 feet deep, with a superficial area of 65,000 square feet. The store was opened to the public in November with a full line of goods in twenty-four departments, and immediately attracted great public attention, and though here less than a year has nevertheless developed a large volume of business. The appurtenances of the store are of a superior order, the rosewood show-cases and the mahogany shelving costing $50,000. The store employs 350 hands and upward. Mr. Gage (the president of the corporation) is general manager of this store, having moved with his family to Reading and made the city his place of residence.

Iron Industries.—The industries at Reading engaged in the manufacture of iron articles before 1836 consisted entirely of blacksmith shops and they were limited in extent, like those we see still in the country districts to-day, employing at most several hands; but the introduction of the railroad stimulated iron works of various kinds. More and more from that time every year and for the past fifty years they have been the most prominent in the industrial life of Reading and have exceeded the other establishments in furnishing constant employment to the greatest number of working-people. The P. & R. R. Company works and the Reading Iron Company works started practically together in the development of Reading and they are properly placed at the beginning of the description of the iron industries.

P. & R. R. Co. Works.—The extensive works of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company at Reading deserve special mention at the head of this part of the chapter detailing the industrial affairs of the city, on account of their continued existence here for the past seventy years, the large number of men constantly employed, and the immense amount of wages paid. The construction of the railway in 1836 immediately stimulated enterprises of various kinds, and caused large sums of money to be invested in manufacturing concerns. On that account not only capital but many mechanics concentrated here, and buildings multiplied rapidly to answer the demands of the increasing population.

The first large shop was erected in 1838 on the half-block on the west side of Seventh street between Franklin and Chestnut streets, where it has continued until now, and each decade found the company with additional facilities for the manufacture and repair of engines and cars, and for the handling of freight not only in the vicinity of Seventh and Chestnut streets, but on both sides of the railroad, extending beyond Walnut street for nearly two miles. The total income to a large number of working-people of Reading from this source since 1836, exceeds $60,000,000, and it can be stated that a great proportion of the substantial growth of Reading in buildings, stores, factories, churches and schools is directly attributable to the company's disbursements here.

The possessions of the company at Reading are valued at an enormous sum; from which it is apparent that a considerable part of its receipts was also expended here in making large permanent improvements of the most substantial character. The principal office of the company at Reading is situated in the main railroad station at the conjunction of its several branches with the main line, and this has come to be the territorial center of the city. The aggregate number of hands employed in the offices and shops and on the railroads at Reading in December, 1908, was near 3,000; and the monthly wages exceeded $125,000, or a total for the year exceeding $1,500,000.

The present locomotive shops were built during 1901 and 1902, and their capacity was almost doubled during 1905 and 1906.

At the passenger station there were 2,452 trains during December, 1897, which carried 66,650 passengers to and from Reading; at the freight depots there were 4,193 trains which moved 167,700 cars; and the aggregate tonnage directly affecting local interests at the several freight depots was 127,000.

The following statistics are supplied in this connection for the year 1897 to give the reader an idea of the wonderful extent of the business done by the company at Reading:—Passenger trains, 27,000; passengers carried, 800,000; freight trains over 50,000; freight cars moved, over 2,000,000; tonnage, 1,500,000; excursion passengers, 80,338. In 1908, these figures were exceeded.

Most of its mechanics in the several departments have been recognized during the last forty years, here and elsewhere, for their skill and efficiency; indeed so widespread has their reputation become that a statement in applying for work that they served their apprenticeship with the company, worked in its shops, operated an engine, or conducted a train, has been regarded as a sufficient recommendation. This can also be said of its clerks, many of whom have begun as messenger boys, and risen to the highest positions of different departments. A considerable number of its employes have been in continuous service for thirty and forty, even fifty years. This feature of the history of the company is particularly noteworthy.

Reading Iron Company.—The Reading Iron Company was organized Aug. 12, 1889, and purchased from the assignee of the Reading Iron Works its various plants, consisting of the Tube Works, Reading Rolling Mill, Scott Foundry, Sheet Mill and Steam Forge, nearly all of which have since been rehabilitated, enlarged in scope, and vastly improved in equipment.

The Keystone Furnace was acquired in 1889, and the Crumwold Furnace at Emaus in 1895. The Oley Street Rolling Mills were built in 1896 and the Ninth Street Rolling Mill (formerly the P. & R. Rail Mill) was added in 1896, and remodeled in 1899 and 1902. The Montour Rolling Mills at Danville (built in 1845, and where, in October of that year, the first T rails in America were rolled) were acquired in 1895, and rebuilt in 1901. The Danville Puddle Mill was purchased and repaired in the early part of 1905. The present forge on North Ninth street was built and equipped with powerful machinery and electric cranes in 1901-02, and took the place of the old Steam Forge, built in 1850. The Scott Foundry (originally built in 1854, and where guns were made during the Civil war, as well as several since, including the Brown Segmental Wire Wound Gun) was rebuilt in 1905-06 and equipped (as are all the other plants) with modern, up-to-date machinery and appliances. The company owns and operates 7,538 acres of coal lands in Somerset county, known as the Somerset Coal Department, which supplies the various departments with bituminous coal.

The company owns a large interest in the Pennsylvania Steel Company, one of the largest independent steel companies in the United States.

The many separate departments of the company enable the management to control the manufacture from the assembling of the raw materials to their conversion into the finished article, the largest output of which is tubular goods, consisting of wrought-iron pipe, plain or galvanized, for gas, steam and water; charcoal iron and steel boiler tubes for locomotive and other uses; oil well casing and tubing; hydraulic and line pipe, etc., ranging from 1-8 inch to 20 inches in diameter.

The two Blast Furnaces have a total annual capacity of 180,000 gross tons of pig-iron and foundry-iron of superior quality, and the five distinct rolling-mill plants have an annual capacity of some 200,000 gross tons of finished rolled products, skelp, bar-iron, etc., in the manufacture of which the mills consume over 170,000 tons of their own puddle-bar. Cotton compressors, sugar-mills, ordnance and general machinery are made at the Scott Foundry, and heavy marine, engine and general forgings, up to fifty tons, are made at the forge.

The Tube Works was the nucleus from which sprang this splendid aggregation of industrial plants. In 1836, Benneville Keim, George M. Keim, Simon Seyfert and James Whitaker, trading as Keim, Whitaker & Co., erected a rolling-mill and nail factory, known as the Reading Iron & Nail Works, at the foot of Seventh street, between the Schuylkill canal and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad (which had just been constructed). It was here that the first large stationary engine in Berks county was introduced for driving machinery. Bar-iron was made in large quantities; also cut nails by twenty-six nail machines. The employes numbered 250. In 1846, the firm name was changed to Seyfert, McManus & Co. (Simon Seyfert, and his son Simon; John McManus, a railroad contractor, who had helped to build the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in the early forties; J. V. R. and Nicholas Hunter, Horatio S. Trexler, and a few others, were at various times members of the firm) and it so remained up to 1878, when the Reading Iron Works was incorporated. The first pipe-mill was built in 1848. Butt-weld pipe was made by the old tong process, drawing first one-half, and then the other, and lap-weld pipe was made shortly after, the edges of the skelp being then scarfed with sledge hammers; but these methods have since been greatly revolutionized. Charcoal iron tubes were made a few years later.

There has arisen from this modest beginning not only one of the largest independent tube works in the country, alone comprising nine mills, capable of producing 150,000 gross tons of tubular goods annually, but as well the many other important plants or departments above mentioned, some of

which comprise several establishments in themselves.

The products of the company have an unrivaled reputation at home and abroad, and there is a constantly increasing demand for them in all sections of the world. The utmost care is exercised to maintain the highest standard of excellence in the various lines of manufacture. It is the largest industrial enterprise in Berks county; in fact, one of the most important in eastern Pennsylvania, and it employs in the neighborhood of 5,000 men.

The success of the Reading Iron Company is largely due to a few men. George F. Baer, president from 1889 to 1901 (now president of the P. & R. Ry. Co.), with the assistance of F. C. Smink, formerly treasurer and general manager, now president, financed the company in a most conservative manner. With a small capital at their command, by careful, judicious and economical business management, judgment and acumen, there have been created extensive plants and valuable assets with an aggregate value manifold in excess of the nominal capital upon which the company was founded. The rebuilding and reconstruction of the old plants and erection and creation of new ones, as well as the physical management of the various departments, have been and still remain under the personal and efficient direction of Mr. Schuhmann.

George F. Baer is chairman of the board; F. C. Smink, president; George Schuhmann, vice-president and general manager; Frederick Butler, treasurer; George W. Delany, secretary.

Automobiles.—The first automobile as a means of improved locomotion in the United States by the use of gasoline was made at Springfield, Mass., by Charles E. Duryea in 1891. In February, 1900, he located at Reading, in Berks county, and established a plant on River Road at the foot of Elm street, for the purpose of building automobiles driven by gasoline. He organized a company and carried on the business for about seven years, in which time the company built 300 cars. They were named "Duryea" and disposed of successfully, but the capitalists associated with him having declined to advance the necessary money to carry on the plant more extensively in order to meet increasing competition, the further operation of this new enterprise at Reading under the management of Mr. Duryea was suspended. He was then succeeded by the Middleby Auto Company, which had started a similar enterprise and manufactured an automobile which was named the "Middleby." The plant has been made very successful, turning out weekly a number of popular cars and affording employment to upward of 70 men.

About or shortly before this time, James L. Eck (who was engaged in manufacturing knitting machines) began the manufacture of automobiles driven by steam, in a limited manner, and disposed of several cars.

Soon afterward, James C. Reber also engaged in the enterprise (having previously for some years been very prominently identified with the manufacture of bicycles) by organizing the Acme Motor Car Company, and he produced a popular car, called the "Acme." He carried on the plant until 1904; then it passed through several ownerships until 1907, when it was purchased by H. M. Sternbergh and he has been at the head of the company since, giving the car great popularity throughout the country. The plant employs from 125 to 150 hands and produces annually about one hundred large and powerful cars, driven by gasoline.

The Relay Bicycle Company was also changed by Henry C. England into the Relay Motor Company for the manufacture of automobiles, and the plant was carried on several years.

Arthur H. Yocum and his father, George Y. Yocum, started manufacturing the "Speed-well" automobile and motor engines in 1904. Since then they have enlarged their plant and formed a company with Isaac Hollenbach and J. S. Hornberger as partners, trading as A. H. Yocum & Co. They employ upward of 20 hands.

The following parties manufacture parts relating to the automobile:

Parish Manufacturing Company, steel frames.

Biehl's Carriage Works, metal bodies.

Keystone's Wagon Works, bodies (aluminum, steel, and wood).

American Die & Tool Works, transmission and gear.

A. H. Yocum & Co., motor engines.

Automobile Frames.—N. E. Parish organized the Parish Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of pressed steel automobile frames and chrome nickel steel specialties, and established a plant at Reading in June, 1906, in the P. & R. R. Co.'s machine shops at Seventh and Chestnut streets, where the company has since carried on the business very successfully, employing 150 hands. Special expensive machinery is used for the purpose. Its production, numbering many thousand frames, is shipped to all the leading manufacturers of automobiles in the United States. The officers of the company are: R. E. Jennings, president; N. E. Parish and J. E. Sullivan, vice-presidents; W. B. Kunhardt, treasurer; and E. J. Jennings, secretary.

Bicycles.—The manufacture of bicycles was a large and well-conducted business at Reading for about ten years from 1890 to 1900, and thousands of bicycles were shipped to all parts of the world, which gave Reading a reputation in this line of business equal to any other place; then it began to decline gradually until now there is only one establishment actively engaged in the business, the Reading Standard Manufacturing Company, of which the active spirit since 1896 has been William F. Remppis. Several parties who are engaged in repairing bicycles also manufacture them in limited quantities: Rhode Brothers, John G. Nuebling, and James Mayo (who had been in the business at Potts-

town for seventeen years and became the successor of Charles T. Heckler after his decease in 1908).

Boiler Works.—West Reading Boiler Works was started in 1870 by Enos M. Reazor, and he was succeeded in 1878 by Sterling, Weidner & Co.; in 1894 by Thomas K. Dalzell, and in 1901 by Jacob S. Peipher (Reading Scale & Machine Company). In this department of the works 25 men are employed.

Penn Boiler Works was started in 1883, and is now carried on by Hiram P. Yeager with 10 men and upward.

Orr & Sembower, who started in business in 1884 and moved to Millmont in 1891, are also engaged in the manufacture of boilers in connection with engines, employing upward of 100 hands.

Bolt and Nut Works.—J. H. Sternbergh located at Reading in 1865 and established a large bolt and nut works which he carried on in a very successful manner until 1899, employing upward of 700 men; then the American Iron & Steel Company became the owner and has since operated the plant in a very successful manner with James Lord as president and J. L. Swayze as the local manager, employing from 600 to 800 hands. The principal office of this company is situated at Lebanon, where a similar large plant is operated.

Car Wheels.—In 1897, the Reading Car Wheel Company was organized and incorporated by certain persons from Buffalo, N. Y., for the manufacture at Reading of chilled iron wheels for street and steam railway cars, and the plant has been operated successfully until now. H. H. Hewitt has been the president from the beginning, and the plant employs from 50 to 75 men, and turns out daily upward of 200 wheels.

Chain Block Works.—Herman P. Roeper established a hoist works at Reading in 1896, and in 1904 sold the department relating to the manufacture of chain blocks to F. H. Howard, of New York, who then incorporated a company for this special branch of business, and it has been carried on since in a successful manner, employing from 25 to 40 hands.

J. G. Speidel has also been engaged in the manufacture of chain blocks since 1896, in connection with other specialties, such as cranes, tramways, elevators, dumb-waiters, etc., and in his establishment employs from 20 to 40 hands.

Coal Buckets.—George Focht began the manufacture of iron coal buckets or tubs for the loading and unloading of coal on and from canal-boats, and he was succeeded by Warren & Addison and from 1893 to 1908 by Robert D. Seidel, who then sold the factory to B. Franklin Biehl; and Biehl has operated it since, employing from 6 to 10 hands.

Coke Ovens.—The American Coke and Gas Construction Company was incorporated in 1903 as a branch of a large New York enterprise for the manufacture of by-product coke ovens, according to the "United-Otto-Coke-System," and has since operated a plant at Reading employing from 35 to 40 hands, on Court street, below Second.

Crane and Hoist Works.—In 1888, John G. Speidel began the manufacture of hoisting machinery and has continued in the business until the present time, excepting for two years, from 1894 to 1896, when Herman P. Roeper was a partner. In his iron works he also manufactures tramways, elevators, chain-blocks, etc., which are sent to all parts of the country. He employs from 20 to 40 hands.

Herman P. Roeper, under the name of Reading Crane & Hoist Works, since 1896 has been engaged in the manufacture of overhead tramways, elevators, hoisting machinery, etc., which he has forwarded to all parts of this country and foreign countries. He employs from 20 to 50 hands.

Die Works.—The American Die & Tool Company was organized at Wilmington, Del., in 1894, for the manufacture of tools, dies and special machinery, and removed to Reading in 1901; incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1906, with a capital of $60,000, and employs upward of 80 men. C. S. Dundore is the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, and the others associated with him are J. H. Sternbergh and H. M. Sternbergh. Their product is shipped to all parts of the country. This is an important industry at Reading for its exceptional productions.

Elevators.—John G. Speidel and Herman P. Roeper have been engaged separately in the manufacture of elevators since 1896; also Adam W. Haag (under the name of A. W. Haag & Co.) in connection with the manufacture of milling machinery, and he employs 15 hands.

Engine and Boiler Works.—In 1884, W. Harry Orr and Clarence H. Sembower, trading as Orr & Sembower, began the manufacture of vertical, horizontal and hoisting engines, and vertical and horizontal boilers at Second and Pine streets, but their business developed so rapidly that by the year 1891 they were obliged to remove into larger quarters, which they established at Millmont, in Cumru township. Since then they have been very successful, their productions being sent to all parts of the world. A corporation was formed in 1890 with a capital of $150,000. The employes number 250. W. Harry Orr has been the treasurer and general manager from the beginning, and Mr. Sembower the president.

The Reading Oil & Gas Engine Company, A. H. Yocom & Company and John G. Xander are also engaged in manufacturing engines.

Expansion Steam Joints.—William King embarked in the business of manufacturing expansion steam joints and has been successfully engaged until the present time, employing 40 to 60 hands.

FENCES.—The first to engage in the business of manufacturing plain and ornamental iron fences at Reading was Louis Nendoerffer, who began before 1860 and continued until his decease in 1884, when he was succeeded by his son Frederick, and Frederick carried on the business for twenty years. William L. Remppis has also carried on this branch of business in his large establishment since 1896; and William L. Kiefer, in his works since 1895.

FIRE ESCAPES.—William F. Remppis began manufacturing ornamental iron work at Reading in 1885, in a small frame building and by the year 1892 his trade had developed to such an extent that he was obliged to erect a large brick building and he has continued actively engaged in the business until the present time. He employs from 40 to 70 hands. Besides carrying on the manufacture of fire escapes extensively, he supplies plain and ornamental iron work, stairways, elevator inclosures, railings, window guards, grill work, etc.

William L. Kiefer has been engaged in a similar business in a successful manner at Reading since 1895, and employs from 15 to 30 hands.

FOUNDRIES.—A number of iron foundries at Reading are carried on in connection with established works of various kinds, such as the Reading Iron Company, the P. & R. R. Company, the Hardware Works and the Stove Works, but are used entirely in carrying on their own business. There are three foundries which take in outside work as a regular business: the Gray Iron Foundry Company (A. L. Frame), which employs 15 to 25 molders for all kinds of small castings; the Reading Scale & Machine Company (Jacob S. Peipher), which employs 15 to 20 molders for heavy and light castings of all kinds; and Mohn & Kershner (W. H. Mohn & E. L. Kershner), who embarked in the general foundry business in 1908 (in the plant of the National Brass Works), and manufacture all kinds of small castings for the trade here and elsewhere, employing from 50 to 75 hands.

FURNACES.—Two large iron furnaces have been very prominent industries at Reading for many years: the Henry Clay, erected by the Eckerts in 1844, and latterly owned and operated by the Empire Iron & Steel Company (but not in operation for two years); and the Keystone, erected by the Bushongs in 1869, which has become a part of the extensive works of the Reading Iron Company.

HARDWARE.—Hardware of all kinds, for building and other purposes, has been produced at Reading for upward of fifty years, and the works have been very prominently identified with the welfare and development of Reading. Three large plants are carried on, the Reading Hardware Company (founded by the Harbsters and their brother-in-law, William M. Griscom), the Penn Hardware Company (founded by the Heizmann Brothers), and the Chantrell Tool Company; and they together employ about 2,500 hands.

Reading Hardware Works.—In 1851, William Harbster established a blacksmith shop at the foot of Sixth street for general blacksmith work, and in 1852 his brothers Matthan and John became associated with him, under the name of Harbster Brothers, for the manufacture of builders' hardware, such as locks, bolts, fasteners, latches, etc., when they erected a foundry. Shortly afterward their brother-in-law, William M. Griscom, became associated with them as a partner, and they then traded as Harbster Brothers & Co. until 1872, when the name was changed to Reading Hardware Company. As their business increased their plant was gradually enlarged until 1895 and by that time the establishment covered five acres of ground, all substantial buildings, three and four stories high, with their employes numbering nearly 1,000 and the annual wages paid exceeding $100,000. Their productions included all kinds and styles of hardware, both plain and ornamental, and these came to be shipped to all parts of the world. Their trade was largely increased by making a specialty of furnishing all the necessary hardware in the construction of large hotels and office buildings at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities in this country and foreign countries, their unique and artistic designs in fine bronze obtaining the preference with the most prominent architects and builders, and in this behalf they established branch offices in the cities named. Their volume of business for some years has exceeded a million dollars, the number of employes 1,500, and the annual wages $500,000, which truly evidences the wonderful development of this great industrial establishment from an ordinary blacksmith shop, and its importance and influence in the history of Reading during the past fifty years. Its productions have been displayed at all the great expositions in the United States and Europe, and their superiority was recognized by the awarding of medals and diplomas.

The business was incorporated in 1886. In 1887, the greater part of the plant was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt and much improved in arrangement and equipment, making it one of the finest industrial plants in the United States.

The officers of the corporation are: Matthan Harbster, president; William M. Griscom, vice-president; S. Y. Reigner, treasurer (since 1903 and also secretary since 1907); and John E. Harbster has been the manager for upward of twenty years.

Penn Hardware Works.—In 1877, C. Raymond Heizmann and his brother Albert A. Heizmann began the manufacture of builders' hardware and specialties of all kinds, at the foot of Spruce street, between the canal and river and, like the foregoing, grew in size and importance until their plant came to cover several acres of ground, their employes to number 1,000 and their annual wages to exceed a quarter of a million dollars. Their goods

likewise have found a market all over the world. A nail department was added in 1898.

The business was incorporated under the name of Penn Hardware Company in 1896. The officers of the company are: C. Raymond Heizmann, president; Theodore I. Heizmann, vice-president; W. A. Heizmann, treasurer; and I. S. Ermentrout, secretary.

The Reading Saddle Manufacturing Company also manufactures large quantities of hardware specialties, cast-hammers, hatchets, ice-picks, shears, pincers, pulleys, can openers, glue pots, vises, clamps, tongs, etc. A specialty is made of nickel-plating. The plant is at Nos. 316-320 Maple street. The company employs 60 hands. It was incorporated in 1900.

Chantrell Hardware and Tool Company (Inc.) was organized in 1888 (being named after John Chantrell, an Englishman, who designed certain improved tools) and the business was conducted successfully on Seventh street near Chestnut for several years, when the plant was removed to Millmont, where large brick buildings were erected to meet the demands of increasing trade. The company manufactures screw drivers, nail pullers, and some hardware specialties, but its principal line is builders' hardware, consisting of locks and design goods. It has a large domestic and foreign trade. Hands employed, 165. Harry C. Shaaber has been manager since 1903.

Knitting Machinery.—*James L. Eck* located in Reading in 1891 and engaged in the manufacture of knitting machines after a pattern with improvements designed and patented by himself, being a "new improved 15-16 automatic and plain seamless machine," and known as the "Boss"; and in 1898 he established a factory at Reed and Elm streets. He has continued in a successful manner until the present time, employing from 30 to 50 hands, and turning out about 600 machines annually. In 1898 he built the first steam automobile in Reading and operated it successfully.

Windsor Knitting Machine Works.—The Windsor Machine Company was incorporated in 1903 with a capital of $100,000 for the manufacture of full-automatic split-foot knitting machines and full-automatic striping machines, as a specialty, and a large trade has been developed, the machines being sent to all parts of this country, and from 70 to 80 hands are employed. John B. Hipwell is president of the company; George D. Horst, secretary-treasurer; and William W. Hout, manager.

Lawn-mowers.—The manufacture of lawn-mowers is included with the hardware specialties of the Reading Hardware Works.

The American Die & Tool Company is also engaged in their manufacture.

Machine Specialties.—A number of shops and factories are carried on constantly for the manufacture of specialties in the line of machinery and they employ from several to a dozen hands:

Jacob S. Peipher
A. W. Haag & Company
G. W. Francis
Greth Machine Company
King Machine Works
Samuel Davis
W. D. Mohn

Motor Cycles.—In 1896, William F. Remppis organized the Reading Standard Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of the "Reading Standard" bicycles, and this company has since carried on the business very extensively, shipping thousands of its bicycles to all parts of the country and the world. In 1903, the company began the manufacture of motor cycles, with the same name, and this branch has also become very successful. In 1908, the company produced 2,700 of them, and for the year 1909 has arranged to produce from 4,000 to 4,500. Over 6,000 bicycles were manufactured in 1908. From 300 to 400 hands are employed. B. Frank Royer, of Philadelphia, is president of the company and Mr. Remppis is general manager.

Motor Engines.—Arthur H. Yocum designed a special engine for automobiles which has become very popular, and since 1904 he has been manufacturing many of them, having formed a company with his father, George Y. Yocum, and traded under the name of A. H. Yocum & Co.

Nails.—*The Penn Hardware Co.* manufactures great quantities of nails in connection with general builders' hardware. This was one of the iron products of Seyfert, McManus & Co. and their successors, the Reading Iron Company, for many years.

Pipes and Tubes.—A large and principal department of the extensive Reading Iron Works is the manufacture of large quantities of wrought-iron pipes and tubes, of various sizes; which is mentioned in connection with the description of the Reading Iron Company.

Plumbers' Supplies.— J. W. Van Meter began making plumbers' supplies at Reading in 1907, and after a year was succeeded by W. S. Cooper, of Philadelphia, who has carried it on in connection with similar works at Philadelphia. He employs from 45 to 50 hands, his plant being established in the old Johnson Foundry at Eighth and Chestnut streets.

Radiator Works.—In 1883, Daniel L. Adams began the manufacture of steam and hot water radiators and boilers at No. 212 South Eighth street, Reading, and continued the business at that place until 1892, when the plant was removed to a larger and much improved building along the Lebanon Valley railroad at Front street, and there it has continued until the present time with increasing success. In 1896 he organized and incorporated a company under the name of Reading Radiator Com-

pany. Its radiators and boilers are shipped to all parts of the country. The employes number 110. Mr. Adams has been the manager of the works from the beginning, and Grant Nagle has been the secretary and treasurer since 1897.

Razors.—Frederick H. Arnold of Reading designed and patented a fountain-pen safety-razor, and then organized a company for its extensive manufacture. The company was incorporated in 1907, and capitalized at $200,000; and it has been successful in shipping its razors to all parts of the world. It employs 25 hands, and is located at Third and Buttonwood streets. The officers are: Edward C. Nolan, president; John H. Keppelman, secretary and treasurer; Robert B. Lance, manager.

Rotary Meters.—*The Rotary Meter Co.* of New York City established a plant at Reading in 1906 for the manufacture of rotary meters, intended for large gas consumers who wish to measure their consumption. It is the only industry of the kind in the United States, and its product is shipped to all parts of North and South America. These meters weigh from seventy-five pounds to five tons. Hands employed, from 6 to 8. Charles T. Mayers has been the superintendent here. It is located at Seventh and Franklin streets in a portion of the P. & R. R. Co. machine shop.

Scales.—In 1845, Levi K. Mohr and Andrew Dehart began manufacturing large scales, establishing a factory at the corner of Cherry and Carpenter streets. Dehart retired in 1850 and Mohr carried on the business until 1872. Different parties occupied the plant in the production of scales with turbine water-wheels and general machinery until 1887, when the *Reading Scale & Machine Company* was organized by Jacob S. Peipher, Levi M. Francis and J. L. Balloch, and this company continued their manufacture in connection with engines and boilers. The plant was removed to the foot of Chestnut street in 1903 and Peipher became the sole proprietor. He has continued the manufacture of scales, engines, boilers, etc., in large quantities until the present time, under the same name, employing from 50 to 75 hands.

Levi M. Francis, who was connected with this company for a number of years, is also engaged in the manufacture of large scales on orders.

Shears.—In 1895, the *Wilkinson Shear Co.* was incorporated for the manufacture of shears of all kinds for shearing sheep, horses, grass and hedge, and located a plant at Ninth and Bingaman streets, where the business was continued in a successful manner until 1903, when the plant was removed to a new and improved building erected by the company on Laurel street, below Fifth. The trade extends to all parts of the country, and 30 hands are employed. The company also produces scythes for cutting grain, grass and bushes. The officers are: John J. Kutz, president; Cyrus G. Derr, treasurer; and Philip Bushong, secretary.

The Keiser Manufacturing Company (David H. Keiser) produces shears, besides metal fixtures, he having been connected with the Wilkinson Shear Company for a number of years. His plant is situated in West Reading.

D. P. Harris and Samuel Monroe of New York City, and W. M. Sillhart and Melot Deam, of Reading, associated together and established the *Penn Shear Works* at Reading in 1904, for the manufacture of shears of all kinds, and since then have produced large quantities which have been shipped to all parts of the country. They employ 5 hands.

Sheet Iron is made in great quantities by the Reading Iron Company in its sheet-mill, which is situated along the Schuylkill river between Chestnut and Spruce streets. This mill became the property of the Reading Iron Works (afterward the Reading Iron Co.) in 1865. It had been put up several years before by Lauth, Berg & Co. as an individual enterprise.

Special Machinery.—In the year 1901 Messrs. W. D. Mohn, Austin Riegner and Robert Riegner, of Mohnton, located at Reading for the manufacture of special machinery, established a plant at Cherry and Carpenter streets (where the Reading Scale & Machine Company had been), and have since carried on the business under the name of *W. D. Mohn & Co.* They employ 10 men.

Steel Cabinets.—This new product is manufactured by the Keiser Manufacturing Company in connection with sheep shears, in its plant at the west end of the Penn street bridge, opposite Reading; which is mentioned in the description of the Borough of West Reading, Chapter XI.

Steel Works.—*Carpenter Steel Company.* James H. Carpenter located in Reading in the year 1889 and with the aid of New York capitalists organized a steel company for the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles for the United States government. A large plant was established along the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad at the foot of Exeter street and in 1890 the company began to supply the government with large numbers of projectiles ranging in diameter from four inches to thirteen inches, and weighing from a few pounds to half a ton, and continued to furnish them for nearly ten years, when the plant was gradually changed to the manufacture of commercial crucible tool steel of a superior character, for which a large trade has been developed. This plant is one of the largest and most important in Reading, and employs from 600 to 1,000 hands, which evidences the importance and value to the community of this local enterprise. The company was reorganized in 1904 with a capital of $1,200,000. The officers are Robert E. Jennings, presi-

dent; W. B. Kunhardt, secretary and treasurer and general manager.

Reading Steel Casting Company.—In 1906 the Reading Steel Casting Company was incorporated with a capital of $125,000 for the manufacture of steel castings for the general trade and then purchased the Brylgon Steel Works at the foot of Lafayette street for its plant, and it has since carried on a very successful business, employing 150 hands. Arrangements are now being made to double the capacity of the plant to meet the increasing demands for its product. The officers of the company are W. D. Seargent, president; D. W. Yeckley, secretary-treasurer; and J. Turner Moore, vice-president and general manager.

STOVES AND HEATERS are made in great quantities by the Reading Stove Works, the Mt. Penn Stove Works, and the Prizer-Painter Stove and Heater Works (the last situated at Millmont opposite Reading), which are sold to all parts of the world.

Reading Stove Company. In the year 1866, Jesse Orr, John R. Painter, Peter W. Nagle, William Grander, Henry C. Posey, Elijah Bull, William H. Schick, Jasper Sheeler and Charles Egolf associated together under the name of Orr, Painter & Company for the manufacture of stoves, furnaces and heaters of all kinds, and located their foundry on Canal street, between Chestnut and Spruce streets, beginning with fourteen molders. They carried on the business in a very successful manner with increasing success for twenty years, when they became incorporated under the name "The Reading Stove Works, Orr, Painter & Co.," with a capital of $400,000. The business has been so developed that branch offices have been established in different parts of the United States, at the large cities, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Chicago, for the distribution of their productions. For a number of years this company supplied the Postal Department of the United States with the postal boxes for the street collection. The employes number from 275 to 300. Daniel F. Printz has been the president since 1902, and Edgar Amole the secretary and treasurer since 1900.

Mt. Penn Stove Company.—William M. Stauffer was connected with Orr, Painter & Co. from 1869 to 1881 and then retired from the firm for the purpose of organizing another stove company in Reading and with John McKnight established a plant along the Lebanon Valley railroad at Third street. In 1882, a company was incorporated by them under the name of Mount Penn Stove Company and this company has conducted a successful business since then, enlarging the plant and increasing the employes as the developing trade demanded. They manufacture superior stoves and heaters and their trade extends throughout the country. They employ from 100 to 125 hands. M. Brayton McKnight was one of the organizers with his father, and served the company as secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1907, when he was succeeded by his nephews, John R. McKnight, as the treasurer, and William R. Schaeffer, as the secretary, and he became the president.

Prizer-Painter Stove & Heater Company.—Orr, Painter & Co. established a large stove works in Millmont as an addition to their plant at Reading, to meet the demands of their trade, and it was used by them until 1899, when a new company was formed and incorporated by the name of Prizer-Painter Stove & Heater Company, with a capital of $350,000, for the manufacture of stoves and heaters of all kinds and sizes, and this company then became the owner and has carried it on successfully until the present time. They employ 150 hands and have a large trade. The officers are C. S. Prizer, president; E. T. Painter, vice-president; R. L. McCall, treasurer; and W. W. Light, secretary.

OCCUPATIONS.*—The following list is presented to show the number and character of the several occupations at Reading in April, 1909:

Architects	9	Directory Publisher	1
Artists	10	Dressmakers	290
Attorneys-at-law	119	Druggists	44
Auctioneers	7	Dry Goods, etc.	71
Automobiles or parts	16	Dyeing	12
Barbers	134	Electrical Contractors	10
Baths (Turkish)	2	Electrotypers	2
Bell Hangers	4	Embalmers	6
Bicycles	9	Employment Bureaus	2
Billiards and Pool	6	Engraving	3
Bill Posters	2	Express Companies	2
Birds, etc.	5	Fish, Truck, etc.	21
Blacksmiths	27	Flag Stones, etc.	12
Bleaching Straw Goods	1	Florists	20
Boarding Houses	65	Flour, Feed, etc.	29
Book-sellers, etc.	7	Fruit	15
Bootblacks	20	Furniture	22
Bowling Alleys	4	Furrier	1
Bricklayers	135	Gas Fixtures	3
Brokers	41	Gents' Furnishings, etc.	20
Building Contractors	37	Grain Shippers	4
Butchers	88	Grocers, Retail	367
Carpet Cleaners	3	Grocers, Wholesale	7
Carpet Dealers	7	Gunsmiths	2
Caterers	5	Hardware	18
Chair Caners	2	Hair Workers (human)	5
Chair Makers	2	Harness-makers	10
Chewing Gum	1	Hides	4
Chinaware, etc.	3	Hotels and Saloons	174
Chiropodists	2	Ice Dealers	13
Cigars and Tobacco	76	Installment Houses	7
Civil Engineers	5	Insurance, Fire	30
Clothiers	41	Insurance, Life	15
Coal, Wood, etc.	40	Jewelers	31
Commission Agents	7	Junk Dealers	18
Confectionery	75	Layers-out of dead	10
Coopers	4	Leather	4
Coppersmith	1	Liquors	18
Cough Drops	2	Live Stock	3
Dancing Masters	4	Local Express	18
Dentists	50	Locksmiths	2
Detectives	2	Lumber	15
		Machine-shops	20

* For Table, Nature of Industries, 1900, published by the United States Census Department, see page 237.

PENN SQUARE, LOOKING WEST FROM FIFTH STREET

PENN SQUARE, LOOKING EAST FROM FIFTH STREET

SOUTH SIDE OF PENN SQUARE, LOOKING WEST FROM FIFTH STREET

PENN SQUARE, LOOKING EAST FROM FOURTH STREET

Manicures	5
Map Publisher	1
Marble Yards	8
Massage	4
Mercantile Agencies	6
Milk Dealers	30
Milliners	32
Millwrights	2
Music Teachers	89
Newspaper Dealers	4
Newspapers, etc.	27
Notaries	43
Notions, Wholesale	1
Novelties	3
Nurses (Trained)	33
Oculists	6
Opticians	12
Painters, etc.	125
Patent Solicitors	2
Pattern-makers	5
Pavers	4
Pawn Brokers	5
Pension Attorneys	6
Photographers	9
Physicians	157
Piano Dealers	15
Piano Tuners	14
Picture Frames, etc.	5
Plasterers	75
Plumbing, etc.	40
Printers	30
Produce Dealers	7
Publishers	10
Rags, Paper, etc.	10
Real Estate Agents	50
Restaurants	62
Roofers (Slate)	6
Roofers (Tin)	10
Saddlery, etc.	10
Sewing Machines	4
Shoe Dealers	34
Shoemakers	120
Shoe Uppers	1
Sign-makers	6
Stables, Boarding	25
Stables, Livery, etc.	12
Stables, Sale	4
Stair Builders	3
Stamping	2
Steamship Agents	4
Stenographers	8
Stock Dealers	4
Stone Masons	80
Stone Yards	12
Storage	7
Tailors	100
Teachers, Music	92
Teachers, School	331
Tea and Coffee	4
Telegraphers	48
Telephoners	100
Theatres	4
Ticket Offices	5
Tinsmiths	40
Tool Sharpeners, etc.	2
Toys	3
Typewriter Dealers	6
Undertakers	9
Upholsterers	10
Veterinary Surgeons	7
Wall Paper	16
Wax Workers, etc.	4
Wheelwrights	7

MERCANTILE LICENSES FOR 1909.—The mercantile appraiser, John G. Herbine, reported the following retail and wholesale licenses for business places in the county for the year 1909:

Retail		*Wholesale*	
Reading	1,546	Reading	108
Boroughs	491	Boroughs	5
Townships	894	Townships	9
Total	2,931	Total	122

Pool and Billiards.—The mercantile appraiser reported for 1909 the following tables:

Reading	47
Boroughs	18
Townships	4
	69

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

The internal improvements of Reading comprise those buildings and constructions of a public nature, whether paid for by the government or by private individuals and corporations. The following comprise those that have contributed to the general welfare, whose total cost to the community and to the projectors amounts to many millions of dollars.

MARKET-HOUSES.—In 1766, the Penns granted a charter to the town for holding semi-weekly markets; also semi-annual fairs on June 4th, and Oct. 27th; and then a market-house was erected in East Penn Square. It was a building about 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, consisting of a double row of square brick pillars, covered by a double-pitched shingle roof, and contained 32 stalls. A similar building was erected in West Penn Square in 1799, which contained 38 stalls. They were rebuilt in 1846 with iron columns and paved extensions for increased accommodations at a cost of $6,400, and abandoned in 1871, when they were sold and removed. The semi-annual fairs were discontinued in 1852, when the Berks County Agricultural Society was organized to give annual exhibitions in their stead.

Private Market-Houses.—In 1871, three large private market-houses were substituted in the place of the public buildings on Penn Square:—South Reading, West Reading, and Farmers'. In 1874, two more were erected:—Northeast, and Keystone; and in 1884, another, Tenth and Chestnut. In 1886, the Keystone market-house was converted into the Academy of Music, and the Fifth street market-house substituted, having been altered from a skating-rink, now Woodward and Church streets; it was discontinued in 1904. In 1894, the Tenth and Windsor was erected; in 1897, the West Buttonwood, near Schuylkill avenue; and in 1903, the rear part of the "Crystal Palace Hotel" was converted into a market-house. There are now nine in the city. The Farmers' has three annexes and is the largest in Reading, having altogether 414 stalls. The West Reading had the Potteiger Annex from 1895 to 1906.

WATERWORKS.—The inhabitants were supplied with water from wells and cisterns until 1821. The first pump at Reading was erected in East Penn Square in 1750 by direction of the Penns, and when the market-house was built in 1766, this pump occupied a position in the center. The well was fifty-three feet deep, and the water was of a limestone character. It was abandoned in 1871, when the market-house was removed.

In 1821, a water company was formed to supply the inhabitants with water, and then a reservoir was constructed at the head of Penn street with a storage capacity of 100,000 hogsheads. In 1865 the city purchased the plant for $300,000. The sources of supply then were Hampden spring, Egelman spring, and Bernhart creek. The supply was largely increased by introducing the water of Antietam creek in 1874, and of Maiden creek in 1889, the former flowing by gravity through large iron pipes about three miles to the city line, and the latter being forced through similar pipes about six and a half miles to the city line, by three Worthington pumps, with a total capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. Total net cost of water supply to April 6, 1908, $3,060,934; debt, $280,806. Total storage capacity, 186,000,000 gallons; daily possible supply, 17,392,000 gallons; average daily consumption, 12,242,564 gallons. Total quantity consumed for year 1907-08, 4,480,778,545 gallons. Supply is from six sources, which, with *per centum,* is as follows:

Antietam, 26.35; Bernhart, 20.54; Maiden creek, 50.35; Egelman, 1.78; Hampden and Hampden drift, 0.98.

Filtration.—Sand filtration of Egelman supply was begun in 1903, of Antietam in 1905, and of Bernhart in 1909. Total daily capacity, 7,000,000 gallons; estimated cost, $250,000. The Maiden creek supply will be filtered in 1910; estimated daily supply, 10,000,000 gallons, and cost, $400,000.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The public roads figured prominently in connection with Reading from the beginning of its history. The ford at the Schuylkill was a central point from which they were extended in various directions. When the town was laid out, there were regular highways; north to the mouth of the Maiden creek, almost in a straight line for six miles; northeast through Alsace; southeast through Exeter to Philadelphia; southwest through Cumru to Lancaster; and west through Cumru and Heidelberg, also in a straight line, to Lebanon. And afterward others were established to facilitate travel from Reading to the different sections of the county.

STREETS.—The streets were established when the town was laid out; and the personal and royal names given to them by the proprietaries were continued until changed by the borough council in 1833. The numeral system was then substituted for the streets running north and south; and those running east and west, excepting Penn, Washington and Franklin, were named after trees; and those subsequently laid out, after the townships of the county. They are at right angles with one another. Some of them, however, run at an oblique angle, the most prominent being Bingaman street, Perkiomen, Centre and Schuylkill avenues. The total number of miles of projected streets is 135; of which 82 miles are open for public use.

The first grading of the streets was made in 1832. A topographical survey was made from 1864 to 1868. The plans, in eleven sections, are on file in the Quarter Sessions' office of Berks county. In 1863, the system of numbering the houses along the streets was adopted by councils, allowing 100 for each square from Front street eastward, and also for each square north and south of Penn street. This was effected by Jacob Knabb while postmaster, to facilitate and dispatch the delivery of letters, having had numerous petitions signed by the citizens recommending it.

After considering for a long while the subject of permanent street improvements, councils eventually, in 1882, purchased a steam road-roller, weighing fifteen tons, and began a gradual improvement of the streets in the interior sections of Reading by macadamizing the surface, and they kept at it year after year until 1897, spending annually about $25,000. This not proving satisfactory, they then determined to lay sheet asphaltum, and during that year expended over $120,000 on Penn street and Perkiomen avenue from Front street to Thirteenth, and on South Fifth street from Penn to Pine. During the next five years, other streets were paved with asphaltum and vitrified brick, covering a total length of ten miles, and costing altogether $350,000. In 1908 there were fifty-two miles of macadam street, six miles of asphaltum, fourteen miles of vitrified brick, and six miles of rubble stone.

SEWERS.—In 1893, the West system of house sewers was adopted by councils. The city was divided into eight districts, and the first four were constructed at the expense of the abutting property holders, amounting to $231,000, of which the city paid for the mains, about $50,000. The pumping station was erected at the foot of Sixth street at a cost of $60,000; and the disposal plant one and one-half miles below Reading along the west bank of the river at a cost of $79,600, which was paid by the city without increasing the tax rate. The sewage is purified to 99 per cent. The cost of the three districts was $250,000.

The first storm-water sewer was constructed gradually in small sections from the foot of Court street to Buttonwood, to Eighth, to Walnut, and to Eleventh, the beginning having been made forty years ago. The Bassett system was adopted by councils in 1889, comprising twenty districts. In 1897, the North Reading sewer was made out of concrete, in oval shape, starting at Eleventh and Douglass, and ending at the river near the Carpenter Steel Works, a distance of two miles. The dimension at the east end begins at five feet, and ends at the west end at fourteen feet. The depth below the surface varies from ten to twenty-five feet. It is now the largest and longest concrete sewer in America. The total cost was over $200,000, paid mostly by a loan granted by a vote of the electors. In 1908, there were one hundred and two miles of house sewers; and fourteen miles of storm-water sewers, with eleven additional miles projected.

SUBWAY.—The subject of a "crossing" over the P. & R. railroad at Spring street was agitated unsuccessfully for many years until 1904, when the city authorities and the railroad company reached an understanding and the necessary steps were instituted for its construction. The work was given to Hawman Brothers, contractors of Reading, and they started Nov. 18, 1907, with an allowance of three hundred working days for its completion. It was a difficult undertaking on account of the very heavy traffic on the railroad constantly passing and repassing that point, but they succeeded in finishing the bridge within the limited time.

The bridge is constructed of cement work and when completed will cost about $150,000. A large bronze tablet, five feet high, is set in the face of the arches on both sides, in the form of a keystone. It was opened to travel in April, 1909, and the great convenience of passing at all times from the

POST OFFICE AT READING

northeastern section of the city to the northwestern, or in an opposite direction, without detention, was immediately appreciated. It is one of the most important improvements to the city in recent years.

Ferries and Bridges.—The ford was used in crossing the Schuylkill for many years; then a ferry was introduced to facilitate passage to and fro. In 1795, the first steps were taken to establish a bridge at this point; and repeated and persistent efforts were made by legislation, lottery schemes, and county appropriations for twenty years before this great improvement was accomplished. A roofed wooden structure became passable in 1815; and it was finally completed in 1818. The cost was $50,000. It took the name of "Harrisburg Bridge" from the public road to Harrisburg. There was also a ferry at the foot of Bingaman street. The first privilege was granted by the Penns to a man named Levan, and it was continued until a roofed wooden bridge was erected by the county in 1831, at a cost of $10,000. It took the name of "Lancaster Bridge," being on the road to Lancaster.

Toll was charged at both bridges until 1883, when they were declared free. The subject of free bridges had been agitated as early as 1821; and in 1848 a special effort was made in this behalf, but without success, because the county commissioners alleged that the expenses exceeded the income by nearly $30,000. In 1882, the city councils took the matter in hand, and by application to court, the purpose was at last accomplished March 28, 1883.

Both bridges were swept away by the great freshet of 1850, and immediately rebuilt. In 1876, the latter was destroyed by fire, and an iron structure was erected in its stead, which was the first large iron bridge in the county. And in 1884, a superior iron bridge was erected in place of the former at a cost of $100,000.

The first bridge across the Schuylkill in this vicinity was "Kissinger's." It was on the road to Sunbury through Bern township. An Act was passed in 1810, authorizing Ulrich Kissinger to erect and maintain a toll bridge at that point where this road crossed the river, and he then put up a chain bridge in two spans. A covered wooden bridge was substituted in 1830. This was also swept away by the freshet of 1850, and rebuilt. It was known for many years as "Bushong's," and last as "Ahrens'." The Schuylkill avenue bridge near by was erected by the county commissioners in 1893 to take its place.

The Lebanon Valley railroad bridge was erected in 1857, and it was then regarded as one of the finest structures in the State. It was destroyed by fire by the rioters in July, 1877, and rebuilt by the company. The Wilmington & Northern railroad bridge was erected in 1874; the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley in 1884; and the Reading & Southwestern in 1891. Altogether ten fine bridges span the river within a distance of three miles.

Schuylkill River.—The river Schuylkill is a prominent feature of Reading, and has always contributed many advantages to the place. In respect to carrying away the surface drainage from all the streets, its value has been incalculable. Its improvement for navigation was a subject for the inhabitants as early as 1807, when a society was formed for this purpose. It was forded until about the time when the borough was erected, then the ferries were introduced, and these were carried on until the two bridges were built.

Freshets.—The freshets of this water-course occupy a noteworthy place in local history for over one hundred years. The most important of them occurred in 1757, 1786, 1822, 1839, 1841, 1850, 1862 and 1869. The one which caused the most damage was in 1850, when the water rose twenty-five feet above its ordinary level, nearly six feet higher than the great freshet of 1786.

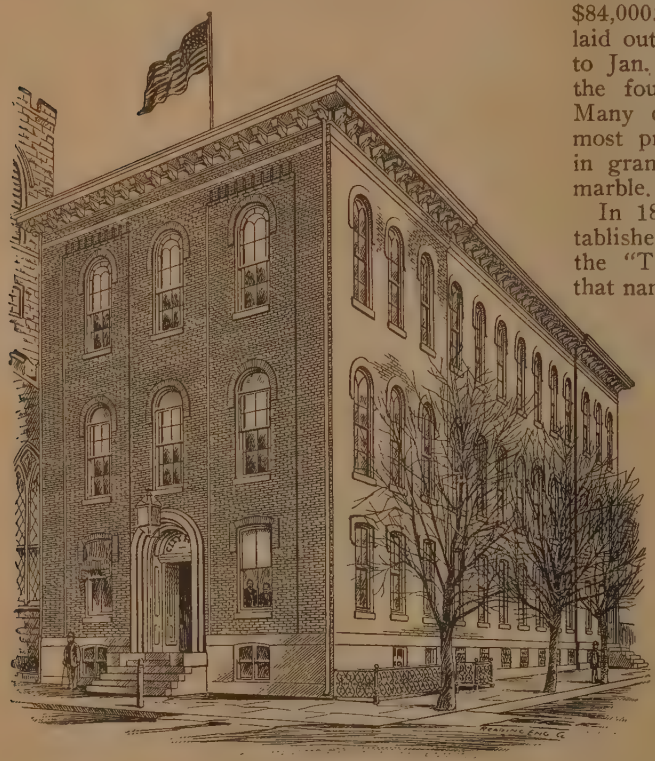
Fire Company Buildings.—For many years, the fire companies owned the buildings in which they kept their apparatus, but when the city began to appropriate liberal sums annually for maintaining them, it became the owner of all, excepting that of the Liberty Fire Company. The buildings number thirteen. They are all substantial structures, finely furnished.

Public Parks.—Penn Common was reserved by the Penns for the dwellers of the town when the plan was laid out. But it was not improved for park purposes until 1878; then a strip along Perkiomen avenue was ornamented by private subscription. In 1884, legal proceedings were instituted by councils to recover possession of the entire tract (fifty acres) from the county commissioners, Wayne Hayman, Esq., city solicitor, Richmond L. Jones, Esq., and George F. Baer, Esq., appearing as counsel for the city. The court refused to award a writ of *mandamus* to compel them to execute a deed to the city for the land, but the Supreme court ordered it to be done, and the transfer was made in 1886. Then councils established a park commission, and annual appropriations have been made since that time for its improvement. Until 1909 about $250,000 was expended. Besides Penn Common, the city owns Mineral Spring park, sixty-four acres, which has also been beautified by annual appropriations, exceeding $15,000; Egelman park, thirty acres; Hessian Camp, thirty-two acres; and other tracts, twenty-two acres—altogether nearly two hundred acres, highly appreciated by the people.

Post-Office.—The post-office was established at Reading in 1793. Since then there have been eighteen postmasters. The letters were called for until 1835, when they began to be delivered by private enterprise at a cent, and subsequently two cents, a letter. This practice continued until the free delivery system was introduced in 1864. Mail

boxes were put up in 1864 for dropping letters to be collected by carriers, and boxes and carriers were increased as demands required. The money order system was introduced in 1864; postal cards in 1873; two-cent postage in 1883; and the special delivery of letters in 1885. In February, 1909, there were 240 boxes and 43 carriers; 8 sub-carriers and 2 rural carriers. The office employed 25 clerks, and 3 sub-clerks. The total business for 1908 was $180,709. On Oct. 1, 1891, seven stations were established in different sections of Reading for the sale of stamps, registering letters and issuing money orders.

The post-office was located at No. 16 South



CITY HALL

Fifth street from 1793 to 1801; No. 146 North Fifth street, 1801 to 1829; No. 504 Penn Square, 1829 to 1841; No. 423 Penn Square, 1841 to 1845; No. 508 Penn Square, 1845 to 1849; No. 533 Penn Square, 1849 to 1852; "State-house" (Fifth and Penn), 1852 to 1866; Sixth and Court streets, 1866 to 1889; Federal building, Fifth and Washington streets, since 1889. In 1887 the United States government commenced the erection of a fine, large building for a permanent post-office. The department took possession Sept. 16, 1889. The total cost was $180,000. In 1908, Congress appropriated $60,000 for an addition to the building.

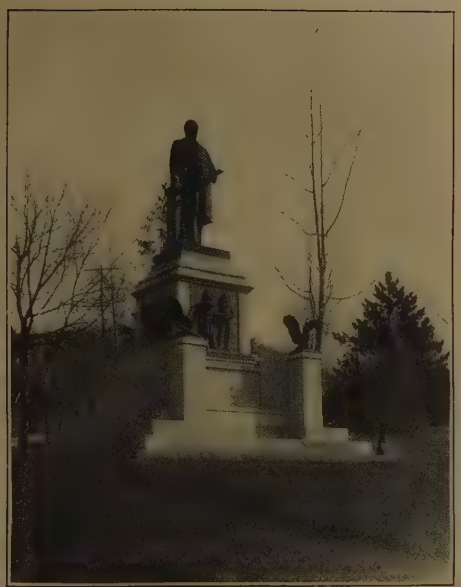
CITY HALL.—There was no separate building for town officials until 1870. A city hall (three-story brick building) was then erected at Fifth and Franklin streets to supply at one place a "lock-up," city offices, and council chambers, costing $26,000. Previously the councils had met in the Court-House.

CEMETERIES.—From the beginning of Reading until 1846, interments were made in burying-grounds which adjoined the several churches; then a cemetery was established by Charles Evans. He was authorized by law to organize a company for its perpetual management, and when this was done he transferred to the "Charles Evans Cemetery Company" a tract of twenty-five acres in the northern section of the city, with the buildings thereon erected, representing an expenditure of $84,000. The present area embraces 127 acres, laid out in lots, and those sold 6,000; and burials to Jan. 1, 1909, 28,230. A fine bronze statue of the founder stands inside, facing the entrance. Many costly monuments have been erected, the most prominent being the "Soldiers' Monument" in granite, and "Christ on the Cross" in Italian marble.

In 1849, two cemeteries were laid out and established on the northern slope of Mt. Neversink, the "Trinity Lutheran" by the congregation of that name, and the "Roman Catholic" by St. Peter's congregation. And in 1851, the "Aulenbach" was laid out along the southeast border of Reading. When these cemeteries were established, burials in them were encouraged, and the remains of numerous persons in the different burying grounds were transferred to them.

TURNPIKES.—Turnpikes were projected along the prominent highways which extended to the north, to the southeast and to the west of Reading to enable business men, farmers and travelers to carry on intercourse more quickly with near and distant places. In 1805, the Centre Turnpike Company was incorporated to maintain a turnpike on the road to the north, leading to Sunbury, and before 1812 it was completed. Tolls were collected until 1885, when it was abandoned and the charter forfeited. In 1810, another was incorporated for a turnpike southeast to Perkiomen Mills and Philadelphia; which was completed in 1814. It was conducted until 1902 when it was declared free, the county having paid damages for appropriating it. And in 1805, a third was incorporated for a turnpike west to Harrisburg; which was finished in 1817, and has been conducted until now.* Their connection with and value to Reading are not fully appreciated at this time, but for fifty years, from 1810 to 1860, they contributed a great deal toward its prosperity. To the stage business they were indispensable.

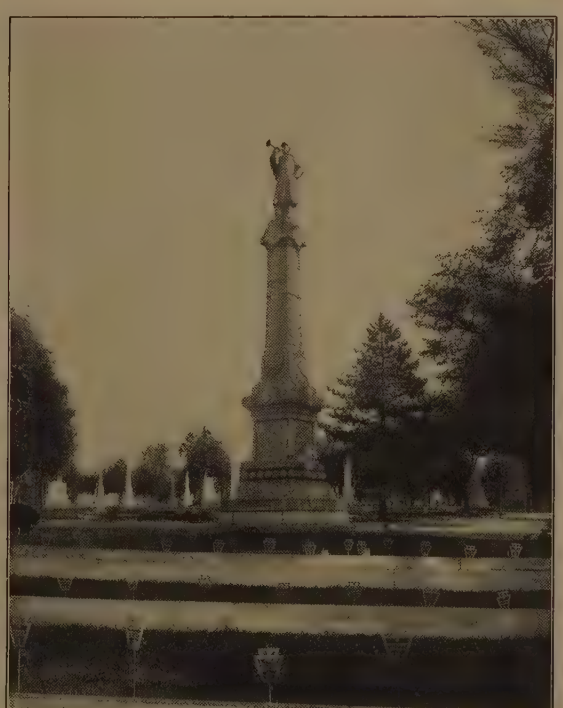
* Part made free from Reading to Wernersville.



McKINLEY MONUMENT IN PENN COMMON

MONUMENT TO FIRST DEFENDERS IN PENN COMMON

FIREMEN'S MONUMENT IN PENN COMMON



G. A. R. MONUMENT IN CHARLES EVANS CEMETERY

STAGE-COACHES.—The stage-coach was introduced as the first public conveyance at Reading in 1789 by Martin Hausman. It made weekly trips to and from Philadelphia, distance fifty-one miles; fare $2; letters 3d. The round trip was made in two days. William Coleman became the owner of the line in 1791, and from that time for seventy years the Coleman family was prominently identified with the stage enterprise at Reading

STAGE-COACH

and in eastern Pennsylvania. This business was active for a long time, especially from 1810 to 1858; but it was discontinued as the railroads were extended in different directions from Reading. Six stage lines still carry passengers, merchandise and mail as follows: northwest to Krick's Mill, and Bernville; south to Angelica and Terre Hill, and also to Plowville, Alleghenyville, and Hummel's Store; east to Boyertown, to Pleasantville, and to Friedensburg.

CANALS.—The canal, as a means of transportation to and from Reading, was started in 1811. It was constructed along the Tulpehocken creek to its source, and thence along the Swatara creek to the Susquehanna river, being finished in 1828. It was known as the Union canal. It was very prosperous for a time, and many boats ran to and fro, carrying lumber, merchandise and passengers, but railroad competition caused it to be abandoned. The Schuylkill canal was constructed along the Schuylkill river from Pottsville to Philadelphia, especially for transporting coal. It was begun in 1817 and completed in 1822; and it was successfully carried on for over fifty years. It is now controlled by the P. & R. R. Company but little used.

STEAM RAILROADS.—Railroads were extended in directions to correspond with the public roads; southeast to Philadelphia, 58 miles, in 1838; northwest to Pottsville, 35 miles, in 1842; west to Harrisburg, 54 miles, in 1858; northeast to Allentown, 35 miles, in 1859; southwest to Lancaster, 42 miles, and to Columbia, 46 miles, in 1864; south to Wilmington, 72 miles, in 1874; and north to Slatington, 44 miles, in 1874. The "West-Reading" was constructed in 1863, from the "Lebanon Valley" via Third street to and along Canal street, to accommodate the numerous enterprises in the western section of the city. It was operated by the company for ten years; then transferred to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

The P. & R. R. Co. operate all the lines concentrating at Reading, excepting the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad. The passenger station was located at Seventh and Chestnut streets from 1838 to 1874, when it was removed to the "Junction" where the Lebanon Valley railroad and East Penn railroad connect with the P. & R. railroad. The volume of business is enormous. In 1884, a station was established also at Franklin street.

The Schuylkill Valley railroad was extended along the Schuylkill river from Philadelphia to Reading in 1884, and to Pottsville in 1885. It is under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

STREET RAILWAYS.—There was no street railway in Philadelphia until 1857, but during that year the first line was put down, and cars began to run in January, 1858.

The first move in this behalf at Reading was in 1865, when an Act was passed incorporating the "Reading Passenger Railway Company," to construct and operate street railways on Penn street, from Front to the Mineral Spring; on Fifth and Centre avenue, and also on Sixth from Canal street northward to Hiester's Lane, beyond the cemetery; and ninety-six of the most prominent business men and capitalists subscribed for stock. The construction was to be begun within one year and to be ended in five years, and the fare was to be five cents; but nothing was done. Several years afterward, an effort was made to establish an omnibus line, which was to run from the foot of Fifth street to the cemetery, but this also failed, after being operated for a while.

In 1873, another Act was passed, incorporating the Penn Street Passenger Railway Company, to construct and operate the Penn street line from Front street to Nineteenth. The construction was commenced early in 1874, working eastward and westward from Sixth street, and by August the road was open for travel with a single track. The cars were drawn by one horse, but soon afterward by two horses.

In one year, the road was sold by the sheriff and reorganized under the name of the Central Passenger Railway Company of Reading; but in 1878, this was also sold out by the sheriff, and for a time the road was not operated.

In April, 1880, another reorganization was effected under the name of the Perkiomen Avenue line. New cars were placed on the road, and its operation proved so successful that extensions were made along Ninth and Tenth streets, and then to the Mineral Spring, where a barn was erected for the cars and horses.

After all these lines had been laid, a consolidation of the two companies was effected in 1889 under the name of the Reading City Passenger Railway Company. In 1890, the Penn street line was extended along Perkiomen avenue to Nineteenth street from Thirteenth; and in 1891, a line was laid along Bingaman and Eighth streets.

At the same time that the Act was passed in 1873 for the Penn street line, another Act was passed for the Sixth street line, and the construc-

tion of it was then also started. Extensions were made as follows: In 1885, to the cemetery; in 1886, to East Reading, via Laurel and Cotton streets, and also along Third, Fourth, Washington and Walnut streets; and in 1887, along Fifth street and Centre avenue, and along North Eleventh street.

In 1893, electricity was substituted for horses and a marked improvement in the service was immediately appreciated by the public, and the travel was increased very much.

The United Traction Company was organized in 1895 for the purpose of leasing and operating all the lines.

The East Reading line from Ninth street to the Black Bear Inn and to Stony Creek was constructed in 1890, the Reading Electric Light and Power Company supplying the electric power to propel the cars. This line was the first at Reading to use electricity for street car service.

The Reading and Southwestern Railway Company was organized in 1890 to operate a street railway from Third and Penn streets to Mohnsville by way of Shillington, a distance of five miles, and this was constructed in 1891 with an electric power plant at the foot of Chestnut street to propel its cars. In 1894 a branch was extended to Eleventh and Penn streets, by way of Franklin street, and to Nineteenth street by way of Eleventh, Spruce and Haak streets, for the purpose of making connection with the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad. In 1894, a steam railroad was constructed from the terminus at Mohnsville to Adamstown. In 1901 the Mohnsville line and its connections were leased to the United Traction Company, and since then have been operated by this company.

In 1894, a street railway line was extended from Reading west to Womelsdorf, a distance of fifteen miles, and since then has been operated by the United Traction Company.

In 1902, a line was extended to Temple, five miles to the north, by the Reading and Temple Company, and another to Boyertown, eighteen miles to the east by way of Jacksonwald, Friedensburg and Shanesville, by the Oley Valley Railway Company, from a point near the Stony Creek terminus of the East Reading line, both also operated by the United Traction Company. And in 1904, the Temple line was extended to Kutztown, thereby opening connection with the Allentown and Kutztown line of street railway, which had been constructed through Maxatawny township to Kutztown in 1898.

Shortly before the line was laid along North Ninth street in 1886, Abraham F. Reeser and Lewis Kremp projected a line of herdic coaches to run the entire length of Ninth street and these coaches were run for a while, but not proving successful the enterprise was discontinued.

Mountain Railroads.—In 1889, the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad Company was organized, and in 1890 it constructed a railroad from the east end of the street car lines to the top of Mt. Penn and thence by a circuitous route to the point of beginning, altogether eight miles long. The cars are drawn to the top one and a half miles by a steam engine, and also by electric power, but they descend by gravity six and two-thirds miles. In April, 1898, an electrical equipment was supplied to propel the cars by trolley. A stone tower fifty feet high is at the top. Total elevation, twelve hundred feet above the sea, and one thousand feet above Reading. The view from this tower embraces an area of territory thirty miles square. Prominent points can be seen in the six adjoining counties, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Lehigh. A large pavilion for dancing is connected with the tower; and to the north, near by, there is another for playing ten-pins, shuffle-boards, and billiards. Investment, $150,000.

The "Summit House," a three-story stone building, was erected in 1890, near the tower, by Henry and William Schwartz. The railroad in descending passes four other resorts: "Kuechler's," "Steigerwald's," "Spuhler's," and "Mineral Spring."

The Neversink Mountain Railroad Company was organized in 1889, and in 1890 the company laid a track eight miles long from Ninth and Penn streets around and across the mountain to Klapperthal. It has an investment of $250,000. Superior views from different points overlook Reading and the surrounding country for many miles. A power-house was erected at the Big Dam at the same time to propel the company's cars with electricity, but it was leased to the Metropolitan Electric Company, which now provides the necessary power for the cars. A fine pavilion for dancing was erected by the company along the road, opposite the "Highland House."

Telegraph.—Reading was reached by telegraph in 1847 along the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, thereby opening communication with Philadelphia to the south and Pottsville to the north, and intervening points. As the other railroads were established, additional telegraph lines were extended in the same directions from Reading. In 1879, this concentrated system was connected with the Western Union lines, thereby opening direct communication with all parts of the United States. The office at Reading has come to do an enormous business, the commercial messages alone (not including the railway business and the extensive newspaper service) averaging one thousand, eight hundred every day. It is open all the year.

There are in use in Reading by this company sixty wires with a total length of two hundred miles; also the call bell system for messenger and cab service and to deliver letters and packages; and a storage battery and motor generator have been substituted in the place of the gravity battery. This company enjoys the distinction of being the oldest in continuous service in the United States.

SOUTH SIDE OF PENN SQUARE, LOOKING WEST FROM SIXTH STREET

To accommodate the increasing business, a "duplex" of the largest kind was introduced in 1897 on the direct wire between Reading and New York, by which two messages can be sent over the same wire at the same time in opposite directions. Another is in daily use between Reading and Philadelphia for the exclusive accommodation of the railroad business.

The company operates at this office one hundred self-winding synchronizing clocks, distributed in different parts of Reading, and regulated hourly by observatory time from Washington, D. C. These clocks were first introduced here in 1891.

In 1880, the Lehigh Telegraph Company was organized and formed connection with Reading. The line passed through several hands. Now it is known as the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. It has at Reading twenty miles of wire, three operators, six messengers, transmits and receives 100,000 messages annually, and has connection with 29,756 places.

TELEPHONE.—The first telephone company in Pennsylvania was organized at Philadephia in 1878, and in 1879 Henry W. Spang introduced the instrument at Reading. Obtaining from councils the right to maintain overhead wires, he established an exchange in the Eagle building, Sixth and Penn streets, in October, 1879. He began with ten instruments and after carrying on the business until January, 1881, he sold it to the East Pennsylvania Telephone Company. By that time he had introduced one hundred and twenty-four instruments at Reading, seventy-four at Pottsville, and twenty-three at Lebanon.

In December, 1882, the Pennsylvania Telephone Company became the owner. By 1895, the wires overhead had become so numerous that the company prepared to put them underground where most numerous in the central part of the city, and, anticipating this undertaking, purchased a property at Nos. 31-33 North Fifth street, altered it to meet the demands of the business and equipped it with the most improved electrical appliances.

During 1895, 1896 and 1897 the first conduits were laid along Fifth, Court, Penn and Cherry streets, together measuring seventy thousand feet and containing one thousand miles of copper wire (there being eight cables, each comprising two hundred and two wires). Reading was the third city in Pennsylvania where wires were laid underground, Pittsburg being the first, and Philadelphia the second. The company took possession of its new quarters in February, 1896.

In 1879, the service was conducted on a single iron wire, and the longest distance over which a conversation could be carried on successfully was from thirty to fifty miles, but the introduction of electricity for propelling street cars and for public lighting rendered the telephone service on the single wire system practically useless, and the company was obliged, at great expense, to substitute the two-wire system, which necessitated a reconstruction of the whole plant and the use of hard-drawn copper wire and of imported superior cedar poles.

The Reading Exchange in February, 1908, comprised 3,332 subscribers at Reading, and 444 in the surrounding districts of Berks county. It is open day and night throughout the year; employs 45 operators and answers from 20,000 to 25,000 calls daily; total employes in the county, 115. The entire territory of the company embraces 38 counties (36 in Pennsylvania and 2 in New Jersey), and about 1,000 persons are constantly employed. The company has altogether nearly 36,000 subscribers, with communication in all the States reached by the long distance telephone, from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico, and from Maine to Colorado.

The Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania established an exchange at Reading in 1902, and since then has introduced all the latest improvements.

[See Chapter II, INDUSTRY OF COUNTY, under head of Telegraph and Telephone lines.]

GAS LIGHT.—The inhabitants of Reading used tallow candles and oil for producing light during the first and second periods of its history. In 1848 the Reading Gas Company was formed by a number of enterprising citizens for introducing gas, and it supplied many dwellings, stores, shops, the Court-House and streets and the City Hall until 1885, when the plant was leased to the Consumers Gas Company. The works are situated at the foot of Fifth street. In 1861 a telescope gasometer was erected at the works with a capacity of 75,000 feet; in 1873, another on Elm street, near Fourth, with a capacity of 360,000 feet; and in 1901 a third, at the foot of Fifth street, with a capacity of 500,000 feet. The total capacity of the company is now over two million feet. The total length of main pipe in use covers seventy-eight miles, and all the consumers number fifteen thousand. David Fox was the superintendent from 1857 to 1887, and John H. Keppelman from 1887 to the present time.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—In 1883, the Reading Electric Light and Power Company was formed to supply electric light and power to the local government and to private consumers, and then it established a plant at Eighth and Cherry streets, where it remained for some years. The company afterward erected a superior power-house on South Seventh street, near Chestnut, and in 1894 leased the plant to the Metropolitan Electric Company, which had been organized shortly before. The latter company largely increased the plant and equipment. It has in use twenty engines whose combined horse-power is 10,000. It supplies the city with 800 arc lights and 300 incandescents; and private consumers with 950 arc, and 20,000 incandescents.

A storage system was established on Chestnut street, east of Seventh, in 1903, with capacity of 740 amperes.

A new power plant is being erected at the outlet of the Wyomissing creek opposite Reading which will be completed by the end of 1909, and the total cost of the improvement to the traction and lighting systems is estimated at $2,000,000.

STEAM HEAT.—In 1887, Isaac McHose, William McIlvain, Levi Quier, John R. Miller, James Nolan and others, organized the Reading Steam Heat and Power Company for the purpose of supplying public and private buildings in Reading with steam heat, and a large plant was established on Elm street, near Reed, comprising ten boilers with a capacity of 1,800 horse-power. Mains were put down along Fifth, Sixth, Elm, Walnut, Washington and Penn streets, with total length exceeding ten thousand feet, and three hundred patrons were secured. The plant has been improved and the patrons have been increased under the management of Jerome L. Boyer since 1905. John R. Miller has been the president of the company since its incorporation, and Lewis Crater the secretary and treasurer.

HALLS.—Before 1846, there were no public halls at Reading for public meetings or amusements. A large room on the second floor of the State-House at Fifth and Penn streets was used for these purposes from 1793 to 1840 and then the large auditorium in the Court-House began to be used.

In 1846 the Odd Fellows (a beneficial society of Reading) erected a four-story brick building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Franklin streets, to provide a meeting place for their lodges, on the third and fourth floors, and also a large hall for amusement purposes, on the second floor. It was a popular place for receptions, assemblies, balls, and public meetings for fifty years. In 1868 it became the property of the Reading Library Company.

During the succeeding twenty-five years, several other halls were erected, notably the "Keystone," at Sixth and Court, the "Aulenbach," on Penn above Sixth, and "Breneiser's," at Eighth and Penn.

Joseph Mishler erected the first modern hall at Reading in 1872. It was at No. 533 Penn Square and many high class entertainments were given there until 1886. It was called the "Academy of Music," and had a seating capacity of 1,800.

There are numerous halls at Reading for social meetings of all kinds, but only those for amusement and balls can be mentioned.

For amusement: Grand Opera-House, 1873; Academy of Music, 1886 (North Sixth street); Y. M. C. A. Hall, 1895; Masonic Hall, 1897; Bijou Theatre, 1894.

For balls: Maennerchor Hall, 1874; Deppen's Hall, 1884; Rajah Temple, 1892; Auditorium, 1895.

LOCATION OF CITY.—The lines enclosing the plan of Reading form an irregular figure, about three miles long and two and one-half miles wide; and the tract contains about four thousand acres. The eastern boundary line is along the base of Mount Penn, and the western along the west bank of the Schuylkill, the latter being nearly five miles long. The greater part of the area has a gentle declination westward from Mount Penn to the river and affords superior drainage. The territory to the northward and southward comprises the Schuylkill Valley and that to the westward the Lebanon Valley.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Mount Penn	1,110 feet
Mount Neversink	800 feet
Egelman Reservoir	672 feet
Antietam Lake	510 feet
Hampden Reservoir	445 feet
Charles Evans Cemetery	373 feet
Penn Street Reservoir	345 feet
Fifth and Penn Streets	239 feet
Front and Penn Streets	180 feet

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

CHURCHES

Three religious congregations were organized at Reading in 1751, Friends, Lutherans and Reformed, and they then caused churches to be erected. The last two still maintain their churches in the same locality with a large membership. The Roman Catholics began in 1755, and the Protestant Episcopalians in 1763. These and other congregations together contributed an influence in behalf of the moral and social welfare of the community that cannot be fully measured. The major part of the people of Reading, connected with the denominations, have always been Lutherans and Reformed, these two having the largest proportion of congregations, and the Reformed denomination having the greatest number of members.

There are twenty-three different religious denominations at Reading, which have altogether seventy-six churches. In the statement which follows, they are arranged in the order of priority, and the year mentioned after each congregation signifies the time when it was organized, or when the church was improved. Sunday-schools are conducted with the several congregations.

STATEMENT OF CHURCHES AT READING

Lutheran

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Trinity	1751-1791	Edward T. Horn	1,625
Chapel	1873-1891		
St. Matthew's	1844-1890	G. W. Nicely	425
St. James	1850-1892	M. L. Zweizig	660
St. John's	1860-1896	J. J. Kuendig	1,520
Chapel	1874	Philip Kirchner (Junior Pastor)	
St. Luke's	1868-1886	F. K. Huntzinger	1,600
Grace	1877-1888	W. H. Myers	1,200
Peace	1885	J. F. Snyder	50
Hope	1885-1904	H. W. Warmkessel	676
St. Mark's	1890-1900	E. S. Brownmiller	490
St. Paul's	1900	M. H. Stettler	295
St. Peter's	1908	H. C. Shindle	50
			8,591

Reformed

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
First	1753-1761-1832	J. F. Moyer	1,337
Second	1848-1853-1898	S. R. Bridenbaugh	690
St. John's	1865-1871-1876	T. H. Leinbach	680
St. Paul's	1872-1905	B. Bausman	900
Zion's	1881-1883	C. H. Gramm	600
St. Stephen's	1883-1899	T. W. Dickert	1,152
Calvary	1889	A. V. Casselman	556
North Reading	1890	Irvin M. Beaver	112
St. Thomas'	1891	Lee M. Erdman	461
St. Andrew's	1891-1904	H. H. Ranck	889
St. Mark's	1891-1904	C. E. Schaeffer	1,230
Faith	1891	W. E. Harr	410
			9,017

NORTH SIDE OF PENN SQUARE, LOOKING WEST FROM FIFTH STREET

NORTH SIDE OF PENN SQUARE, LOOKING EAST FROM FIFTH STREET

Friends

1751-1765-1867

Protestant Episcopal

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Christ	1760-1825-1873	William P. Orrick	427
Parish Building	1884	Franklin J. Clark	
St. Barnabas	1860-1889	Franklin J. Clark	409
St. Luke's Chapel	1894	William B. Burk	95
St. Mary's Chapel	1905	Harvey P. Walter	77
			1,008

Roman Catholic

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
St. Peter's	1755-1791 } 1845-1904 }	Thomas S. McCarty	1,500
St. Paul's	1860	George Bornemann	3,500
St. Joseph's	1887	James Flanagan	1,200
St. Mary's	1888	A. Malusecki	3,000
Italian	1904	A. Varelli	300
Slavonic	1907		500
			10,000

Presbyterian

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
First	1812-1823-1847	R. M. Blackburn	460
Washington St. (Colored)	1823	William R. Templetor	77
Olivet	1889-1892	R. H. Kirk	298
			835

Methodist Episcopal

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Fourth Street (People's)	1822-1827 } 1868-1900 }	H. E. Walhey	154
St. Peter's	1848-1883	W. A. Ferguson	463
Covenant	1869	W. H. Smith	405
Memorial	1890	J. Richards Boyle	553
Windsor Street	1904	H. T. Isenberger	236
Grace	1909	Vacant	

Baptist

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
First	1829-1836-1845-1893	James A. Maxwell	790
Berean	1869-1879	H. J. Roberts	235
Zion	1905	W. H. Dabbs	46
Memorial	1908	Henry P. Hoskins	65
Shiloh (Colored)		Moses Braxton	

Universalist

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Church of Our Father	1831-1889	Hendrick Vossemer	250

Evangelical

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Salem	1846-1877	A. N. Metzger	221
Immanuel	1862-1884	W. F. Kline	275
Ebenezer	1870-1885	J. I. Yotter	350
St. Matthew's	1883	H. E. Harner	100
Christ	1901	W. L. Bollman	100
			1,046

United Evangelical

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
First	1894	A. W. Brownmiller	858
Grace	1894	F. S. Borkey	398
Trinity	1898	A. G. Flexer	155
St. Paul's	1900	George W. Hangen	500
Bethany	1908	J. S. Harper	125
			2,036

United Brethren

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Zion's	1847-1898	G. D. Batdorf	310
Otterbein	1856-1879	C. J. Brane	194
Salem	1886	W. B. Fridinger	407
Memorial	1894	H. Jones	196
			1,107

Hebrew

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Oheb Sholem	1864-1885	Julius Frank	240
Shomro Habrith	1888	E. Mayer Kaplan	

German Baptist Brethren

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
	1895	David W. Weaver	70

Miscellaneous

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Bethel African M. E.	1837-1869	J. R. Reed	76
Friendship Reformed	1873	J. Addison Kutz	85
Disciples of Christ	1897	Horace G. Weaver	115
Mennonite Brethren	1884	C. H. Brunner	
Gospel Tabernacle	1901	J. H. Von Neida	
People's Mission		H. M. Lengel	
Holiness Christians		Adam Sommers	
Christian Missionary Alliance	1904	H. Miller Herr	
Church of God		Isaac Becker	
Seventh Day Adventist		J. H. Krumm	

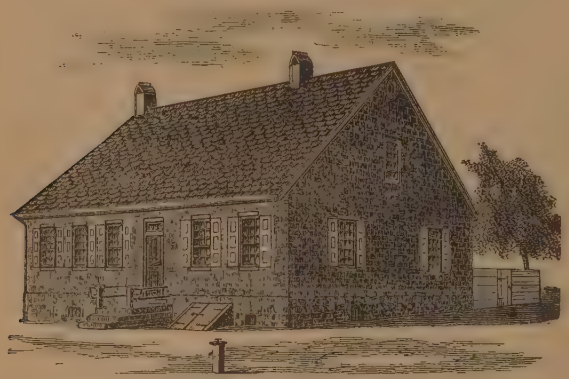
Church Attendance at Reading, 1905.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Thirteenth District of the Berks County Sunday School Association, in October, the committee appointed several months before to make a house-to-house canvass of the city for the purpose of gathering statistics of persons attending or not attending church or Sunday-schools and the denominations to which they hold, if any, presented its report.

The canvass was made under the supervision of sixteen superintendents, one for each ward, and each superintendent had charge of a corps of volunteer visitors, the whole number being 221. Each ward superintendent laid out the districts of visitation so as to equalize the work of the canvassers. As each visitor completed the task assigned, returns were made to the superintendents, who, in turn, tabulated the cards for the different denominations, with the following result:

DENOMINATIONS	Number of persons visited	Number under 18 years of age	Number attending church at least once a month	Number attending Sunday-school regularly
Advent	37	6	28	17
Baptist	866	252	495	419
Catholic, Roman	6,551	2,212	4,130	1,853
Christian (Disciple)	85	35	71	60
Christian Science	21	3	17	3
Church of God	101	43	67	45
Congregational	7	..	..	..
Dunkard	80	23	34	21
Episcopal (Protestant)	1,088	290	685	405
Evangelical Association	1,180	399	803	740
Friends (Quaker)	19	2	12	..
Friendship Mission	64	23	46	42
Gospel Tabernacle	44	16	18	24
Hope Rescue Mission	46	15	8	12
Holiness Christian	76	35	25	28
Hebrew	581	243	283	77
Lutheran	14,653	4,917	8,474	5,677
Mennonite	105	56	60	52
Methodist Episcopal	3,129	944	1,960	1,470
Methodist, Primitive	10	6	..	1
Moravian	3	2	3	1
Neversink Mission	81	29	24	28
No preference	849	259	281	268
Not at home	7,192	2,384	4,046	3,414
Presbyterian	1,473	464	853	553
Reformed Church	13,912	4,358	7,389	5,638
Refused information	166	55	83	62
Salvation Army	53	16	28	9
Spiritualist	28	6	7	11
United Brethren	1,577	577	946	760
United Evangelical	3,052	1,107	1,826	1,678
Universalist	306	73	109	123
Home Department	..	..	..	1,509
Cradle Roll	..	..	..	1,446
	57,435	18,850	33,611	26,446

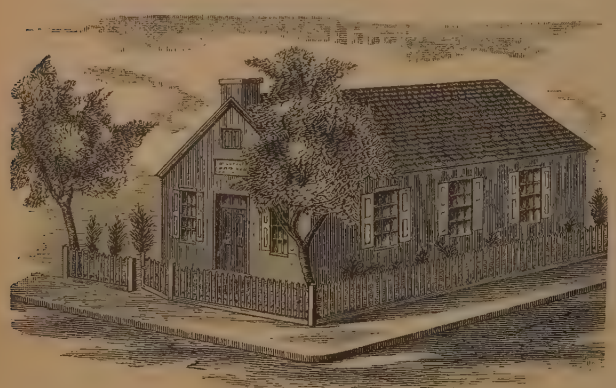
SCHOOLS

Early Education.—Education was encouraged at Reading from the beginning of its history. It was carried on mostly in connection with the churches. Two of the earliest teachers connected with the Lutherans, who taught for many years, were Joseph Fleischer and Paul Fuegner. John Philip Foesig was the teacher with the Reformed for over fifty years, having begun in 1751. The Trinity Lutheran school at Sixth and Washington streets was used for educational purposes for nearly one hundred years, 1765 to 1855.



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE AT READING

The Reading Academy was a prominent school for sixty years. It was incorporated in 1788 and given aid by the State. The building stood on the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. The trustees sold it in 1838, and then erected another at Fourth and Court streets (site of Girls' High School), which was occupied as a private school until 1853, and since then as a public high school.



FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL

Common School System.—The common school system of 1834 was adopted at Reading in 1836. The first directors had been, however, elected in 1835. Then there were seventeen schools, seventeen teachers, and 1,439 scholars. The first public school buildings were erected in 1838, four in number, and the illustration given represents the building at Sixth and Walnut streets.

The High School was organized in 1852, and the co-education of boys and girls was carried on from 1857 to 1881. The Boys' High School was erected in 1883 at a cost of $65,500; the Girls' (in place of the Reading Academy) in 1895, at a cost of $110,000; and the new Boys' High School in 1905, at a cost of $375,000.

The revised charter of 1864 for the city, consolidated the five wards into one district, under the name of the Reading School District. The city charter of 1874 made provision for school affairs, but it was not accepted. The district is therefore a separate organization. Under the provisions of the Act of 1864, the district is authorized to assess and collect taxes for school purposes. The management of the school affairs by the board since then has been very successful.

A local normal school was organized in 1852. The first city superintendent was elected in 1867.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1854-1908

	Teachers	Scholars	Tax Rate	Tax Levied	State Appr.
1854	38	1,976		$ 10,764	$ 746
1865	83	6,449	.008	26,238	1,791
1875	128	6,328	.015	74,733	6,750
1885	162	7,113	.004	98,000	10,266
1895	233	10,235	.004	145,707	58,047
1908	353	13,869	.004	230,939	64,156

The city superintendent reported the following attendance in the schools during the month of February, 1909:

	Male	Female	Total
High School for Boys	484	...	484
High School for Girls	...	508	508
Eighth grade	262	305	567
Seventh grade	333	376	709
Sixth grade	533	483	1,016
Fifth grade	801	658	1,459
Fourth grade	834	847	1,681
Third grade	799	783	1,582
Second grade	856	810	1,666
First grade	1,072	978	2,050
Ungraded schools	34	3	37
Normal senior class	0	28	28
Normal junior class	0	27	27
Total	6,008	5,806	11,814
Evening High	218	96	314
Evening Grammar	111	54	165
Evening Elementary	139	36	175
Total	468	186	654
Grand Total	6,476	5,992	12,468

The annual expenditures were reported at $400,561; of which $196,237 were for teachers' salaries, and $14,494 for books and supplies.

Institutes.—The first County Institute comprising the teachers of the county was held at Reading in 1867, and annually thereafter.

The first City Institute, comprising only the teachers of Reading, was held in 1885 and annually thereafter.

The Pennsylvania State Educational Association

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, READING

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, READING

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, ELEVENTH AND PIKE STREETS, READING

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, FIFTH AND SPRING STREETS, READING

held three meetings or conventions at Reading, in 1863; in 1878; and in 1905. And to show the wonderful increase in attendance of the delegates, in 1863 there were only 80; in 1878, 248; and in 1905, 1,306.

Prof. Samuel A. Baer, of Reading, was the president of the Association in 1884; and Prof. E. Mackey, of Reading, in 1899.

City School Buildings.—In 1908, the school department had forty-six buildings which were occupied by schools, and one (formerly the Boys' High School) for administration purposes. Their total value, including furniture, was about one and one-half millions of dollars. Their situation, value, and capacity appear in the following table:

BUILDINGS	Ward	Date of Erection	Seating Capacity	Value of Real Estate	Value of Furniture
Jesse Orr	1	1890	360	$ 20,000	$ 1,200
Thomas Severn	2	1880	360	15,000	1,200
Ninth & Spruce	2	1896	360	20,000	1,200
Bingaman & Orange	2	1854	270	15,000	900
J. H. Hagenman	3	1875	360	16,000	1,000
Park	3	1898	270	24,000	900
George Lerch	4	1868	450	23,000	1,200
Chestnut Street	5	1890	360	20,000	1,000
Franklin Street	5	1868	360	18,000	1,000
Washington Street	6	1886	540	27,000	1,800
Ricktown	6	1889	360	18,000	800
Buttonwood & Pear	6	1897	360	23,000	1,200
High School for Girls	7	1896	600	125,000	6,000
Lewis Briner	7	1873	360	19,000	1,300
Elm & Madison Ave	7	1899	180	9,800	400
Administration	8	1883		61,500	600
High School for Boys	8	1906	1,000	329,000	45,000
Poplar Street	8	1891	360	16,000	1,200
Henry S. Eckert	8	1873	360	16,000	1,200
Elm and Moss	9	1901	500	35,000	1,300
12th & Buttonwood	9	1895	360	21,000	1,200
John S. Richards	10	1872	360	13,000	1,200
Maple & Cotton	10	1904	180	16,800	650
Mulberry Street	11	1892	360	23,000	1,200
Tenth & Green	11	1904	540	40,000	2,000
Mount Penn	11	1899	180	13,600	600
Edwin Ziegler	12	1882	360	18,000	1,200
12th & Greenwich	12	1895	360	26,000	1,200
Ninth & Windsor	12	1900	360	23,600	1,200
Spring & Moss	13	1899	360	23,000	1,000
Eleventh & Pike	13	1898	360	19,100	1,200
Marion	13	1870	360	16,000	800
Site	13			20,000	
Twelfth & Windsor	13	1889	360	16,000	1,000
Tenth & Union	13	1890	360	21,200	1,200
C. B. McKnight	14	1880	180	6,000	600
Spring & Church	14	1894	180	12,000	600
Site	14			1,200	
Fifth & Spring	14	1900	360	25,000	1,200
2d & Oley, No. 1	14	1894	180	9,000	600
2d & Oley, No. 2	14	1898	360	18,000	1,000
J. H. Jacobs	15	1880	180	7,000	400
Schuylkill Ave., No. 1	15	1894	180	10,000	600
Schuylkill Ave., No. 2	15	1898	360	21,300	1,200
Douglass & Weiser	15	1903	360	23,000	1,200
Site	15			4,600	
Samuel Frees	16	1875	360	15,000	1,000
17th & Cotton	16	1884	180	10,000	600
Sixteenth & Haak	16	1898	360	20,700	1,200
Perkiomen Ave.	16	1892	360	38,000	1,200
Total			16,230	$1,381,400	$97,450
					$1,381,400
Total Valuations					$1,478,850

Private Schools.—Private schools have been carried on at Reading since the beginning of the town. They were well patronized until 1840, when the effect of the common system began to be felt. But the growth of the public system did not cause the private schools to be abandoned, for patronage of them has continued to be more or less active. Of the non-secular class, there are the Benade school for children, started in 1870; and Mrs. Adele Ruenzler's, in 1877; Stewart Academy, founded by J. A. Stewart in 1881, and conducted successfully by his daughter Anna since his decease, in 1890; Inter-State Commercial College, founded by Rev. Henry Y. Stoner in 1885; Schools of Stenography by Elmer W. Deck in 1890, by J. T. Kerst in 1898 and Rev. J. V. George in 1900; and L. C. McCann. The last named has been at Reading since March, 1908; pupils, thirty-six; came from Mahanoy City, where he had conducted a school for thirteen years. His place was former School of Commerce (conducted by Strickler & Shoop) and George F. Kleinginna's Business College, carried on altogether upward of ten years.

The sectarian schools are Academy of Immaculate Heart, founded in 1859; St. Peter's Roman Catholic, in 1859; St. John's German Lutheran, in 1865; St. Paul's Roman Catholic, in 1869; St. Mary's Polish Roman Catholic, in 1895—all of which are largely attended and successfully conducted.

Schuylkill Seminary.—The institution was founded by the East Pennsylvania Conference, in the city of Reading, August 19, 1881, and removed to Fredericksburg, Pa., in September, 1886. The location of the institution there was due to the liberality of Col. John H. Lick, a native of the place, by whose munificence, together with the contributions of the Conference and of the community, a large and beautiful structure was erected, furnished with apparatus, supplies and furniture, and made attractive by the beautifying of the grounds. The institution remained at Fredericksburg until the close of the academic year, June 19, 1902.

A few weeks prior to this, the property known as the Selwyn Hall School, comprising over seven acres of land at Thirteenth and Exeter streets, Reading, Pa., was taken under consideration by the trustees of Schuylkill Seminary as a profitable investment and a providential opportunity for removing the school to Reading. The trustees and the entire Conference had thought for some time that the school would have a larger sphere and greater patronage in the vicinity of a city, made easily accessible by good railroad facilities. They accordingly secured an option on the property, and at a meeting of the voting members of the East Pennsylvania Conference, held July 1, 1902, on the proposed site, it was unanimously decided to purchase the property. The members at the

same time requested the city of Reading to raise a certain sum of money needed to purchase the property and make the necessary repairs. An active canvass had been instituted presumptive of favorable action by the members of the Conference for the removal of the school. A large portion of the sum had already been subscribed. It was decided that the canvass should be continued, the assurance being given that the city would meet every expectation, thus reflecting great credit upon its liberal citizens and thereby showing an intense zeal in the cause of education and the welfare of its promising youth.

Schuylkill Seminary is uniquely located at the base of Mt. Penn, near Thirteenth and Exeter streets, Reading. The campus, consisting of nearly eight acres, is admirably adapted for school purposes. The excellent tennis courts, the baseball diamond, and the croquet plot, furnish ample opportunity for the necessary outdoor exercise of the student. On the grounds is a spring of the purest water. That, in itself, is an invaluable aid to the institution.

The buildings are three in number, consisting of the main building, the chapel and the gymnasium. In the main building are the office, the library, class-rooms, the dining-room, dormitories for ladies, etc. The second floors of both the chapel and the gymnasium are used as dormitories for men. All the buildings are lighted with electricity, heated with steam and provided with hot and cold water. These well-equipped buildings, together with the beautiful grounds, make the Seminary a very attractive institution. It has an endowment of $65,000.

The purpose of Schuylkill Seminary is to prepare young men and women for college and for life. For those who do not intend to enter college, the courses offer special advantages to those preparing to enter theological or other professional schools. Though originally opened as a Seminary of a higher grade, which nature it still retains, it was the desire of its founders that it should gradually mature into a college, by raising the standard of scholarship for admission, extending its courses of study, and completing its equipment in the way of increased apparatus and facilities for instruction. This plan has met with a marked degree of public favor, and is now in progress of fulfillment.

The Seminary is under the patronage of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D. D., is president of the trustee board. Rev. W. F. Teel, Ph. M., is principal.

NEWSPAPERS

From the beginning of the town until 1800, some inhabitants received the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published at Philadelphia, which gave them foreign news, and events of surrounding places which occurred weeks before. Local news was not reported. An occasional letter from Reading was published; but the important happenings, such as we are now accustomed to read daily, were not noticed, for they were communicated by social intercourse at stores and taverns.

The first newspaper at Reading was issued in 1789, but did not continue long. It was printed in the German language and was called *Der Neue Unparteiische Readinger Zeitung (The New Impartial Reading Newspaper)*. The next appeared in 1796. In that year several were begun and one of them has been published until now, the *Reading Adler*. Another, the *Weekly Advertiser*, was published until 1816, when the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* took its place. Afterward, for forty years, many were issued, but with few exceptions they were not published many years. They were all weekly publications, issued on different days of the week, but mostly on Saturday. Until 1847, the daily newspaper was not issued, not even suggested. The first English daily was established in 1858, and the first German daily in 1868. [For list of Newspapers of County, see Chapter III.]

ASSOCIATIONS

Associations have occupied a prominent place in the social life of Reading for over a hundred years. At first they were few in number, but as the population increased a desire to organize bodies of various kinds and for different purposes manifested itself more and more, particularly after the incorporation of Reading as a city. Then the secret society became very active, and this activity has been kept up until the present time. They are classified and treated in the following order:

Military	Industrial	Musical
Protective	Literary	Charitable
Secret	Patriotic	Religious
Financial	Professional	

MILITARY

The first association at Reading was organized in 1754 for purposes of defense against the Indians. It was during the French and Indian war, which affected this section of Pennsylvania from that time until 1763. Conrad Weiser was the most prominent military officer. Small companies of men were constantly quartered here, and the spirit of co-operation was shown until peace was declared and the Indians departed.

Associations of this character were again organized in 1774, and they prepared the way for a long and costly participation in the Revolution. They became compulsory in 1775 by legislation. The system, which was established during that trying period for eight years, was preserved and thereby a military spirit became a noteworthy feature of

the social life of the people. Whenever a call for troops was made, they responded with such alacrity as to be among the very first of the Nation's defenders.

From the close of the Revolution until the Civil war of 1861-65, the "Militia System" was very active both in the city and county. In 1856 the militia comprised altogether twenty-four companies with a total enrollment of 1,463 men, of which six companies were from Reading with a total enrollment of 539 men. At the close of the Civil war, the military spirit was greatly reduced, but the system was nevertheless continued by virtue of an Act passed in 1864 under the name of the "National Guard of Pennsylvania," with a limited representation from the city and the county.

Since 1865, there have been three companies, which were engaged in the Spanish war of 1898, two from Reading, and one from Hamburg. [See Chapter VIII.]

Armory.—Capt. H. Melvin Allen, of Company A, 4th Regiment, N. G. P., revived the subject of providing an Armory for the National Guard at Reading. He raised $12,000 by soliciting subscriptions from the business people of Reading and purchased a lot (77 feet by 155 feet) at the northeast corner of Walnut and Rose streets, and, with the encouragement of the State authorities, a superior and commodious building was erected in 1908 and 1909, costing $50,000.

PROTECTIVE

Before 1773, the inhabitants of Reading were in a primitive state with respect to their ability to extinguish fires, but the town was small, the buildings were limited and comparatively scattered and the investments in property were inconsiderable.

FIRE ENGINE

A fire, therefore, seldom, if ever, occasioned great loss to the community. Leathern buckets were commonly used in which to carry water from the nearest pumps for the purpose of extinguishing fires; and they sufficed for a score of years. But the progress and increasing compactness of the town required an improved method. The demand was satisfied by the introduction of a forcing engine, operated by manual labor, in 1773, when the Rainbow Fire Company was organized, and it was used until 1860. Buckets were then not entirely dispensed with; they were useful still in filling the body of the engine with water, from which it was pumped upon the fire. Water was thus carried until 1821, when the Reading Water Company laid pipes through the streets for the purpose of supplying water by gravity. Then the hand engine was placed at the plug nearest the fire, and water was conveyed into it by a short hose. A long hose extended from the engine to a point near the burning building, and the water was forced through it upon the fire.

The steam fire-engine was introduced here in 1860 by the Reading Hose Company, and within the next few years four additional engines were added to the Fire Department. The following table shows the organization of the several companies and their membership:

FIRE COMPANIES

Company	Instituted	Members
Rainbow	1773	587
Junior	1813	690
Reading Hose	1819	432
Neversink	1829	261
Friendship	1848	620
Liberty	1854	875
Washington Hook & Ladder	1855	386
Keystone Hook & Ladder	1856	187
Hampden	1867	220
Marion	1881	175
Riverside	1890	205
Schuylkill	1892	350
Union	1898	350

Soon after the introduction of the steam fire-engine, the companies considered the propriety of forming an association for more readily accomplishing the object of their existence. Representatives from eight companies assembled on March 18, 1861, and formed a "Firemen's Union." This was an ordinary association for four years, composed of five delegates from each company; but finding its powers inadequate, it was incorporated on March 15, 1865, under the name of "Firemen's Union of the City of Reading," and the Union has since acted under this charter. The management is vested in a board of trustees, elected by the Union annually, composed of one member from each company represented in the Union.

In 1873, the electric fire-alarm was introduced into the city. Previously, the alarm was sounded on the bells of the Trinity Lutheran Church for many years, till 1840; then upon the bell of the Court-House for a period of thirty-three years. The locality of the fire was indicated by a number of strokes on the bell to correspond with the number of the ward where the fire was. Now, the alarm is given publicly in different sections of Reading. Alarms are also struck in the buildings of the respective fire companies.

During 1871 and 1872, there were numerous false alarms of fire, and these became so annoying that a remedy had to be provided. Henry W. Spang advocated the Gamewell fire-alarm system, and through his efforts councils adopted it in 1873. The battery, mechanical apparatus and switchboard are located in the City Hall. This system embraces

89 boxes, distributed in seven circuits, connected with 43 miles of copper wire. The circuits are as follows:

No. 1 fire-alarm circuit is 7.022 miles long and has eighteen alarm boxes, two engine houses and one tower striker connected with it.

No. 2 fire-alarm circuit is 5.73 miles long and has on it seventeen fire-alarm boxes, five house gongs, two engine houses and two tower strikers.

No. 3 fire-alarm circuit is 3.56 miles long and has on it ten fire-alarm boxes, two engine houses and one tower striker.

No. 4 fire-alarm circuit is 4.48 miles long and has on it eleven fire-alarm boxes, two engine houses and one tower striker.

No. 5 fire-alarm circuit is 2.02 miles long and has on it seven fire alarm boxes, one office gong, one engine house and two tower strikers.

No. 6 fire-alarm circuit is 17.19 miles long and has on it sixteen fire-alarm boxes, one engine house and one tower striker.

No. 7 fire-alarm circuit is 3.41 miles long and has on it ten fire-alarm boxes, one engine house and one tower striker.

The first State convention of the Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, held at Reading, was in September, 1881, and the second in October, 1895. On both occasions there were great parades, the latter having been particularly distinguished for the great number of companies and men in line.

Growing out of the Firemen's Union, two associations of great utility were organized, the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the Reading Firemen's Relief Association, which hold monthly meetings.

The Veteran Firemen of Reading have also formed an association which meets regularly every month. The membership is at present 440; president, Charles F. Brissel.

The Firemen's Union caused a fine granite monument to be erected on Penn Common, at the Penn street entrance; it was dedicated Sept. 2, 1901. It occupies a prominent position and represents a volunteer fireman on a shaft.

The fire department in 1909 had the following equipment, valued at $138,000:

Fire Engines	11	Ambulances	2
H. & L. Trucks	2	Feet of Hose	20,000
Chemical Engines	2	Hose Wagons	4
Chemical Comb'n Wagons	11	Hose Cart	1
		Patrol Wagon	1
Fire Extinguishers	26	Smoke Protectors	60
Horses	62	Life Saving Nets	7

Chief Engineers.—The following persons have officiated as chief engineers:

David A. Stout	1867-1868
John A. Buch	1869
John F. Weitzel	1870
Henry A. Albright	1870-1871
Lewis L. Moyer	1872
Howard F. Boyer	1873-1885
George W. Miller	1885-1909

SECRET

The secret society was started as a distinct organized body by the Free and Accepted Masons at Reading in 1780, but it was not maintained. It was started a second time in 1794 and has continued until the present time. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was started here in 1838. These two were the only secret orders carried on at Reading when it became a city in 1847. Since then numerous other societies have been organized and carried on with each succeeding decade and each order has come to include various bodies with a large total membership. A brief description of all of them cannot be attempted in this compilation.

F. and A. M.—In 1894, Lodge No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated the centennial of its institution, and caused a souvenir history to be published. The order has six lodges at Reading. These lodges, two Royal Arch Chapters, and two Knight Templar Commanderies, erected a superb four-story granite front Masonic Temple on North Fifth street beyond Washington, at a cost exceeding $150,000. The first Knight Templar State Conclave at Reading convened in 1872, and the second in 1895. On both occasions, the event was signalized by a superb parade.

Shrine Reception.—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, No. 50, at Reading, gave a public reception in Penn Square to a number of distinguished Nobles on Wednesday, May 19, 1909, including Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (member of Alma Temple of Washington, D. C.), Maj. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin (member of Zembo Temple of Harrisburg, Pa.), and Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot (member of Irene Temple of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.), whilst on a fraternal visitation. The pupils of the public schools, of the several grades, numbering about 9,000, participated in the parade. Their behavior during the public reception was highly creditable, and their singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," with the accompaniment of the Ringgold, Philharmonic and Allentown bands of music, was truly inspiring, more especially during the repeated waving of small American flags by the thousands of pupils in the center of the Square. A larger public assemblage was never before witnessed in Reading. The weather was ideal and the orderliness of the great throngs of people whilst moving into and out of the Square was remarkable.

At Rajah Temple, in the evening, a regular meeting of the Shrine was held at which a large number of applicants for membership were initiated, and afterward the distinguished guests and members were entertained at a banquet, nearly a thousand having participated.

I. O. O. F.—The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted at Reading in 1838. An association was incorporated in 1845 for erecting a hall for use of the Odd Fellows and all other benevolent societies of the place; a lot was purchased at Fifth and Franklin streets, and a four-story brick building was erected thereon. At the dedication on Oct. 26, 1847, dignitaries of the Supreme Lodge, and of the Grand Lodges, of the order of this and other States were in attendance.

In 1868, this hall was purchased by the Reading Library Company. In 1880, the Grand Lodge met at Reading, and again in 1893. At the latter convention, John Wunch, a resident of Reading, was elected Grand Master, and in that year he laid the corner-stone of the I. O. O. F. Temple at Philadelphia. Since 1847, only one grand parade has been given by the order at Reading, and this was in 1882.

K. G. E.—The first castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle was instituted at Reading in 1885. The Grand Castle convened at Reading in 1886, and the Supreme Castle in 1897.

G. A. R.—The following bodies have been organized at Reading by men who were enlisted in the Civil war, or by members of their families:

McLean Post, No. 16, instituted 1866; and Womans Relief Corps.

Keim Post, No. 76, instituted 1878.

Meade Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, instituted 1881; and Ladies' Aid Society, No. 6.

Union Veteran Legion Encampment, No. 43, instituted 1889; and Ladies' Auxiliary.

Ladies of the G. A. R., instituted 1883.

Ringgold Light Artillery, First Defenders, organized at Reading in 1892 with the four other companies which were the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops in 1861. They caused a granite monument to be erected on Penn Common which was dedicated on July 4, 1901.

Through the efforts of the members of the two posts an imposing granite soldiers' monument was erected in Charles Evans Cemetery, and dedicated with interesting ceremonies in 1887.

P. O. S. of A.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America was instituted at Reading in 1860, and has come to be the strongest secret beneficial society here, comprising fourteen camps, with a total membership exceeding 3,835. In June, 1888, the National and State Camps held their conventions at Reading, and to signalize the extraordinary occasion, the Order gave a monster parade, which, in respect to the great number in line, and to the public decorations, exceeded all demonstrations of every kind theretofore given. In the latter part of August, 1897, the National convention was held at Reading, and the semi-centennial of the order was celebrated. The first camp had been instituted at Philadelphia in 1847, but it was obliged to suspend on account of the members enlisting in the Civil war. Camp No. 61, at Reading, maintained its organization, notwithstanding many of its members had enlisted also, and kept the order in existence, for which reason Reading was selected by the State Camp, and also by the National Camp, as the proper place for the celebration.

To signalize the extraordinary occasion, a monster parade of the Order was given on Aug. 26th, in which over nine thousand members participated. The local camps of Reading and the country districts manifested much enthusiasm and were untiring in their combined efforts to make the demonstration a grand success. The streets along the route of the parade, more especially Penn street, were profusely decorated.

I. O. R. M.—This society was established at Reading in 1854 by the name of Ancient Order of Red Men, but this was changed to Improved Order in 1867.

Jr. O. U. A. M.—The Junior Order United American Mechanics was instituted at Reading in 1867. For some years it was noted for presenting the national flag to the school authorities for display over the public school buildings.

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks was instituted at Reading March 10, 1889. It established superior quarters at the northwest corner of Fifth and Franklin streets in 1904, costing $30,000; and in 1908 erected a large and costly addition. "Elks' Hall" is a complete establishment in all its departments; the total cost is $90,000. The membership in February, 1909, was 402; of which fifty were not resident in Berks county. It is the only society of the kind now in the county.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.—This beneficial society was organized at Reading in 1900, as Aerie No. 66, and since then has been very successful, having in May, 1909, 1,075 members. In 1903, the Order established a superior place in Lower Alsace township, a short distance beyond the Mineral Spring Hotel, as a resort for the members, costing $20,000. It comprises a substantial building and six acres of land. The Aerie also secured a fine property on Penn street, No. 1040, for the members, which has been much improved, at a total cost of $30,000. The president of the Aerie is William J. Moore, and the secretary William H. Croessant.

Other Societies.—Other secret societies, worthy of mention, with the time when first instituted at Reading, are the following: Order United American Mechanics, 1847; German Order of Harugari, 1849; American Protestant Association, 1857; Independent Order of Good Templars, 1858; Brotherhood of the Union, 1864; Knights of Pythias, 1867; Knights of Friendship, 1871; Knights of Mystic Chain, 1871; Royal Arcanum, 1880.

SOCIETY STATISTICS

In the following table the various bodies of these orders are enumerated, showing membership, date of institution, assets, etc.:

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

		Members
Lodge No. 62	1794	318
Lodge No. 227, Chandler.	1848	416
Lodge No. 367, Teutonia.	1866	109
Lodge No. 435, St. John's.	1869	239
Lodge No. 549, Reading.	1876	266
Lodge No. 660, Isaac Hiester.	1908	123
Reading Chapter, R. A.	1827	
Excelsior Chapter, R. A.		
De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.	1854	
Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.	1871	
Nobles of Mystic Shrine, No. 50	1892	

COLORED LODGES, F. & A. M.

Lodge No. 73, Victor, 1890
Mt. Olive Chapter, R. A., No. 23, 1891
King David Commandery, K. T., No. 15, 1893

Patriotic Order Sons of America

	Members	Assets
Camp No. 61	188	$ 2,060
Camp No. 89	400	45,915
Camp No. 163	1,112	20,514
Camp No. 212	347	11,939
Camp No. 329	314	6,380
Camp No. 330	177	4,411
Camp No. 509	206	3,280
Camp No. 552	90	448
Camp No. 560	287	8,395
Camp No. 663	209	3,032
Camp No. 676	44	784
Camp No. 678	145	995
Camp No. 689	242	3,398
Camp No. 691	74	1,847
	3,835	$113,398
Boroughs, 11 camps	2,115	81,454
Townships, 28 camps	3,419	148,152
Total	9,369	$343,004

Patriotic Order of Americans

Camps No. 17, No. 117, and No. 131.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

		Members	Assets
Germania Lodge, No. 158	1846	30	$ 1,800
Emblematic Lodge, No. 169	1846	190	9,200
Vigilance Lodge, No. 194	1884	258	21,600
Oley Lodge, No. 218	1846	211	12,852
Progressive Lodge, No. 470	1889	264	12,840
Mt. Penn Lodge, No. 518	1874	250	9,200
Muhlenberg Lodge, No. 1085	1895	198	6,300
Reading Encampment, No. 43	1846		
Mt. Penn Encampment, No. 152			
Esther Lodge, No. 4, Daughters of Rebekah,	1886,	400	

Improved Order of Red Men

		Members
Juniata Tribe, No. 74	1867	855
Opekasset Tribe, No. 122	1870	210
Ogalala Tribe, No. 186		345
Wyanet Tribe, No. 301		365
Manangy Tribe, No. 316		223
Unamis Tribe, No. 330		257
Neversink Tribe, No. 351		242
Metacomet Tribe, No. 416		335

Narragansett Council, No. 67, Degree of Pocahontas
Indianola Council, No. 70, Degree of Pocahontas
Opitsah Council, No. 117, Degree of Pocahontas

Knights of Friendship

Fidelia Chamber, No. 5, 1880
Charity Chamber, No. 23, 1886
Reading Chamber, No. 26, 1888.
Friendship Chamber, No. 28, 1889.
Lincoln Chamber, No. 36, 1892.
Prosperity Chamber, No. 48, 1899.

Knights of Golden Eagle

		Members
Reading Castle, No. 49	1885	323
Mt. Penn Castle, No. 51	1885	244
Sirius Castle, No. 63	1885	255
Fraternity Castle, No. 302	1889	172
Muhlenberg Castle, No. 372	1890	268
Victory Castle, No. 433	1893	96
Prosperity Castle, No. 481	1894	77
West Reading Castle, No. 487	1895	116

Columbian Temple (Ladies), No. 17
St. Bernard Temple (Ladies), No. 21
Lady Bayard Temple (Ladies), No. 78 1895
Mt. Penn Commandery, No. 51, Company B.
St. Bernard Commandery, No. 6, Company C.

Knights of Pythias

Friendship Lodge, No. 5 1867
Mt. Penn Lodge, No. 65 1868
Endowment Rank, No. 9 1877
Cashmere Temple, No. 37

United American Mechanics

Reading Council, No. 46.
Seminole Council, No. 88.
Reading Council, No. 122 (Daughters of Liberty).

Independent Americans

Perseverance Council, No. 19.
Resolute Council, No. 27.
Thaddeus Council, No. 252.
Neversink Council, No. 371.
Randall Council, No. 448.
Laing Council, No. 995.

United Americans

Leona Evelyn Smith Temple, No. 78.
Old Glory Temple, No. 80.
Riverside Temple, No. 81.

Protestant Societies

Charity Lodge, No. 34.
Lady Ruth, No. 36.
Aaron Lodge, No. 95.
Neversink Lodge, No. 104.
Aaron Juvenile Lodge, No. 13.

Brotherhood of the Union

Freedom Circle, No. 7, 1864.
Lady Jefferson Home Communion, No. 5, 1867.

Foresters of America

		Members
Court Progress, No. 116	1895	265
Court Wyomissing, No. 130	1897	192
Court Conrad Weiser, No. 199	1899	193
Court Victory, No. 123		

German Order of Harugari

		Members
Goethe Lodge, No. 60, D. O. H.	1857	12

Improved Order of Heptasophs

Reading Conclave, No. 67.
Berks Conclave, No. 133.

Modern Woodmen of America

Neversink Camp, No. 7634.
Reading Camp, No. 9289.

Roman Catholic Societies

Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1 and No. 2.
Bonifacius Brotherhood, 1866.
Holy Cross, 1868.
Emerald B. A. of St. Peter's Church, 1869.
American Catholic Union, Reading Assembly, No. 28.
Reading Knights of St. John.
Knights of St. Casimir, 1898.
Knights of St. John.
Knights of Columbus.
St. Peter's T. A. B. Society, 1883.
St. Stanislaus Beneficial Society.

Royal Arcanum

		Members
Mt. Penn Council, No. 495	1880	440
Reading Council, No. 1104	1889	136
Wyomissing Council, No. 1584	1894	507

Club Houses.—Five club houses have been established at Reading: Wyomissing, 1890; Ivy Leaf, 1891; Independent Gun Club, 1891; Combine, 1891; Nursery, 1892; Elks, 1908; and Eagles, 1909.

FINANCIAL

Banks.—The first bank at Reading was established in 1808. It was a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank and continued until 1857, when it suspended. Its place of business was in the building now occupied by the National Union Bank.

The next was the Farmers, organized in 1814, which has been continued in the same building where it started. The Eckert family was prominently identified with it from 1836 to 1908.

The following list embraces the banks and trust companies at Reading, showing the time of organization, capital stock, resources, deposits, etc., in November, 1908. The banks are all national banks, excepting the last two, which are State banks:

TRUST COMPANIES AT READING

Name	Established	Stock	Resources	Deposits	Surplus, etc.	Trust Funds
Pennsylvania Trust Company	1886	$250,000	$4,011,464	$2,831,169	$ 527,224	$2,820,175
Reading Trust Company	1886	500,000	1,872,749	1,035,427	335,209	4,207,644
Berks County Trust Company	1900	250,000	1,380,931	982,240	147,145	337,822
Colonial Trust Company	1900	*250,000	1,144,979	697,575	197,405	151,505
Commercial Trust Company	1904	125,000	346,282	204,900	16,382	2,542
				$5,751,311	$1,223,365	$7,519,688

* $125,000 paid in.

BANKS AT READING

Name	Established	Stock	Resources	Deposits	Surplus, etc.
Farmers	1814	$400,020	$3,229,115	$1,513,347	$856,275
Union	1857	200,000	2,498,801	1,341,147	796,064
First National	1863	500,000	1,491,664	693,378	97,266
Keystone	1871	100,000	975,472	605,568	193,646
Second Nat'l	1881	300,000	1,898,652	785,373	541,966
Penn	1883	100,000	1,800,881	1,356,917	248,944
Reading	1893	200,000	1,580,840	830,661	331,352
Schuylkill Val.	1890	100,000	684,537	411,791	172,746
Neversink	1901	50,000	201,378	113,809	22,494
				7,651,991	3,260,753

Channing Bingham was the bank examiner of the national banks of the city and county for upward of ten years, until November, 1908, when, owing to illness, he was succeeded by Lloyd M. Tillman, who for thirteen years had been connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

B. & S. A.—The building and savings association as an institution for the acquisition of property or accumulation of money out of savings by working people was organized at Reading in 1848, and it has been kept up over sixty years. But it has not been so successful for the past ten years. Previous to 1876, the associations received moneys only and made them profitable on mortgage securities; then they began not only to erect dwellings, but also market-houses and business places. In 1897, there were 53 associations at Reading, but in 1905, only 8, and in 1908, 2.

Insurance Companies.—The first fire insurance company in Berks county was organized in 1844; and the first at Reading was in 1867. The Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company was incorporated in 1868; the Trust company was incorporated as a separate institution in 1886. The Insurance company carried policies on properties throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, with risks exceeding forty million dollars. It was discontinued in 1902, having transferred its risks to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Reading was organized in 1870, and since then it has not levied a single assessment. Its insurance extends throughout Pennsylvania, and amounts to $3,900,000; the policies number 3,000.

INDUSTRIAL

Board of Trade.—The first Board of Trade at Reading was formed in 1807, for the purpose of considering the possible navigation of the Schuylkill, a number of prominent men having at that time founded an association under the name of The Society for Promoting and Cleaning the River Schuylkill. The same men were interested in other local improvements, such as turnpikes, canals, bridges, and railroads; and they accomplished great good in the development of Reading.

A second board was started in 1870, but it had a short existence. The third, which is the present board, was organized in 1881, and it has kept up a successful existence until now. It was incorporated in 1889. The membership in March, 1909, was 350.

Unions.—All classes of working-people have formed unions for maintenance in sickness and co-operation in reference to employment, wages, etc., and they have had an active existence at Reading

for many years. Over thirty societies have been organized.

LITERARY

Libraries.—The Reading Library was organized in 1808. It contained 1,000 volumes in 1842, and 1,500 volumes in 1850. A reorganization was effected in 1868, when it purchased the Odd Fellows' Hall. It was made free Jan. 1, 1898, through the liberality of twenty-three men who each contributed $500 toward extinguishing the debt on the hall. The present number of volumes is over 27,000. Dr. A. R. Durham was a most efficient librarian from 1898 until his decease in March, 1907, when he was succeeded by E. A. Howell as the librarian.

Reading German Library was organized in 1808, and began with 685 volumes. Subsequent additions were made until it had 1,500. The society disbanded in 1847, and the books were distributed amongst its members.

Berks County Law Library was organized in 1843 and kept up by appropriating certain fines allowed by law. The books are on the third floor of the Court-House. The collection of reports, text and miscellaneous books numbers 6,500.

Harmonie Maennerchor Library was started when the Reading Mænnerchor was organized in 1847. The nucleus was the collection of books of the German Library, which disbanded about that time. An addition of 1,200 volumes was made in 1877 by the disbanding of the Schiller Verein.

Historical.—A historical society was formed in 1840, but no record of its transactions was preserved. In 1869, a second society was incorporated under the name of Historical Society of Berks County, but only several meetings were held. In February, 1898, a reorganization was effected with A. G. Green, Esq., as president, and George M. Jones, Esq., as secretary, and quarters were secured in the Court-House, third floor, for its meetings and for storing its papers. In 1904, a building was purchased at No. 519 Court street and a collection of historical publications was then begun. Mr. Green continued as president until his decease in 1902. He was succeeded by Louis Richards, Esq., who has served since. The library contains about 1,500 volumes, and the collection now includes many curios.

PATRIOTIC

Daughters who were descendants of soldiers enlisted in the Revolutionary war organized a society at Reading in 1892, which they called the Berks County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A national society was organized at Washington in 1890; and in 1897 a State Association.

The members of the local society in 1909 numbered ninety-seven. The principal officers then were as follows:

Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Regent.
Mrs. John C. Illig, Secretary.
Mrs. John B. Dampman, Historian.
Miss Addie Owen, Registrar.

A children's branch of the D. A. R., called the Conrad Weiser Branch, was organized in 1895, and in 1909 it had forty members.

In October, 1905, the Eighth Annual Pennsylvania State Conference of the D. A. R. met at Reading and was largely attended.

PROFESSIONAL

Medical.—A medical society was organized at Reading in 1824. It was the second society of this nature formed in Pennsylvania, the first having been at Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac Hiester was the first president and he continued to fill this position for twenty-five years. In 1849, the second annual convention of the State Medical Society was held at Reading, and in 1891 another was held here. In 1866, the name was changed to Berks County Medical Society, which it has held until now. The transactions began to be published in 1896.

The Reading Medical Association was organized by physicians of Reading in 1850. It was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Reading Dispensary, and the Reading Hospital. For some years, the meetings of both societies have been held in the Raser Drug Store at Sixth and Walnut streets.

A Homoeopathic Practitioners Association was organized and it was instrumental in establishing the Homoeopathic Hospital in 1887. It was reorganized in 1896, and in 1908 the name was changed to Berks County Homoeopathic Medical Society.

Legal.—Men learned in the law have been admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks county since 1752, but no society was organized until 1867; then the Legal Association of Berks County was established. Nearly all of the members of the Bar have resided and continue to reside at Reading, some of them having their residences and offices in the more prominent boroughs.

VOCAL MUSIC

Beethoven Society.—The first singing society at Reading was organized about 1832. It as called the Beethoven Society. The first concert was given in the "State-House" which was a great success. Concerts were given by the society for a number of years afterward.

Harmonie Maennerchor.—The second society was the Reading Maennerchor, organized in 1847. This has maintained an active existence ever since, and is now one of the oldest singing societies in the United States. The first National Saengerfest was held at Philadelphia in 1850, and William Rosenthal (then living at Philadelphia, but at Reading since 1860) was the presiding officer. There were

only four societies in attendance, the Reading Mænnerchor being one of them. The first Saengerfest at Reading was given under the auspices of the society in 1868. It was attended by seventeen German singing societies. In 1874, the Harmonie Maennerchor (which was organized in 1866) consolidated with the Reading Maennerchor, and the former name was adopted. In 1878, the society secured quarters in the large structure on Sixth street near Walnut, on which account the building was named Maennerchor Hall, and there the society has remained until now. In 1884, the second Saengerfest was given at Reading and it was attended by several thousand Germans from different parts of the country. The National Saengerfests at Newark in 1891, at New York in 1894, and at Philadelphia in 1897, were attended by the society and the members acquitted themselves most creditably. The third Saengerfest at Reading was in 1892, known as the "First Pennsylvania Saengerfest," because only societies from the State were allowed to participate. On Aug. 5, 1897, the society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, there being present many delegates from German singing societies from the Eastern and Middle States, besides delegations from all the German societies at Reading.

Reading Musical Society.—The third society was formed in 1855 by H. D. Torrey, an artist, and named the Reading Musical Society. Annual concerts were given and the organization was maintained until 1860.

Mozart Musical Union.—The fourth society was formed in 1862, and called the Mozart Musical Union. Concerts were given annually here and elsewhere until 1872.

Reading Choral Society.—In 1875, Prof. Edward A. Berg organized the fifth, by the name of Reading Choral Society. It participated in the May Musical Festival at New York City in 1882, which was given under the leadership of Theodore Thomas. The grand chorus comprised 3,500 voices, and in rendering one of the pieces on the program, the tenor part was sustained by the Reading Choral members so effectually as to win the special commendation of Thomas himself. The society was represented on that occasion by 103 members. Numerous concerts were given by the society at great expense, at which nearly all the renowned oratorios were rendered. The members reorganized in October, 1897, and participated in the Eisteddfod at Allentown, Pa., on Thanksgiving Day, where they won four cash prizes.

Reading Church Choral Society was organized from the Reading Choral Society shortly after E. A. Berg's decease in 1897, and Edward H. Knerr has been the director until the present time. It numbers 100 members and gives three concerts each year, which are largely patronized. Its rehearsal meetings are given in the First Baptist Church.

Reading Liederkranz was organized in 1885. Its first festival was held in Deppen's Hall in 1890; on which occasion German societies were in attendance from Reading, Pottsville, Allentown and Wilmington. In 1891 its quarters were established in Library Hall. In 1894 the society participated in the singing contest at Allentown and won the first prize, scoring the highest number of points. The quarters of the society were continued in Library Hall until 1901, when it purchased a property at No. 834 Chestnut street and remodeled the building to suit its purposes, where it has continued in very active and successful existence until the present time. It has given annual concerts here and elsewhere which were largely patronized and heartily appreciated. The membership in 1909 was forty-five active members, and 250 passive.

The society attended the State Saengerfest at Allentown in 1905, and at Wilkes-Barre in 1907, winning at the latter place the second prize in the first class.

During the "German Week" in 1908 at Pendora Park, the society gave three concerts on alternate days, assisted by the Germania Orchestra, and the attendance at the second concert was estimated at 15,000, evidencing the great popularity of the society and its superiority as a musical organization. Prof. George D. Haage has filled the position of director in a superior manner since February, 1903. Previous prominent directors were John Dersch and Jacob Schmidt. The officers for 1909 were: President, William Alsdorf; secretary, Henry Schorn; treasurer, Levi Weitzenkorn.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

The first brass band at Reading was organized in 1814. From that time until 1852, several bands flourished for a while, the Reading Military Band, and afterward the Mechanics' Brass Band, having been quite prominent.

Ringgold Band.—In 1852, eighteen men of Reading, mostly mechanics but fond of instrumental music, associated together and organized a band, which they named the Ringgold Brass Band, after the Ringgold Light Artillery, of which the men were members. John A. Hook was the leader. When the Civil war broke out, its services were tendered to the government. It was connected with the 25th Regiment, P. V., and served the term of its enlistment, three months. Joseph Winter became the musical director in 1868, and filled this position for thirty years, and brought it to a high state of efficiency. It accompanied the State Fencibles of Philadelphia to the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill; and by special request of the commissioners, it participated in the opening ceremonies of the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1878, it took part in the centennial celebration at Valley Forge. In 1881, it was attached to the 1st Brigade, N. G. P., with 35 members; and in that year it was detailed to accompany a provisional brigade as an escort to the Governor and members of the Legislature at the centennial celebration at

Yorktown, Va. In 1888, it participated in the one hundredth anniversary of constitutional government at New York City; in 1896, in the centennial celebration at Huntingdon, Pa.; and in 1897, in the centennial celebration at Waynesboro, Pa. Besides these great occasions, it led political clubs in parades at nearly all the inaugurations of the Presidents of the United States, and of the Governors of Pennsylvania, since 1852. Its annual concerts are superb and well patronized. It furnished the music at the Princeton College reunions in 1903 and 1906.

Germania Band was organized in 1887 with Monroe A. Althouse as leader and had a very successful existence for fourteen years under his leadership, when it was consolidated with the Ringgold. Prof. Althouse has been the leader since then.

Other bands organized within the past ten years:

Cadet, 1898, 40 members; Arthur Yocum, leader since 1907.

White Eagle (Polish), 1899.

Colonial, 1901, Archie Boyer, leader.

Philharmonic, 1903, Harry E. Fahrbach, leader.

Italian, 1905, Ignatius Sparagana, leader, 30 members.

Municipal.

Prof. O. H. Unger has been teaching and organizing bands since 1865. In 1876 he had on hand thirty-two bands in Berks and surrounding counties. He directed the Liberty Band from 1877 to 1889; and the Philharmonic (formerly Athletic) for seven years. He also organized a Symphony Orchestra in 1904 with 15 members. It has been gradually enlarged to 50 members, and its concerts have been very popular.

Drum Corps.—The fife and drum corps was a musical institution at Reading from the time of the Revolution and its identity has been preserved until the present. It constituted three pieces: fife, small drum and large drum. When the Civil war was carried on from 1861 to 1865, several fifes and small drums were included in the corps, which made the "martial music" more demonstrative and effective. Since then the pieces have been gradually increased until they number twenty and more, including cornets and slide-trombones.

The "Big-Six" Drum Corps are old soldiers who were enlisted in the Civil war and they have maintained their musical organization until the present time. The leader is William Klineyoung.

There are now three other corps at Reading:

Military, organized in 1898, embracing 20 pieces; leader, Daniel Raudenbush.

Schuylkill, 21 pieces; leader, Harry Rickenbach.

Liberty, 16 pieces; leader, William Weidman.

CHARITABLE

Soup Society.—The first public association for indigent persons of Reading was formed in 1823. Owing to the construction of the Schuylkill canal, much sickness and distress arose in numerous families at Reading, and also along the canal to the county line beyond Birdsboro. The organization was called a "soup society," and much relief was afforded. After the prevailing epidemic subsided, the society disbanded.

Benevolent Society.—In 1835, the Reading Benevolent Society was established. The first annual meeting was held on Jan. 1, 1836, and annual meetings have been held regularly ever since. The regular meetings of the managers were held in private houses until 1874; since then the building of the Relief Society has been occupied.

Relief Society.—In 1866, the Reading Relief Society was organized for distributing soup to the poor. It co-operates with the Benevolent Society. In 1874, a fine building at Franklin and Plum streets was erected for the society. It operates two buildings during the winter months, the other being on Spring street at Moss.

Bureau of Employment.—The Bureau of Employment was formed in 1875 by a number of women who were connected with the Benevolent Society, for employing deserving and self-respecting women at sewing and paying them fair prices for their work, either in money or clothing. Quarters were established in the Relief Society building. During the first winter, over two hundred women were supplied with work.

This society has had a successful existence until the present time. William M. Stauffer, a generous and public-spirited man, has served as president since its organization, and the society has had its quarters in his building at Sixth and Franklin streets since its erection in 1898. The society annually secures employment at household work for upward of five hundred women, which evidences the extent of its usefulness to the community. Mrs. James B. Brusstar has been its secretary since 1900; and its superintendent, since 1907, Miss Sarah Wentzel. The previous superintendent for seven years was Mrs. Anna E. Weissflog.

Reading Hospital.—A society was organized in 1868 to provide medical aid to the indigent sick and wounded people of Reading, and in 1869 it was incorporated under the name of Reading Dispensary. In 1883, this name was changed to the Reading Hospital. Then the directors raised $25,000, and the State appropriated $20,000 toward a building which was erected in 1884 at Front and Spring streets, which was opened in 1886. An addition was made to it in 1890, called the Wootten Wing (John E. Wootten) at a cost of $20,000, and a Training School was erected on the lot for student nurses in 1896, by the efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Annual contributions have been received from the State since its erection. The medical staff is selected from the Reading Medical Association and consists of six surgeons, six physicians and a resident physician, who are elected annually. Total cost, $75,000. Annual reports have been issued showing its superb management. The board of managers comprise some of the most influential men of Reading.

READING HOSPITAL

WIDOWS' HOME, READING

A training school was established in 1890 for professional nurses and since 1891 there have been graduates annually, numbering altogether eighty-three. The number of beds in the hospital is sixty-five.

Patients treated during 1908 numbered 886, the largest since the opening of the hospital in 1869. The next largest number was 769, in 1898.

The number of patients treated have been as follows:

In-patients previously reported	11,038
During 1908	886
	11,924
Out-patients previously reported	27,418
During 1908	1,405
	28,823
Total treated	40,747

Officers of the Hospital:

President, Charles Kessler, 1867-72; Dr. Joseph Coblentz, 1872-81; W. E. C. Coxe, 1881-91; William D. Smith, since 1891.

Treasurer, H. H. Muhlenberg, 1867-69; A. F. Boas, 1870-72; Dr. W. M. Weidman, 1873-74; Dr. P. M. Ziegler, 1875-88; P. R. Stetson, 1889-1905; Frank S. Livingood, since 1905.

Secretary, Dr. P. M. Ziegler, 1867-72; Dr. J. B. Brooke, 1872-81; Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, 1882; Dr. Israel Cleaver, since 1883.

St. Joseph's Hospital.—In 1873, the Vollmer property at Twelfth and Walnut streets was purchased for hospital purposes by Rev. George Bornemann, and a small brick dwelling thereon was placed under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. In 1885, a superior large brick building was erected costing $60,000, and in 1895, an addition was made to it costing $85,000, all paid by contributions from the community, solicited by the Sisters. A large, superior and attractive annex was built in 1904. The medical attendance is supplied from the physicians at Reading.

The total number of patients treated has been 14,512 (in 1908 being 992, and in 1907, 975).

Sister Anastasia was the Mother Superior from 1885 to 1887; Sister Julianna, from 1887 to 1907; and Sister Fulgentia, from 1907 to the present time.

A training school for graduating nurses was established in 1905; three nurses were graduated in 1906, two in 1907, and three in 1908.

James Nolan has officiated as president of the board of managers since 1908, and Frederick Stephan as secretary since 1901.

Homoeopathic Hospital.—In August, 1887, seventeen women started the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association, and for its maintenance funds were obtained from parlor entertainments, donations and membership dues. The demands for treatment increasing, a board of trustees was organized two years afterward, and premises No. 126 North Sixth street were purchased for $21,000. The building was completely furnished by the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the hospital was formally opened July 1, 1891. A fine, large and substantial annex was built in 1905.

Total number of beds in the hospital is seventy-five. There are four public wards; two private wards; and thirteen private rooms; also a contagious ward.

It is equipped with all the most recent medical and surgical appliances. Cost of institution, $75,000.

The following statistics are presented to show the extent of its services to the community:

In-patients, 1905 to 1908	1,241
Out-patients, 1905 to 1908	8,048
Prescriptions, etc., 1905 to 1908	16,548
Accident cases, 1900 to 1908	8,146

A training school for nurses was established at the Hospital in 1895, and since then annually, excepting 1896, 1903 and 1907, nurses have been graduated, numbering altogether twenty-six.

Officers of the Hospital:

President, Isaac McHose, 1890-94; C. H. Ruhl, since 1894.

Treasurer, James L. Douglas, 1890-92; Jerome L. Boyer, 1892-1896; Charles E. Leippe, since 1896.

Secretary, C. H. Ruhl, 1890-94; W. W. Light, since 1894.

Dr. Lewis A. Shollenberger has been the superintendent of the hospital since 1897; and he has been serving on the medical staff since 1887.

Widows' Home.—The Society of the Home for Widows and Single Women was established in 1874, for the purpose of affording humane and charitable relief, assistance and support to widows and single women of Reading, and incorporated Jan. 11, 1875. A building was rented for a time; then a property on Eighth street near Chestnut street in which a "Home" was established, and there it continued until July 7, 1886, when it was removed to the present place at Sixteenth and Haak streets. The superior building then erected was occupied until Feb. 5, 1905, when it was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt at a cost of $15,000. It has been managed in a most successful manner, many people of the city contributing annually toward its support, and the spirit constantly displayed is truly admirable. The officials from 1875, who have carried on this charitable institution, are the following:

First Directress, Mrs. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, 1875-94; Mrs. H. H. Muhlenberg, 1895-1901; Susan E. Benson, 1902-09.

Treasurer, Susan E. Benson, 1875-1900; Mrs. Jerome L. Boyer, 1901-07; Mrs. G. A. Schlechter, 1908-09.

Secretary, Rachel D. Griscom, 1875-89; Mrs. P. M. Ziegler, 1890-1909.

Matron, Elizabeth R. Lea, 1877-78; Mrs. Elizabeth Knox, 1878-80; Mrs. Emma Silheimer, 1880-81; Pamelia P. Draper, 1881-84; Mrs. Mary A. Filbert, 1884-87; Miss Sarah R. Filbert, 1887 (June-Nov.); Emily T. Hamlin, 1887-98; Mrs. Margaret Nevin, 1899-1903; Mrs. Belle Worrell, 1904-09.

From 1875 to 1908, the society had secured forty-three life members. The inmates who died in this time were 56; and the inmates during the year 1908 were 36.

Home for Friendless Children.—The Home for Friendless Children began as a day nursery in May, 1884, under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment at No. 236 Franklin street, and a widow as matron, and five children were then placed there. The Home becoming too small, a lot was purchased on Centre avenue near Spring street, and a fine double two-story building erected, which was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1888. The number of children averages from 35 to 40. The society endeavors to secure private homes for these children, and there they are kept until eighteen years of age. Two additions were built to it, the north wing in 1903, "the gift of that staunch friend of the Home, Mr. William D. Smith," and the south wing in 1906, also the gift of Mr. Smith, who, at the same time, presented a kindergarten outfit and swings for outdoor amusement.

The incorporators in 1888 were Margaretta C. Ermentrout, Elizabeth S. Richards, Emma A. Endlich, Amelia D. Leaf and Hannah Cotterel.

The first named served as president from 1888 to 1894, and the second from 1894 to 1898. Mrs. Rev. B. Bausman has served this position since 1898. Miss Cotterel has served as treasurer since 1888; and Miss Endlich served as the secretary from 1888 to 1908, when she was succeeded by Miss Addie C. Owen.

The matrons of this most commendable institution have been: Mrs. Lucy Frankum, 1888-96; Miss Kate Williams, 1896-98; Miss S. R. Hemperly, 1898-1904; Mrs. Flora C. Bricker, 1904-06; Miss Margaret J. Durr, 1906-10.

St. Catharine's Female Orphans' Asylum was founded by Mrs. Catharine Madary, who, in 1871, devised her property at Franklin and Maple streets to Archbishop Wood in trust for the rulers of the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity at Emmittsburg, Md. Three sisters came from Emmittsburg, and took possession in April, 1872. In 1873, a superior large brick edifice was erected, and in 1887, a large addition was built to it. The present number of girls in the asylum is 90; total number cared for is 410. Eight sisters are in the institution.

House of Good Shepherd was established at Fourth and Pine streets in 1889 by the Roman Catholics at Reading, and a colony of sisters from the Provincial House at Philadelphia came to Reading to take charge of it. It continued there until January, 1900, when it was removed to Glenside, where a superb institution was established on eight acres of ground at a cost of $180,000. The object is to reclaim fallen girls and women, and teach them sewing and laundry work, so that when they leave the place they can earn a living. They are allowed to remain if they wish to do so, and then they become Magdalens. There are 25 cloistered sisters, 3 outdoor sisters and 13 Magdalens connected with the institution. Total number of girls cared for is 228; present number, 160.

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum for Boys was established at No. 137 North Ninth street in 1889 by the St. Paul's Roman Catholic congregation, and 16 boys became its first inmates. Now it harbors 70 boys; total number cared for, 200. In 1897, the institution was enlarged. It is supervised by the rector of St. Paul's Church and supported by voluntary contributions; 10 sisters are in charge.

Canstatter Volks-Fest Verein was organized in 1882, for celebrating annually the "Canstatter Volks-Fest," and for fourteen years was very successful, the celebrations attracting many people, contributing much pleasure, and developing great sociability. The members were almost entirely Germans and at one time numbered 275. It was discontinued in 1903.

S. P. C. A.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized in 1891. It has been maintained successfully until now. Theretofore cruelty to animals was a common occurrence in Reading, but after a number of inhuman persons had been prosecuted and fined for their cruelty to horses and cattle (about one hundred, mostly persons from the country districts,) a much improved public sentiment followed. As a consequence, cruelty to animals is seldom seen upon the streets and complaints on that account are rare. This was succeeded by the "Humane Society of Berks County," incorporated in 1900 to protect children, as well as animals, from cruel treatment; it has since exerted much influence. Hon. H. Willis Bland was president until 1903, and George J. Gross has filled this office since then. The society established comfortable quarters at No. 114 South Sixth street; its membership is 250.

Beulah Anchorage.—This noble institution was founded at Reading in 1907 by Mrs. M. L. Landis. Its purpose is to rescue wayward and erring girls and women, and help them to secure positions of honorable self-support. The building is situated on Fifth street below Bingaman, having been secured at a cost of $6,000. Mrs. Kate L. Schultz is the matron. It has upward of six hundred contributing members and is generously assisted by donations. Through its influence, many girls and women have been reformed and found comfortable homes.

RELIGIOUS

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association began at Reading in 1860, but it did not continue long in existence. A second attempt was made in 1869, and the organization then effected has continued until the present time. From 1879 to 1895, it was situated in the Breneiser building at Eighth and Penn streets. Its quarters were established at No. 626 Penn street in 1895, at a total cost of $75,000. The exterior appearance is imposing and the interior compartments for reading, lecturing, educational, athletic and entertainment purposes are complete. F. S. Livingood, Esq., has been president since 1886; James H. Edwards, secretary since 1889. Special efforts were made to increase membership in 1909, with great success.

W. C. T. U.—In 1884, Frances E. Willard visited Reading in behalf of the Women's Christian

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, READING

PLAY GROUNDS—HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, READING

Temperance Union and through her influence a society was formed which has been kept up since. The members number 360. In 1904 a granite drinking fountain was erected on the north side of Penn Square in memory of Miss Willard.

The Boys' Brigade was originally started in Scotland in 1883. The first company in the United States was organized in California in 1889, and the first at Reading in 1895. The object of the brigade is to advance Christianity amongst boys through military organization. All religious denominations are represented in it. Some years ago, there were at Reading eighteen companies, which constituted the 5th Regiment of Pennsylvania, and the total membership was 800 boys over eleven years of age. Each church supplied the equipment for its respective companies. Recently, however, the enthusiasm has subsided and the regiment has dwindled to two companies connected with the First Baptist Church, numbering about 125 members.

P. & R. Y. M. C. A.—On March 15, 1896, ten men met at the home of Samuel Monasmith in response to a call from Edward A. Homan to discuss the question of engaging in religious work among their fellow employees of the P. & R. Railway Company, and of providing a place where influences and surroundings would prove morally and physically beneficial.

Through the kindness of George F. Baer, Esq., then president of the Reading Iron Company, the building and grounds familiarly known as "Green-Willow Park" (on Eighth street, just beyond Green) were set aside for the use of the new organization, which became the P. & R. Railway Department, Young Men's Christian Association.

The purpose of the Association was to provide an attractive place for the intellectual, social, physical and spiritual welfare of the employees and it has been productive of beneficent results to all such individuals who have come under its influence. The Association is controlled by a Committee of Management, elected annually by the members.

Any male employee, or male member of his family, in the service of the Reading Railway, Reading Iron Company, or affiliated lines of service, resident in or near, or running into Reading, not less than sixteen years of age, may become a member. On March 1, 1909, there were 524 members, including men of all creeds.

E. J. Dunlap became the first secretary in March, 1898. He was succeeded by James W. Leach in September, 1902; by Henry E. W. Simon in January, 1905; and by Edwin R. Gobrecht on Oct. 1, 1908, who served efficiently until March 31, 1909, when he resigned to become the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Empire, Panama Canal Zone, under the auspices of the Panama Canal Commission.

VARIETY OF ASSOCIATIONS.—In order to show the great variety of the associations at Reading, they have been presented in the following classification. They are indeed numerous and it is apparent from the extent of the variety that very few of the citizens are not connected with any of them. No attempt has been made to give the membership; and the compiler can not even pretend to have given the names of all the associations.

Agricultural

Athletic and Sporting
- Baseball
- Basket-ball
- Bicycle
- Boating
- Bowling
- Foot-ball
- Golf
- Gunning
- Gymnastic
- Quoiting
- Tennis

Charitable
- Associated Charities
- Home for Friendless Children
- Home for Widows and Single Women
- Hope Rescue Mission
- Hospitals, Reading, Homeopathic, St. Joseph's
- Humane
- Reading Benevolent
- Reading Relief
- W. C. T. U.
- Woman's Employment
- Y. M. C. A.
- Y. W. C. A.

Financial
- Banks 9
- B. & S. Associations 2
- Trust Companies 5

Historical
- Historical Society of Berks County

Medical
- Berks County Medical
- Reading Medical
- Berks County Homoeopathic
- Reading Dental

Military
- Baptist Boys' Brigade
- Reading Artillerists (Company A, 4th Regt., N. G. P.)
- Reading Rifles (Company I, 4th Regt., N. G. P.)

Miscellaneous 50

Musical—Instrumental
- Amphion's Musical Club
- Big Six Drum Corps
- Cadet Band
- Colonial Band
- Drexel's Orchestra
- Fahrbach's Orchestra
- Germania Orchestra
- Italian Band
- Ladies' Symphony Orchestra
- Liberty Drum Corps
- Military Drum Corps
- Philharmonic Band
- Polish Band
- Ringgold Band
- Schuylkill Drum Corps
- White Eagle Band

Musical—Vocal
- Harmonie Maennerchor
- Reading Choral Society
- Reading Liederkranz

Patriotic
- Daughters of American Revolution
- Conrad Weiser Branch of D. A. R.

Political
- Americus Club
- Eleventh Ward Democratic Club
- Fifth Ward Democratic Club
- Jackson Democratic Club
- Lincoln Republicans
- McKinley Club
- Northeast Democratic Association
- Northeast Republican League
- Sixth Ward Democratic Club
- Southeast Republican League

Protective
- Reading Underwriters
- Volunteer Fire Companies 13

Religious

All the different denominations have societies of a literary, sociable or charitable nature, numbering about one hundred.

Secret and Beneficial

American Protection Association 6
American Mechanics...10
Elks
F. and A. M.....11
F. O. E.
Foresters of America
G. A. R..... 2
German Order of Harugari 2
Heptasophs
Knights of Friendship..7
Knights of Golden Eagle 16
Knights of Labor 32
Knights of the Maccabees
Knights of Malta 3
Knights of Mystic Chain
Knights of Pythias ... 5
Modern Woodmen 2
Odd Fellows 7
P. O. S. of A. 17
P. O. of Americans... 4
Red Men 11
Roman Catholic 25
Royal Arcanum 3
Temperance 4
Temple Club

Social

Alumni
Berkshire Country Club
Combine Club
Elm Leaf Club
Ivy Leaf Club
Letter Carriers'
Nursery Literary Association
Reading Reading Club
West End Club
Woman's Club
Wyomissing Club

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIALS

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Under the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1874, the State was apportioned into senatorial and representative districts. By this apportionment, the city of Reading was made a separate district for representatives, and authorized to elect two members. Previously the county, including the county-seat, was one district and the Assemblymen chosen from the city are therefore included with the county officials. The following persons were representatives from Reading:

Name	Term
Amos B. Wanner	1875-76
Jacob Miller	1875-78
Jeremiah Boone	1877-80
George McFarlan	1879-82
John S. Wagner	1881-82
Asa G. W. Smith	1883-86
Henry D. Green	1883-86
Spencer H. Smith	1887-88
James L. Douglas	1887-88
Allen S. Beck	1889-92
Samuel D. Missimer	1889-92
John R. Laucks	1893-94
John B. Goodhart	1893-94
Edward H. Luden	1895-98
David West	1895-98
Daniel K. Hoch	1899-1902
Harry E. Drase	1899-1902
W. Frank Mohr	1903-06
James B. Gabriel	1903-06
W. Wayne Weber	1907-08
John W. Morrison	1907-08
Richard W. F. Reuther	1909-10
Robert G. Bushong	1909-10

READING OFFICIALS

TOWN.—The local government at Reading from 1748 to 1783 was that commonly incident to a township for the regulation of road affairs. Until 1760, it was included in Alsace township; then it was established into a separate district.

BOROUGH.—On Sept. 12, 1783, the town was incorporated into a borough, and the people were invested with enlarged powers for local affairs, which related chiefly to the streets and the public peace. Provision was made for the annual election of two burgesses, four assistants (who with the chief burgess constituted the council), high constable, town clerk, two supervisors and two assessors. The charter continued the same, excepting several modifications about elections.

CITY.—The borough was incorporated into a city on March 16, 1847. The Act preserved the wards previously created: Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest and Spruce, and it provided for the election of one select and one common councilman from each ward by the electors, the former for three years and the latter for one year; for the annual election of a mayor, treasurer, and three auditors; for the election of select and common councilmen from the several wards, the former for three years and the latter for one year; and it provided further for the annual appointment by councils of a solicitor, street regulator, surveyor, two street commissioners, market commissioner, high constable, and scavenger, and presidents and clerks of councils. It created two districts for aldermen (Penn street being the dividing line), with two aldermen for each district, having similar term of office and powers as justice of the peace; and the day of election was fixed for the third Friday of March.

The Act was modified March 13, 1861, and among other things provided by this second charter the terms of mayor and treasurer were extended to two years, and of auditor to three years; and it was again modified April 26, 1864, when a third charter was provided, changing the day of election to the second Friday of February, and increasing the term of common councilmen to two years, one-half of the number to be chosen every two years alternately.

The general Act of May 23, 1874, accepted by the people as a fourth charter, made a number of changes in the local government of Reading. The day of election was changed to the third Tuesday of February. Each ward became entitled to an alderman for five years, and a constable and assessor for three years. It substituted a controller in the place of the auditors, with a term of two years; and increased the term of engineer and solicitor to two years. All the common councilmen were to be elected every two years.

A general Act was passed May 23, 1889, for cities of the third class (which included Reading), and the terms were made as follows: Mayor, treasurer, controller, three assessors and engineer, three years; solicitor, two years; select councilmen, four years, and common councilmen, two years. The Act of May 16, 1901, increased the term of solicitor to three years.

Wards.—The first sub-division of Reading was made in 1817 for election purposes. The divisions were two, North ward and South ward, with Penn street as the dividing line. In 1840, it was sub-divided into four wards, Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and Southwest, with Penn street and Sixth street as the dividing lines. And in 1844, a fifth ward was established called Spruce, comprising that part of Reading which lay between the Schuylkill and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad south of Spruce street.

In 1861, the names of the wards were changed to numerals: Spruce ward to First; Southwest to Second; Southeast to Third; Northeast to Fourth; and Northwest to Fifth. In 1864, the city was divided into nine wards. In 1876, two wards were added, the Tenth ward having been taken from the Second (constituting that portion lying east of Tenth street) and the Eleventh from the Ninth, constituting that portion lying north of Buttonwood street. In November, 1885, two additional wards were created out of parts of the Eleventh ward, the Twelfth constituting the portion between Greenwich and Windsor streets, and the Thirteenth constituting the portion north of Windsor. In November, 1892, two additional wards were created out of parts of the Sixth and the Seventh wards, the Fourteenth constituting that portion of the Seventh north of the Lebanon Valley railroad, and also that portion of the Sixth north of the Lebanon Valley railroad and east of Second street and Centre avenue; and the Fifteenth constituting the remaining portion of the Sixth, north of the Lebanon Valley railroad. And in November, 1894, the Sixteenth was created out of that portion of the Eighth which lay east of Eleventh street, and that portion of the Tenth east of Thirteenth street.

The Act of March 23, 1889, provided for representation from the wards in councils as follows: In select, one member for four years; in common, two members for two years until the city came to comprise fifteen wards, when the representation in common should become one member.

Elective Officials.—The following officials are elected by the electors of the entire city every three years at the municipal election on the third Tuesday in February: Mayor, controller, treasurer, and three assessors; and the following by the electors of the sixteen respective wards: select councilmen for four years and common councilmen for two years.

Appointive Officials.—The following are appointed:

By the mayor: Chief of police, four sergeants, sixty-five patrolmen, two operators of the police telegraph, two turnkeys, two patrol drivers, electrician, police clerk, commissioner of markets and city property, and scavenger, all subject to approval of councils.

By council: City clerk (four years); four water commissioners (four years); city engineer (three years); city solicitor (three years); five members board of health, who select two physicians (indefinite period); four common commissioners (four years); four commissioners of public works (four years); superintendents, clerks, assistants, etc., for the several departments. Matron appointed since March, 1898.

Officials for Wards.—Officials are elected at the municipal election in February by the voters of each ward: Alderman (term five years); constable (three years); and assessor (three years); besides the representatives in the select and common councils, and in the school board.

Officials for Precincts.—All the wards of Reading, excepting the Fourth, are divided into precincts, numbering altogether fifty. Each of these precincts is an election district, and annually, on the third Tuesday in February, the voters elect a judge, two inspectors and a registry assessor. The Fourth ward constitutes an election district by itself; as to this district, there is no registry assessor, the ward assessor performing the duties of that office also.

BURGESSES

The Act of Sept. 12, 1783, provided for the annual election in May of two burgesses and four assistants, the first appointees until May 1, 1784, having been: burgesses, Daniel Levan and William Scull; assistants, Peter Nagle, John Spohn, Benjamin Spyker, Jr., and James May.

A complete list of the burgesses from 1783 to 1847 was not obtainable. After diligent search the names of the following persons who officiated were discovered (no minutes between 1786-89, 1791-92, 1795-96-97-98):

Name	Term
Daniel Levan and William Scull	1783
Charles Biddle and John Mears	1784
James Diemer and Jacob Winey	1785
James May and William Green	1790
Christian Barrenstine and John Otto	1793-94
Jacob Bright	1799-1800
Henry Hahn and Peter Stichter	1803
Jacob Bright (Brecht) and John Strohecker	1804
Fred'k Fritz	1807-08
Nicholas Dick	1810
John Spayd	1815-22
William Witman	1822-25
Peter Nagle, Jr.	1825-31, 1832,-33, 1837-39
Henry A. Muhlenberg	1831-32
George M. Keim	1833-34
Anthony Bickel	1834-35
Thomas Keppel	1835-36
William Schoener	1836-37, 1839-43
William High	1843-44
William Betz	1844-47

MAYORS

Name	Term
Peter Filbert	1847-48
William H. Keim	1848-49
George Getz	1849-53
Daniel R. Clymer	1853-54
John S. Richards	1854-55
William M. Baird	1855-56
Joel B. Wanner	1856-57
A. Jordan Swartz	1857-58
Benneville Keim	1858-61
Joel B. Wanner	1861-63

Joseph S. Hoyer 1863-65
Nathan M. Eisenhower 1865-67
William H. Gernand 1867-71
Samuel C. Mayer 1871-73
Charles F. Evans 1873-79
Henry A. Tyson 1879-81
William G. Rowe 1881-85
James K. Getz 1885-87
James R. Kenney 1887-90
Thomas P. Merritt 1890-93
William F. Shanaman 1893-96
Jacob Weidel 1896-99
Adam H. Leader 1899-1902
Edward Yeager 1902-05
Edwin R. Gerber 1905-08
William Rick 1908-11

CHIEFS OF POLICE

Name	Term
John L. Morris	1847-49; 1858-59
Henry Seitzinger	1849-51
John H. Nagle	1851-54
Reuben Goodhart	1854-55
William Y. Lyon	1855-57; 1860-61
Samuel Folk	1857-58
Henry Wunder	1859-60
Howard L. Miller	1861-63
Jacob B. Mast	1863-65
Joseph Deysher	1865-67
William McNall	1867-71
Peter Cullen	1871-79; 1893-96
Daniel Housum	1879-81
Raymond B. Lewis	1881-85
Frederick H. Fleck	1885-87
Mahlon Shaaber	1887-90
Richard M. Whitman	1890-93; 1902-08
John F. Albrecht	1896-98
Jacob Etzel	1898-99
Milton J. Miller	1899-1902
Charles E. Auman	1908-11

TREASURERS

Name	Term
George Feather	1847-55
George R. Frill	1855-56
Daniel S. Holl	1856-57
George W. Bruckman	1857-58
Michael Kraemer	1858-59
Peter Cleaver	1859-61
Peter Shaneman	1861-63
William Heidenreich	1863-71
John E. Arthur	1871-85
Horatio Jones	1885-87
John Obold	1887-93
John M. Bertolet	1893-96
Henry G. Young	1896-98
John Y. Hoffman	1898-1902
Walter M. Tyson	1902-08
Edward H. Filbert	1908-11

AUDITORS

Name	Term
Lewis J. Hanold	1847-48
Nathan Eisenhower	1847-49; 1859-61
John L. Reifsnyder	1847-49
Frank B. Miller	1848-49
Jacob B. Smith	1849-50
Z. H. Maurer	1849-51; 1854-55
Jeremiah Bitting	1849-50
John Darrah	1850-52
George Heckman	1850-51
James L. Rightmyer	1851-52
John F. Evans	1851-54
John F. Moers	1852-53
A. W. Nagle	1852-53; 1854-55
John Pfleager	1853-54
William Briner	1853-54
John J. Tyson	1854-55
Peter Cleaver	1855-56
William Geiger	1855-56
John A. Banks	1855-56
Matthias Babb	1856-57
William Henry	1856-57
Albert G. Green	1856-57
William Umbenhower	1857-58
Wharton Morris	1857-58; 1861-62
James Van Horn	1858-59
Amos B. Wanner	1858-59
John O. Schoener	1858-59
Peres Hain	1859-60
Charles Scull	1859-60
Henry Eppihimer	1860-61
James A. Fasig	1860-61
B. Frank Haas	1861-63
Charles F. Smith	1861-64
Lewis Briner	1862-65
Henry Kerper	1863-66
Isaac R. Fisher	1864-67
John S. Aulenbach	1865-68
William M. Goodman	1866-69
John E. Arthur	1867-71
Hiester M. Nagle	1868-71
W. Murray Weidman	1869-72
Levi H. Liess	1871-74
John Keppelman	1872-73
Jacob Lenhart	1872-75
Isaac T. James	1873-75
Henry M. Keim	1874-75

CONTROLLERS

Name	Term
William Briner	——
Chester N. Farr, Jr.	1875-76
Henry A. Tyson	1876-79
William A. Runkel	1879-81
Joseph Housum	1881-88
J. Lawrence Getz	1888-92
Samuel R. Kerper	1892-93
Walter B. Koch	1893-96
Adam H. Leader	1896-99
Charles L. Moll	1899-1908
Obadiah B. Dorward	1908-11

WATER BOARD.—The city was divided into four districts for the election of commissioners of water by an Act passed March 21, 1865. Sixth street and Penn street were made the dividing lines; and city councils were required to elect four persons, one from each district. Of the first board, two were to hold office for two years and the remaining two for four years. Thereafter every two years, councils have elected two members for four years. The office is without compensation. The board is authorized to employ a superintendent and workmen for carrying on the department. The following have been the commissioners:

COMMISSIONERS

First District

Name	Term
David A. Stout	1865-73
Solomon L. Snyder	1873-77
George K. Levan	1877-80
Matthias Mengel	1880-81
Charles K. Hillegas	1881-83
Jacob Holl	1883-90
Frank A. Tyson	1891-98
I. S. Fry	1898-1901
Edward Elbert	1901*——

Second District

John Malzberger	1865-67
Thomas L. Addison	1867-73; 1877-85

Aug. C. Greth	1873-77
Charles Melcher	1877-77
Albert A. Heizmann	1885-92
Jesse Orr	1892-92
Abner S. Deysher	1892-93
Frederic P. Heller	1893*——

Third District

Jacob Bushong	1865-67
Jacob C. Hoff	1867-71
William R. McIlvain	1871-83
Isaac McHose	1883-87
James Rick	1887-91
Matthan Harbster	1891-1907
A. Ellsworth Leinbach	1907 ——

Fourth District

Joseph Mishler	1865-67
Levi J. Smith	1867-75; 1879-83
Addy Gehry	1875-79
F. S. Jacobs	1883-91
George H. Felix	1891-1904
Solomon H. Close	1904*——

SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Term
Marks B. Scull	1865-82
William B. Harper	1882-92
William B. Albright	1892-95
Emil L. Nuebling	1895-1909

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The board of common commissioners was established by an ordinance passed Sept. 28, 1887, and the councils in joint convention were authorized to elect four commissioners, for four years, one from each section, with Sixth and Penn streets as the dividing lines. At the first election, the two having the highest number of votes, and the two having the lowest, were to be declared as elected, and one of each was to be elected for four years, and one of each for two years; and thereafter every two years two commissioners were to be elected for four years. The election was to take place on the first Monday of September. The following persons have been members of the board; and the board was empowered to appoint a superintendent and employ laborers.

Name	Term
George F. Baer	1888-1910
Walter S. Davis	1888-1910
Thomas P. Merritt	1888-92
David F. Lotz	1888-92
David E. Benson	1892-1902
Philip Bissinger	1892-98
Jacob A. Strohecker	1898-1909†
James L. Douglas	1902-10

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

Name	Term
William H. Burke	1887-1906
William I. Hoch	1906-10

ASSESSORS

From 1874 to 1889, the voters of each ward elected an assessor for three years to assess real and personal property for purposes of taxation. Then, under the Act of May 23, 1889, cities of the third class were authorized to elect three persons as a board of city assessors to serve from the first Monday in April for three years. This board has accordingly from that time assessed the property in Reading for city purposes, and city councils have fixed the rate of taxation according to the demands for revenue. Ward assessors are still elected, however, at the municipal election every three years, for county purposes. The following have been the assessors:

Name	Term
Frederick Stephan	1890-93
William W. Werner	1890-93
Henry A. Ruth	1890-93
Christian C. Frantz	1893-96
Daniel Beidler	1893-99
Adam H. Leader	1893-96
Abraham H. Reeser	1896-99
Aaron H. Dunkle	1896-99
Charles F. Yeity	1899-1902
Henry S. Young	1899-1902
Mahlon Fies	1899-1908
Howard O. Sharman	1902-05
J. Peter Koch	1902-08
William Luppold	1905-11
Charles J. Hoff	1907-10
Charles M. Brissel	1909-12

BUILDING INSPECTORS

The office of building inspector was established by ordinance passed on Jan. 5, 1889, and the mayor was authorized to appoint a suitable person for a term of three years. The following persons have officiated:

Name	Term
Joseph A. Heine	1891-92
Monroe A. Moser	1892-93
Abraham Seiverd	1893-96
John S. Wagner	1896-1902
Harry A. Heckman	1902-08
Oscar D. Henne	1908-11

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

A board of public works was established by city councils Nov. 30, 1895, for the purpose of supervising the grading, paving, repairing and regulating of the streets, and of controlling the house sewerage, pumping and disposal system; which was to comprise four commissioners, who were to be appointed by city councils, the appointees to be selected from the electors of the four districts of Reading, and the dividing lines of the districts to be Chestnut, Walnut and Douglass streets. This board has officiated since that time, having directed its attention more particularly toward the establishment of sewers for surface and house drainage, and of paved streets. The following have been members of this board:

First District

Name	Term
Henry Eppihimer	1896-98
James L. Douglas	1898-1900
Charles E. Leippe	1900-02
John M. Archer	1902-04
Andrew J. Fink, Jr.	1904-10

Second District

Jerome L. Boyer	1896-98
Charles W. Potteiger	1898-1906
Walter Essick	1906-10

* Continued by re-election.
† Died Feb. 27, 1909, and William K. Leithiser appointed successor.

Third District

George Eltz 1896-1906
Frank A. Schofer 1906-10

Fourth District

Ferdinand Goetz 1896-1901
Edwin R. Gerber 1901-05
Charles H. Hunter 1905-10

SELECT COUNCILMEN
UNDER CHARTERS OF 1847 AND 1861

Northeast Ward

Name	Term
John Y. Cunnius	1847-51
Peter F. Nagle	1851-54
Joseph Henry	1854-57
Joseph Ritter	1857-60
George Foos	1860-63
Levi J. Smith	1863-65

Northwest Ward

Hiester H. Muhlenberg 1847-49
Joel Ritter 1849-52
Tobias Barto 1852-55
Ivens Benson 1855-58
Francis Bright 1858-61
Jacob C. Hoff 1861-64
Jacob Bushong 1864-65

Southeast Ward

Henry Nagle 1847-50; 1854-56
Frederick Printz 1850-53
Joshua Keely 1853-54
Hiram C. Ritter 1856-59
Robert Caldwell 1859-62
David Levan 1862-65

Southwest Ward

Richard Boone 1847-49
Charles H. Hunter 1849-52
Augustus Boas 1852-55
Samuel Frees 1855-58
Frederick S. Boas 1858-61
Isaac McHose 1861-64
Peter Hoch 1864-65

Spruce Ward

John Darrah 1847-49
Thomas Hill 1849-53
Henry W. Raudenbush 1853-56
John D. Morris 1856-62
Samuel Robinson 1862-65

UNDER CHARTERS OF 1864 AND 1874

First Ward

Name	Term
Amos H. Deysher	1865-68
John D. Morris	1868-71
Matthan Harbster	1871-74
Jesse Orr	1874-80
Glauser Miller	1880-88
Matthew Rhoda	1888-1908
Frederick H. Robitzer	1908-12

Second Ward

Zeno Hoffmaster 1865-69
Henry C. Hain 1869-72
Henry Seiders 1872-75
Levi Richards 1875-77
Simeon S. Sands 1877-80
Samuel Robinson 1880-83
Michael McCullough 1883-87
Israel S. Fry 1887-88
Daniel Auchenbach 1888-90
John H. Thamm 1890-94
William R. Madden 1894-1902
Joseph McCullough 1902-06
James M. Cummings 1906-10

Third Ward

Adam Kutz 1865-67
John S. Schroeder 1867-70
Calvin Goodman 1870-73
Charles S. Herb 1873-76
William G. McGowan 1876-79
Jacob Goodman 1879-82
Richard S. Dunkel 1882-85
Jeremiah G. Mohn 1885-87
Charles B. Wells 1887-89
Samuel G. Heinly 1889-90
Henry C. Schroeder 1890-94
Jacob B. Stout 1894-1900
John R. Mast 1900-12

Fourth Ward

Peter Hoch 1865-67
J. Timothy Jackson 1867-70
George W. Morgan 1870-73
James L. Douglas 1873-76
William S. Monyer 1876-79
James Lord 1879-82
Albert A. Heizmann 1882-85
John A. Rigg 1885-94
Dr. H. L. Johnson 1894-1902
Dr. F. W. Frankhouser 1902-06
E. B. Slichter 1906-10

Fifth Ward

Frederick Lauer 1865-71
William Call 1871-74
F. P. Heller 1874-77; 1883-86
Benjamin Lichtenthaler 1877-80
Harrison Harner 1880-83
Frederic P. Heller 1883-86
John R. Miller 1886-88
William H. Bitting 1888-1912

Sixth Ward

George W. Garst 1865-70
George W. Bushong 1870-76
George Rader 1876-82
Levi J. R. Krick 1882-87
Edward Yeager 1887-88
Francis M. Henning 1888-89
William F. Shanaman 1889-90
John H. Keppelman 1890-98
William W. Wunder 1898-1910

Seventh Ward

Levi J. Smith 1865-66
George J. Eckert 1866-69
Frederick W. Lauer 1869-72
Henry R. Hawman 1872-75
George Foos 1875-77
John H. Maltzberger 1877-80
F. Snyder Jacobs 1880-83
J. G. Leinbach 1883-90
F. F. Bressler 1890-92
Dr. G. Benton Beaver 1892-96
Howard L. Boas 1896-1906
Ira W. Stratton 1906-10

Eighth Ward

Joseph Henry 1865-66
Eli S. Fox 1866-67
Franklin S. Bernhart 1867-69
Charles Breneiser 1869-72
Henry S. Eckert 1872-75
Joseph Ganser 1875-80
George W. Bruckman 1880-83
J. A. Strohecker 1883-86
Solomon S. Kind 1886-90
William B. Laucks 1890-94
William H. Wetherhold 1894-98
John H. Close 1898-1910

Ninth Ward

Frederick Printz 1865-68
Isaac R. Fisher 1868-71
Mahlon Kline 1871-77
Jacob B. Mast 1877
John Stark 1877-80
Dominic Kremp 1880-86
John Sauer 1886-88
Charles F. Fink 1888-90
Joseph Goldsmith 1890-92; 1900-04
George W. Romig 1892-1900; 1904-12

Tenth Ward

Owen S. Swartz 1876-82
John L. Lawrence 1882-89
Peter S. Holl 1889-98
John A. Rauen 1898-1902
Edward Taenzer 1902-05
Harry C. Weber 1905-10

Eleventh Ward

William Geiger 1876-79
William H. Kelly 1879-82
Hayward H. Heckman 1882-87
George B. McC. Hess 1887-96
Harry J. Wentzel 1896-1900
Elmer E. Hess 1900-04
Jacob F. Hollenbacher 1904-06
John H. Stoner 1906-12

Twelfth Ward

Harrison S. Hartman 1886-88
Samuel Millmore 1888-90
Amos H. Beard 1890-1910

Thirteenth Ward

M. Leroy Wenger 1886-90
John S. Wagner 1890-92
Charles H. Ramsey 1892-95
W. Abbott Whitman 1895-1900; 1904-08
Edwin K. Mersinger 1900-04
Irwin S. Riegel 1904-12

Fourteenth Ward

Isaac W. Hull 1893-1906
John B. Raser 1906-10

Fifteenth Ward

Henry S. Young 1893-96
P. Monroe Krick 1896-1904
A. E. Keeport 1904-08
William M. Smeck 1908-12

Sixteenth Ward

Paul D. Millholland 1895-97
George B. Clouser 1897-1902
Lyman H. Ruth 1902-06
Richard Hull 1906-10

PRESIDENTS OF SELECT COUNCIL

Name	Term
Henry Nagle	1847-50; 1854-55
Joel Ritter	1850-52
Peter F. Nagle	1852-54
Samuel Frees	1855-58
Hiram C. Ritter	1858-59
John D. Morris	1859-60; 1861-62
Frederick S. Boas	1860-61
Jacob C. Hoff	1862-64
Jacob Bushong	1864-65
Levi J. Smith	1865-66
George W. Garst	1866-67; 1868-70
Frederick Lauer	1867-68
George W. Morgan	1870-71; 1872-73
Frederick W. Lauer	1871-72
Henry S. Eckert	1873-75
James L. Douglas	1875-76
Frederic P. Heller	1876-77
Jesse Orr	1877-79
Joseph Ganser	1879-80
William H. Kelly	1880-82
F. Snyder Jacobs	1882
Levi J. R. Krick	1882-83
John L. Lawrence	1883-84
Michael McCullough	1884-85
Hayward H. Heckman	1885-86
John A. Rigg	1886-89
George B. McC. Hess	1889-92
George W. Romig	1892-94
Peter S. Holl	1894-95
Amos H. Beard	1895-96
Isaac W. Hull	1896-97
Jacob B. Stout	1897-98
George B. Clouser	1898-99
Matthew Rhoda	1899-1900
William H. Bitting	1900-01
Howard L. Boas	1901-03
John H. Close	1903-09
Ira W. Stratton	1909-10

CLERKS OF SELECT COUNCIL

Name	Term
John L. Rightmyer	1847-51
James L. Rightmyer	1851-52
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1852-61
A. Lucius Hennershotz	1861-62
Adam Waid	1862-64
B. Frank Haas	1864-73
Edward A. Howell	1873-79
John H. Keppelman	1879-84
George H. Felix	1884-88
Cyrus T. Fox	1888-89
I. Comley Fetter	1889-95
Edwin L. Lindemuth	1895-98
John H. Thamm	1898-1901
Lincoln S. Ramsey	1901-04; 1908-10
James J. Burns	1904-08
Harry R. Zimmerman	1909-10

COMMON COUNCILMEN
UNDER CHARTERS OF 1847 AND 1861

Northeast Ward

Name	Term
Jacob Malsberger	1847-51; 1853-55
Daniel Spang	1847-49
Henry Herbold	1849-50
Christian Eiler	1850-51
William Fricker	1851-52
Joseph Henry	1851-53
Joseph Ritter	1852-53
Morris Rambo	1853-55; 1859-60
Francis Roland	1853-55; 1856-57
George Cutler	1855-56
David Gross	1855-56; 1860-61
Henry Hahn	1855-56
Henry Heckman	1856-57
George A. Struben	1856-57
Henry A. M. Filbert	1857-59
Jacob B. Mast	1857-59
Christian Schultz	1857-58
Isaac R. Fisher	1858-59
Henry Crouse	1859-60
George Foos	1859-60
Daniel Kline	1859-61
Henry P. Herb	1860-62
Jacob Donahower	1861-62
Ferd. S. Ritter	1860-62; 1863-64
William Umbenhower	1861-63
William Heidenreich	1862-63
Joseph S. Hoyer	1862-63
Levi J. Smith	1862-63
Peter Tinsman	1863-64
James Donagan	1863-64
James T. Reber	1863-64
Frederick R. Fritz	1864-65
Henry Miller	1864-65
George K. Levan	1864-65
Amos B. Wanner	1864-65

Northwest Ward

Lewis Briner 1847-49
Herman Beard 1847-49
William Henry 1849-50
Peres Hain 1849-50
Charles F. S. Fisher 1850-51
Levi Malsberger 1850-51
Adam Moyer 1851-54
William Yeich 1851-53
M. A. Bertolet 1853-54; 1856-58
Charles Seiders 1854-55
D. Bright Yerger 1854-56
Jacob C. Hoff 1855-56
Henry Riegel 1856-57
Jacob Bushong 1857-58
William Rhoads, Sr. 1857-58
Jacob Boyer 1858-59
Franklin S. Bickley 1858-59
William Krick 1858-59; 1862-63; 1864-65
D. Llewellyn Beaver 1859-60
George de B. Keim 1859-60
Adam Plank 1859-61
George Frees 1860-61
Samuel U. Hollenbach 1860-61
Frank M. Cooley 1861-62
Amos W. Potteiger 1861-62; 1863-64
Benjamin Weis 1861-62
Charles Seiders 1862-63
Augustus S. Thompson 1862-63
Jacob Bushong 1863-64
Casper Reifsnyder 1863-65
Jacob Mishler 1864-65

Southeast Ward

John Goodman 1847-49
Jacob Young 1847-50
Thomas Barret 1849-50
Daniel Borkert 1850-51; 1864-65
Matthias Babb 1850-51
D. M. Eisenhower 1851-52
Frederick H. Miller 1851-52
Matthias Eisenbeis 1852-53
Jacob Geiger 1852-53
Hiram C. Ritter 1853-55
Robert Caldwell 1853-54
Joseph Rambo 1854-55
John Shaaber 1855-56
Solomon L. Snyder 1855-56; 1862-63
Aaron Steinbach 1855-56
Jacob Geiger 1856-57
Adam Kutz 1856-57
William S. Young 1856-58; 1861-62
Michael Rightmyer 1857-58
David A. Stout 1857-58
Nicholas A. Felix 1858-59
Isaiah Jennings 1858-59
William Harden 1858-59
James M. Roland 1859-60
Amos Seidel 1859-60
John Yerger 1859-60
Daniel Beyerle 1860-61
Joseph Shearer 1860-61
George W. Ubil 1860-61
William Eisenbise 1861-62
William S. Ritter 1861-62
Charles Breneiser 1862-63
Andrew Davis 1862-63
Jacob Goodman 1863-64
Henry Seidel 1863-64
John Tigh 1863-64
Sebastian Lieber 1864-65
Jacob Ringgold 1864-65

Southwest Ward

Isaac T. James 1847-48
Samuel Frees 1847-50
Philip K. Miller 1847-50
Reuben Haus 1848-50
Nathan M. Eisenhower 1850-51
William Peacock 1850-51
John Malsberger 1850-51; 1854-55
M. H. Nunnemacher 1851-52
Augustus C. Hoff 1851-53
N. V. R. Hunter 1851-52
Daniel Housum 1852-54
Peter D. Getz 1852-53; 1857-58
Howard L. Miller 1853-54
Adam Waid 1853-54; 1859-61
George Heckman 1854-56
Cyrus J. Hunter 1854-55
John Fink 1855-57
Peter R. Lotz 1855-56
Peter Hoch 1856-57; 1858-60; 1862-64
Philip Lotz 1856-57
Isaac Bertolet 1857-58
Reuben Goodhart 1857-58
J. Frederick Moers 1858-59
David Rhein 1858-59
Henry Eppihimer 1859-60
William Call 1860-62
J. Timothy Jackson 1860-61
Frederick S. Hunter 1861-62
Arnold Mellert 1861-62; 1863-64
William B. Hertzel 1862-63
John H. Kelly 1862-63
James L. Douglas 1863-65
William I. Clous 1864-65
Hiram S. Getz 1864-65

Spruce Ward

George W. Bruckman 1847-48
Jacob H. Boyer 1848-49
Abraham S. Whitman 1849-50
William Yeager 1849-50
William A. Wells 1850-51
Edmund Morris 1850-52
George Newkirk 1851-53
Samuel Spatts 1852-53
David E. Evans 1853-54
William Call 1853-55
John D. Morris 1854-56
Joseph A. McLean 1855-56
Jacob H. Deysher 1856-57
William L. Lotz 1856-57
Wm. B. Albright 1857-59; 1861-62
Lewis Hagenman 1857-58
Zeno Hoffmaster 1857-58; 1860-62
Wile Bright 1858-59
Martin Deysher 1858-60
Samuel Craig 1859-60; 1862-63
Smith P. Ubil 1859-61
Samuel M. Fillman 1860-62
Philip Albright 1862-63
John Hetrich 1862-65
Amos Deysher 1863-65
Redmond McManus 1863-64
Henry Seiders 1864-65

UNDER CHARTERS OF 1864 AND 1874

First Ward

Name	Term
Charles Ringel	1865-66
Marks Drumheller	1865-67
Enos M. Reazor	1866-68
Daniel B. Rhoads	1867-69
Solomon Brubaker	1868-70
Matthan Harbster	1869-71
William J. Frame	1870-72
D. Young Jones	1871-73
John F. Weitzel	1872-74; 1878-80
William A. C. Oaks	1873-75
Henry W. Corbit	1874-76
John Stieff	1875-80
Louis Richards	1875-78
George J. Kilmer	1875-76
Amos H. Deysher	1876-78

George H. Corbit 1876-78
Henry S. Gaul 1878-80
Glauser Miller 1878-80
G. M. D. Albertson 1880-82
William Morris 1880-82
William J. Bobst 1880-86
Charles Broschkowsky 1880-81
Amos Huyett 1881-84; 1885-86
B. Frank Kupp 1882-84
James E. Yoder 1882-84
Matthew Rhoda 1884-87
Albert Moore 1884-86
D. Elmer Dampman 1887-95
Theodore Dickinson 1886-87
Aaron E. Killmer 1887-89
Daniel A. Kreisher 1887-89
Charles N. Frame 1889-89
W. Harry Orr 1889-90
Morris E. Barber 1889-90
James B. Gabriel 1890-91
Wellington G. Woods 1891-93
William Templin 1895-1905
James A. Clark 1905-07
George J. Butter 1907-11

Second Ward

Mallory Geiger 1865-66
Henry Schroeder 1865-66
Michael McCullough 1865-69
Valentine Wilk 1866-68
William Eisenbeis 1866-68
William Denhard 1868-70
Jacob Harner, Jr. 1868-70
William Fix 1869-71
George W. Grant 1869-71
Henry Seiders 1870-72
George Field 1870-72
Fidel Weber 1871-73
Michael Hasson 1871-73
Gregory Heine 1872-76
James J. Driscoll 1872-74
Philip Y. Gilham 1873-75; 1882-84; 1885-86
George D. Boyer 1873-75
Edward A. Howell 1873-75
Wesley C. Hall 1874-78
George G. Hoffmaster 1875-76
Simeon S. Sands 1875-76
H. A. M. Obold 1876-78
Samuel D. Missimer 1876-78
Daniel Whitman 1876-78
Isaac B. Greenleaf 1876-78
William C. Becker 1878-80
Philip Leisz 1878-80
Joseph B. Reinhart 1878-80
Peter M. Snyder 1878-80
Paul Young 1878-80
John P. Miller 1880-82
Ellis L. Castor 1880-85
Marks Boyer 1880-82
Rufus Wolfskill 1880-82; 1898-99; 1900-02
William A. Thompson 1880-82
William Troop 1880-85
Isaac D. Whitman 1882-85
Thomas J. Dott 1882-85
Israel S. Fry 1885-86; 1890-94; 1896-98
H. A. Harner 1885-88
James M. Roland 1885-87
F. X. Wolf 1885-87
John Smith 1887-88
George Beyerle 1887-88
Charles W. Kieffer 1887-88
Frank A. Tyson 1888-90
Richard M. Whitman 1888-89
Henry Whitman 1888-89
William R. Henninger 1888-90
John H. Thamm 1889-90
Aaron P. Arnold 1890-94
Griffith W. Jones 1894-96
Reuben D. Boas 1902-06
James J. Flemming 1906-08
Irvin Cramp 1908-10

Third Ward

Isaac Levan 1865-66
Charles Melcher 1865-67
Michael Shultz 1866-68
Jacob Miller 1867-71
Calvin Goodman 1868-70
John H. Printz 1869-71
Charles B. Wells 1870-76
Frederick R. Fritz 1871-73
Charles S. Herb 1871-73
William Lott 1873-75
Daniel Beyerle 1873-75
William S. Rittér 1874-76
John G. Mohn 1875-76
David F. Lotz 1875-76; 1878-82
Charles Henninger 1875-76
Amos Miller 1876-78
George Mast 1876-78
William Dease 1876-78
Albert Babb 1876-78
Abraham B. Bechtel 1878-82
Conrad F. Kessler 1878-80
Isaac W. Levan 1878-80
Jacob Hillegas 1880-82
Edward O. Immel 1880-82
Albert C. Borgert 1882-85
David J. Greth 1882-83
Milford N. Ritter 1882-85
Frederick W. Lehman 1882-85
John S. Boas 1883-85
A. J. Fricker 1885-86
William High 1885-86
Levi W. Coller 1885-86
Thomas Leinbach 1886-87
John H. Printz 1886-87
Cyrus G. Schultz 1886-87
Samuel M. Hartman 1886-88
Charles B. Wells 1886-87
Samuel D. Missimer 1887-89
Richard H. Pawling 1887-88
George W. Hassinger 1887-88
Samuel G. Heinly 1888-89; 1902-07
Richard H. Savage 1888-89
Henry M. Ahrens 1888-89
Monroe S. Eby 1889-90
Alfred L. Weitzel 1889-90
James Hangen 1889-91
Henry M. Heller 1889-90
Henry Dick 1890-91
Charles H. Fisher 1891-93
Oliver S. Geiger 1892-93
Peter J. L. McKinney 1893-97
James M. Morgan 1897-99
Fred H. Witman 1899-1902
Edward Fritz 1907-09
C. P. Pfaffman 1909-11

Fourth Ward

Henry Fry 1865-66
Daniel Spohn 1865-67; 1868-72
Edwin C. Hiester 1866-68
Harrison Maltzberger 1867-71
George L. Jenkins 1871-73
Adam Bard 1872-74
Abner K. Stauffer 1873-76; 1882-85
Thomas D. Stichter 1874-76
William S. Monver 1875-76
Amon L. Boyer 1875-76
William H. Houck 1876-78
Henry D. High 1876-77
Joseph Shirey 1876-77
Davis P. Harden 1876-78
William H. Clous 1877-78
John Jones 1877-78

Benneville H. Brown 1878-80
Albert A. Heizmann 1878-80
Henry Koch 1878-80
Prince R. Stetson 1878-80
Horatio R. Trexler, Jr. 1880-82
Wellington M. Saylor 1880-82
Edwin A. Wilkinson 1880-82
John H. Printz 1880-82
Joshua K. Righter 1882-85
Calvin K. Whitner 1882-85
William Brandt 1882-85
James A. O'Reilly 1885-87
William A. Fink 1885-88; 1889-92; 1900-02
Isaac Geiger 1885-86
Samuel Hantsch 1885-86
Harrison T. Witman 1886-87
Jeremiah S. Benner 1886-87
Milton H. Schnader 1887-88; 1889-90
Charles W. Hendel 1887-88
George W. Raudenbush 1888-89
Henry A. Zieber 1888-89
Amos H. Phillippi 1889-90
Dr. H. L. Johnson 1890-92
Frank W. Eben 1892-94
William F. Reeser 1892-94
Otto Mellert 1894-97
John M. Archer 1897-1900
Harvey C. Johnson 1902-06
Charles H. Krouse 1906-10

Fifth Ward

Jacob Lehman 1865-66
Levi Wunder 1865-67; 1869-71
Peter Brown 1866-68
Jacob Schwenk 1867-69
William I. Clous 1868-70
John F. Orth 1870-72; 1873-75
George W. Yeager 1871-73
Frederic P. Heller 1872-74
Harrison Harner 1873-75
J. Henry Cheetham 1874-76
Jeremiah H. Boone 1875-76
Charles Spangler 1875-76
William Call 1875-76
William Grander 1876-80
William P. Reid 1876-80
John Kissinger 1876-80
John R. Bechtel 1876-78
John B. Goodhart 1878-80
Daniel Moser 1880-82
Thomas Seiders 1880-82
James K. Getz 1880-82
August C. Wertz 1880-82
John R. Miller 1882-85
William S. Monyer 1882-86
Thomas O. Yarington, Jr. 1882-86
Frederick Shunk 1882-85
C. A. Golding 1885-86
John Strouse 1886-87; 1891-93
Alfred Franks 1886-87
Henry Loeb 1886-88; 1899-1901
William H. Bitting 1887-88
George E. Haak 1887-88
Luther Schick 1888-89
Edward C. Eben 1888-90; 1897-99
Augustus Potteiger 1888-90
Edward Yeager 1889-90
James Cotterel 1890-91
Marion Larkin 1890-93
Samuel A. Buckley 1893-95
Edward W. Alexander 1895-97
Harrison Posey 1901-05
John S. Matthias 1905-11

Sixth Ward

George B. Connard 1865-66
Daniel Miller 1865-73
Aaron Getz 1866-68
Adam Frees 1868-70
Edward Frill 1870-72
John McKnight 1872-74
Cornelius Stamm 1873-75
Levi J. R. Krick 1874-76
Joseph S. Riegel 1875-76
William G. Rowe 1875-78
Charles Rick, Jr. 1875-76
George M. Krick 1876-78
William G. Lash 1876-78
Charles Miller 1876-78
Jeremiah Y. Bechtel 1878-80
Benneville Hemmig 1878-80
William Keppelman 1878-80
Charles Miller 1878-82
Wm. G. Robinson 1880-82; 1883-84
James Weitzel 1880-86
Ferdinand Winter 1880-84
Frederick B. Roe 1882-84
George W. Crouse 1882-83
C. Kaltenbach 1884-86
J. H. Schaeffer 1885-86
Alvin S. Schroeder 1885-86
John H. Keppelman 1886-90
Edward Yeager 1886-87
Howard E. Ahrens 1886-87
Charles W. Bechtel 1886-87
William T. Snyder 1887-89
W. Howard Wells 1887-88
William F. Shanaman 1887-89
Wellington M. Hiester 1888-90
Howard O. Sharman 1889-90; 1891-92
Israel L. Groman 1889-92
John S. Thompson 1892-94
B. Franklin Fink 1892-93
Michael Coller 1894-96
R. B. Harris 1896-1900
Theodore F. Hayman 1900-02
Adolph Eichner 1902-06
W. E. Mills 1906-07
J. William Roe 1907-10

Seventh Ward

William Brison 1865-68
Jacob Schmucker 1865-67
Henry R. Hawman 1867-69
Samuel C. Mayer 1868-70
Abner K. Stauffer 1869-71
William A. Medlar 1870-72
William Stoltz 1870-72
Lew Wanner 1871-73
Charles A. Saylor 1872-74
Edward Scull 1872-76
Charles H. Schaeffer 1873-75
Frank C. Smink 1874-76
Henry Bennethum 1875-76
Samuel Weitzel 1875-76
George J. Eckert 1876-78
J. Heyl Raser 1876-78
B. Frank Nagle 1876-78
William Reiff 1876-78
B. Frank Dettra 1878-80
Daniel Housum 1878-79
Joseph W. Richards 1878-80
George P. Zieber 1878-80
Jonathan G. Leinbach 1879-82
George L. Kestner 1880-82
Casper H. Lotz 1880-84
Wellington S. Levan 1880-82
Amos B. Wanner 1882-84
James P. Sellers 1882-84
John C. Hepler 1882-84; 1886-88; 1888-90
Lemon Buch 1884-86
E. S. Miller 1886-88
Harry Whiteside 1886
J. C. Dehart 1886-87
W. B. Moser 1886-87
John H. Ruth 1886-88

Thomas D. Bausher 1886-88
Thomas B. O'Brien 1888-90
George B. Clouser 1888-89
John Luigard 1888-91
Maurice A. Arnold 1888-90; 1891-93
Isaac W. Keim 1890-91
Adam B. Waid 1891-93
Wellington W. Light 1893-95
Charles G. Willson 1895-97
John H. Millholland 1897-98
Robert D. Millholland 1898-99
Evan L. Shomo 1899-1903
George W. Sassaman 1903-09
L. Howard Gehris 1909-11

Eighth Ward

George Gehman, Jr. 1865-66
Charles Hill 1865-67
Franklin S. Bernhart 1866-68
Christian Schick 1867-69; 1882-86
Henry Hiller 1868-70
Jacob R. Ritter 1869-71
Nicholas Heckman 1869-71
Daniel Mast 1870-72
B. Frank Boyer 1871-73
Andrew J. Fricker 1872-74
David C. Keller 1873-75
Charles E. Wannamacher 1873-75
Solomon S. Kindt 1874-76
Francis Roland 1875-78; 1884-86
George Reisinger 1875-76
Christian Geissler 1875-76; 1878-80
Mayberry Moser 1876-78
Charles Orth 1876-78
William Griesemer 1876-78
Daniel S. Francis 1878-80
William K. Leithiser 1878-80
Hiester M. Nagle 1878-80
John P. Dauth 1880-82
Peter Helfrich 1880-84
Henry Reiger 1880-82
Jervice W. Edes 1880-82
Lewis Heilman 1882-86
John F. Rote 1882-84
John Moyer 1884-88
Frank Aulenbach 1884-86
Frank P. Esterly 1886-89
William B. Laucks 1886-90
W. A. Witman 1886-88
Adam D. Fasig 1888-89
Abraham Briel 1889-90
Thomas C. Ancona 1889-90
Adam K. Drexel 1889-92
George B. Clouser 1890-94
William F. Ressler 1892-94
John M. Fritch 1894-96
John H. Close 1896-98
Kilbern H. Cleaver 1898-1900
William F. Remppis 1900-02
William A. Smith 1902-07
Harry G. Davis 1907-10

Ninth Ward

Henry Miller 1865-66
John Barth 1865-67
Theodore Homan 1866-68
Addy Gehry 1867-71; 1873-75
Harrison Smith 1867-69
John Stark 1868-72; 1873-76
D. S. Himelreich 1869-71; 1873-75
Daniel Ritter 1870-72
John S. Wagner 1871-73
John H. Clay 1871-73
Joseph A. Frees 1872-74
William J. Woodland 1872-74
Christ. Bauknecht 1874-76; 1878-80; 1882-85
James Y. Hartman 1874-76
Thomas McGovern 1875-76

David Henry 1876-78
Isaac Rohrbach 1876-78
Leonard Herbst 1876-78
Edward M. Castor 1876-78
John C. K. Heine 1878-79
Henry P. Herb 1878-80
Daniel L. Strunk 1878-82
Lewis L. Moyer 1879-80
John Babst 1880-82
Henry Schofer 1880-82
Obadiah Romig 1880-82
John E. Steinel 1882-85
William Loyd 1882-85
Thomas D. Castor 1882-85
John Sauer 1884-86
John H. Kline 1884-86
Conrad Bower 1884-86
E. N. Kline 1884-86
A. H. Kretz (resigned) ....1884—
George J. Hain 1884-86
M. S. Umbenhauer 1886-88
John P. Martin 1886-87
I. Comley Fetter 1886-89
Joseph Goldsmith 1886-90; 1893-95
B. F. Hunsicker 1887-88
Augustus Resch 1888-89
W. M. Smith 1888-89
Walter B. Craig 1889-90
Jefferson Quinter 1889-90
Harry Dungan 1889-90
E. B. Wingert 1890-91
George L. Mast 1891-93
Howard Thompson 1891-93
Joseph Witman 1895-99
William F. Ritter 1899-1900
John F. Larkin 1900-03
Joseph N. Vogel 1903-05
Jacob Duser, Jr. 1905-09
Herman J. Croessant 1909-11

Tenth Ward

Hiram M. Trout 1876-78
Charles W. Hulshizer 1876-78
Thomas Lillis 1876-78
Edward W. DeHaven 1878-80
Isaiah Hoyer 1878-80
George E. Wisner 1878-79
James D. Long 1879-80
Eli W. Fox 1880-84
William F. Weber 1880-81
Joseph K. Bauman 1880-82
John L. Lawrence 1881-82
William H. Sproesser 1882-84
Thomas West 1882-83
Luther Seiders 1883-84
William H. Bellman 1884-86
William Kensil 1884-86
James Matz 1884-88
B. F. Sheeder 1884-86
Daniel Auchenbach 1886-87
Robert Smith 1886-87
Zacharias D. Saylor 1887-96
Harry Hines 1887-88
Charles F. Yeity 1888-90
Jacob Hunsberger 1888-89
John M. Weber 1889-94
John B. Houp 1889-90
John A. Rauen 1896-98
Richard L. Lawrence 1898-1910

Eleventh Ward

Daniel K. Zwoyer 1876-79; 1883-86
Charles Rohrbach 1876-78
David Rauenzahn 1876-78
Samuel P. Mays 1876-77
William H. Klineyoung 1877-78
Frederick M. Fisher 1878-79
John K. Howden 1878-80
John S. Wagner 1878-80

Christian Stolz 1879-80
Thomas Cronan 1879-80
Daniel Dillon 1880-82
Hayward H. Heckman 1880-82
Englebert L. Missimer 1880-82
Ernst Nuebling 1880-82
James Y. Hartman 1882-84
Charles H. Koch 1882-84
Charles Eck 1882-84
Reuben Matz 1882-83
Charles M. Clouse 1884-86
H. S. Hartman 1884-86
Leo Rehr 1884-86
Lavinus Rhoads 1884-86
Henry Seibert 1884-86
George M. Hess 1886-87
Lender Trickel 1886-88
Paul Kerschner 1886-88
William F. Weber 1887-88
Alfred Gunkel 1888-91
William H. Hippler 1888-90
John R. Laucks 1889-90
Charles Gorkes 1890-91
H. G. Johnson 1891-93
John Rock 1891-93
Samuel E. Cummings 1893-99
Jacob F. Hollenbacher 1899-1903
John M. Alt 1903-07
John Gallagher 1907-09
Isaac Haller 1909-11

Twelfth Ward

Samuel Millmore 1886-88
Spencer H. Smith 1886-88
Eugene C. Flemming 1887-94
George W. Kinsey 1888-89
Adam H. Fies 1889-92
Adam H. Beard 1889-90
James P. Yorgy 1892-1900
Charles J. Kestner 1900-02
Daniel Smith 1902-06
Michael Kestner 1906-08
Joseph W. Kellar 1908-10

Thirteenth Ward

Henry Seidel 1886-88
Benneville Rohrbach 1886-88; 1903-05
Joseph Borky 1888-90
Jacob Bower, Jr. 1888-90; 1891-93
John B. Weidner 1890-93
Charles H. Ramsey 1890-91
Mayberry K. Spatz 1893-97
J. Ashton Parker 1897-1903
Levi F. Templin 1905-08
B. Frank Bott 1908-11

Fourteenth Ward

Morris Arnold 1893-94
William R. Dunn 1894-96
John H. Mast 1896-1902
M. M. Lenhart 1902-04
Earnest V. Bechtel 1904-06
George A. Rick 1906-10

Fifteenth Ward

George W. Shaffer 1893-1901
Isaac Hollenbach 1901-03
Heber Ermentrout 1903-08
George A. Ritter 1908-11

Sixteenth Ward

Alfred Will 1895-96
John H. Bach 1896-1900
James M. Hutchison 1900-02
Howard R. Brown 1902-04
William G. Hintz 1904-06
Charles M. Smeck 1906-08
John A. L. Flemming 1908-10

PRESIDENTS OF COMMON COUNCIL

Name	Term
Lewis Briner	1847-49
Samuel Frees	1849-50
William A. Wells	1850-51
Augustus C. Hoff	1851-53
Adam Waid	1853-54; 1859-60
Hiram C. Ritter	1854-55
Joseph A. McLean	1855-56
John Fink	1856-57
Henry A. M. Filbert	1857-59
J. Timothy Jackson	1860-61
Samuel M. Fillman	1861-62
William B. Hertzel	1862-63
James Donagan	1863-64
William S. Ritter	1864-65
George B. Connard	1865-66
Levi Wunder	1866-67
Michael McCullough	1867-69
Addy Gehry	1869-71; 1874-75
Lew. Wanner	1871-73
Abner K. Stauffer	1873-74
Charles B. Wells	1875-76
Wesley C. Hall	1876-77
William G. Rowe	1877-78
Hiester M. Nagle	1878-79
Christian W. Geissler	1879-80
Edward O. Immel	1880-81
James K. Getz	1881-82
Amos B. Wanner	1882-83
Ellis L. Castor	1883-84
Lewis Heilman	1884-85
James A. O'Reilly	1885-87
I. Comley Fetter	1887-88
Samuel D. Missimer	1888-89
Alfred Gunkel	1889-90
Israel S. Fry	1890-92
George B. Clouser	1892-94
D. Elmer Dampman	1894-95
Griffith W. Jones	1895-96
James P. Yorgy	1896-98
Samuel E. Cummings	1898-99
John H. Bach	1899-1900
Rufus W. Wolfskill	1900-01
Charles J. Kestner	1901-02
Jacob F. Hollenbacher	1902-03
Richard L. Lawrence	1903-08
George A. Rick	1908-10

CLERKS OF COMMON COUNCIL

Name	Term
John W. Tyson	1847-52
A. L. Hennershotz	1852-58; 1859-61
Michael P. Boyer	1858-59
B. Frank Haas	1861-62
Nathan M. Eisenhower	1862-63
John Ralston	1863-72
Solomon A. Stout	1872-73
Charles S. Butler	1873-74; 1875-76
John C. K. Heine	1874-75
Jonathan Holt	1876-78
Henry H. Holl	1878-79
Luther Seiders	1879-80
George H. Felix	1880-83; 1889-90
Charles J. Tyson	1883-86
John H. Focht	1886-89
William F. Weber	1890-91
Alfred Gunkel	1891-94
Edward C. Eben	1894-95
Howard N. Goodman	1895-98; 1902-04
Luther Seiders	1898-99
Lincoln S. Ramsey	1899-1901
Rufus W. Wolfskill	1901-02
Edward McCann	1904-09

CITY CLERKS

Name	Term
George H. Felix	1884-89
Cyrus T. Fox	1889-90
I. Comley Fetter	1890-96
Horace H. Hammer	1896-99
Edwin L. Lindemuth	1899-1902
Charles C. Weltmer	1902-08
Caleb Weidner	1908-09

SOLICITORS

Name	Term
James Donagan	1847-48
George G. Barclay	1848-50
J. Bright Smith	1850-52
William F. Filbert	1852-53
Edmund L. Smith	1853-55
Charles K. Robeson	1855-57
Albert G. Green	1857-59
A. Lucius Hennershotz	1859-61
Wharton Morris	1861-62
George J. Eckert	1862-63
James B. Bechtel	1863-64
Edward H. Shearer	1864-65
J. Glancy Jones	1865-67
Daniel Ermentrout	1867-70
Edwin Shalter	1870-73
J. Howard Jacobs	1873-74
William M. Rightmyer	1874-75
Harrison Maltzberger	1875-77
Daniel H. Wingerd	1877-79
Christian H. Ruhl	1879-81
Benjamin F. Dettra	1881-83
Wayne Hayman	1883-85
William J. Rourke	1885-96; 1897-1903; 1904-08
W. Kerper Stevens	1896-97
Walter S. Young	1903-04
Henry P. Keiser	1908-11

ENGINEERS

Name	Term
Matthias S. Richards	1847-48
Aaron Albright	1848-57; 1859-61; 1862-63
William Davis	1857-58
Christian Stolz	1858-59
D. S. Zacharias	1861-62; 1863-68; 1874-76
Samuel M. Rea	1868-74
Henry T. Kendall	1876-79
Levi Wunder	1879-81
A. Harvey Tyson	1881-85
Daniel Housum	1885-88
J. Gerhart Young	1888-89
Samuel S. Hoff	1889-94; 1897-99
Edwin C. Chamberlain	1894-97
Alexander Murdoch	1899-1902
Elmer H. Beard	1902-09
Edmund B. Ulrich	1909-12

MARKET COMMISSIONERS

Name	Term
John Boyer	1847-49
William Keen	1849-50
J. H. Griesemer	1850-51
John Moyer	1851-52
William E. Wilson	1852-55
Daniel M. Weand	1855-56
John E. Yeager	1856-57
Isaac Heckman	1857-59; 1861-62
Daniel Setley	1859-60
B. F. Ermentrout	1860-61; 1862-63
William S. Young	1863-66
Jacob Goodhart	1866-68
Jacob Goodhart, Jr.	1868-70
Henry J. Smith	1870-73
Benj. Weiss	1873-74
John Denhard	1874-75
Peter Texter	1875-76
James W. Longacre	1876-77
William Clark	1877-78
Lawrence P. Ressler	1878-79
Levi J. R. Krick	1879-80
Bertolet Grant	1880-84
Jacob Rapp	1884-86
Daniel Baus	1886-89
Charles M. Clous	1889-93
Adrian S. Loewen	1893-96
Albert Merz	1896-1900
Peter Texter, Jr.	1900-02
Martin Hauck	1902-05
Frank Menges	1905-08
Howard S. Weaver	1908-11

BOARD OF HEALTH.—An Act of Assembly was passed on April 22, 1873, specially authorizing the establishment of a board of health for Reading, with powers for the preservation of the public health. The board was made to consist of seven members, with an indefinite term of service and without compensation, who were to be appointed by the presidents of the city councils. The city was divided into four districts, with Sixth and Penn streets as the dividing lines. One member was to be appointed from each district and one from the city at large; and these five were to select two physicians. And provision was made for the annual appointment of a health commissioner by the board, with a compensation to be fixed by councils.

The board of health effected a permanent organization on March 10, 1874. The following persons have been members:

First District

Name	Term
Charles Breneiser	1874-80
Dr. Wm. F. Marks	1880——

Second District

David Ermentrout	1874-82
Garrett B. Stevens	1882-83
Charles H. Schaeffer	1883-1902
D. N. Schaeffer	1902-05
B. F. Dettra	1905——

Third District

Dr. W. Murray Weidman	1874-82
Thomas P. Merritt	1882——

Fourth District

Dr. S. S. Stevens	1874-82
David P. Schlott	1882-1902
Daniel S. Esterly	1903——

At Large

Dr. Martin Luther	1874-94
Dr. John N. Becker	1894——

PHYSICIANS

Name	Term
Dr. Israel Cleaver	1874-79
Dr. Frank Rieser	1874-80
Dr. M. Albert Rhoads	1879-94
Dr. William F. Muhlenberg	1880-83
Dr. Adam B. Dundor	1883-1902
Dr. S. L. Kurtz	1894——
Dr. Charles Roland	1902——

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

Name	Term
Charles F. Frick	1874
Howard L. Miller	1874-82
Roland Laing	1882——

NOTE.—The dash after the year indicates continuance in office.

PLUMBING INSPECTORS

At the request of the board of health, the office of plumbing inspector was created by an ordinance passed Nov. 9, 1895, which was modified by an-

other ordinance passed Jan. 11, 1896. The appointees have been:

Name	Term
Thomas E. Weber	1896-99
John E. Drexel	1899-1902; 1905-08
J. Edward Delner	1902-05
John D. Corbit	1908-11

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

By ordinance, approved Feb. 23, 1899, whereby the city of Reading accepted the donation of the Reading Library (including the real estate and all books and manuscripts), situated on the southwest corner of Fifth and Franklin streets, a board of sixteen trustees for the management thereof was established, to be constituted as follows: The Mayor to be an *ex-officio* member; ten members to be appointed by the city councils in joint convention; and five members to be appointed by the "Reading Library." The first board was constituted as follows:

Adam R. Leader, Mayor, *ex-officio.*

Appointed by Councils

George M. Ermentrout
Peter S. Holl
Charles S. Hunter
John H. Keppelman
Frank S. Livingood
James A. O'Reilly
John A. Rigg
William Rosenthal
Reuben G. Shalter
W. Kerper Stevens

Appointed by Reading Library

George F. Baer
Nathaniel Ferguson
Richmond L. Jones
John R. Kaucher
Abner K. Stauffer

The following is a complete list of the trustees since 1899:

Name	Term
George F. Baer	1899—
George M. Ermentrout	1899—
Nathaniel Ferguson	1899—
Peter S. Holl	1899—
Charles S. Hunter	1899—
Richmond L. Jones	1899—
John R. Kaucher	1899—
John H. Keppelman	1899—
Frank S. Livingood	1899—
James A. O'Reilly	1899-1902
John A. Rigg	1899—
William Rosenthal	1899-1900
Reuben G. Shalter	1899-1902
Abner K. Stauffer	1899-1907
William Kerper Stevens	1899-1902
Adam R. Leader, Mayor	1899-1902
Isaac Hiester	1901—
Albert S. Ibach	1903
Thomas P. Merritt	1903—
Henry W. Snyder	1903—
Edward Yeager, Mayor	1902-05
Thomas C. Zimmerman	1904—
Edward R. Gerber, Mayor	1905-08
William Rick, Mayor	1908-11

Officers since Organization of Library

Richmond L. Jones, president; Charles H. Hunter, secretary and treasurer.

Number of volumes in library, July 1, 1909, 27,000. Books loaned during 1908, 125,658. Borrowers registered, 18,553. This shows the successful management of the library.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Under the Act of 1783 Reading became entitled to elect two justices of the peace as a separate district. In 1803, the County Commissioners divided the county into fifteen districts. They made Reading the First District, and under the Act of April 4, 1803, it was entitled to four incumbents. In 1840, Reading was divided into two wards for justices, with Penn street as the dividing line.

The names of the following officials and time of appointment were secured from the records at Harrisburg:

Valentine Eckert	1784
Henry Christ	1784
John Otto	1785
James Diemer	1788
Peter Nagle	Aug. 3, 1791
James May (did not act)	Aug. 31, 1791
John Christ	Oct. 3, 1799
Peter Frailey	——
Matthias Richards	——
Henry Hahn	April 1, 1806
Frederick Heller	Jan. 1, 1807
Jacob Miller	Nov. 13, 1811
John M. Hyneman	Sept. 3, 1813
Christopher Scherrer	Sept. 17, 1813
John Addams	May 13, 1816
William Schoener	March 24, 1818
John Frantz	March 24, 1818
Frederick Fritz	June 28, 1821
John Spayd	June 28, 1821
Matthias Richards	Nov. 8, 1823
Edward B. Hubley	Dec. 3, 1823
Joseph Tyson	Dec. 8, 1823
Curtis Lewis	Dec. 8, 1823
Peter Aurand	Dec. 12, 1823
John Miller	Dec. 12, 1823
Henry Betz	Dec. 12, 1823
Matthias Richards	April 4, 1827
Jonathan D. Hiester	June 5, 1827
Peter Nagle, Jr.	Aug. 1, 1828
Jacob Sallade	March 5, 1830
David Rightmyer	July 25, 1831
Lloyd Wharton	Oct. 19, 1831
Lewis Rees	April 2, 1832
Thomas Morris	Jan. 4, 1836
Jacob Fritz	Feb. 12, 1838
Henry Tothers	Sept. 22, 1838
Henry Bowman	March 26, 1839
North Ward	
Wm. Schoener	April 14, 1840
Henry Betz	April 14, 1840
William Betz	April 13, 1841
William Schoener	April 15, 1845
William Betz	April 14, 1846
South Ward	
Charles Troxell	April 14, 1840
William A. Wells	April 14, 1840
Marks B. Eckert	April 12, 1842
David Medary	April 9, 1844
Matthias Mengel	April 15, 1845

ALDERMEN

In 1847 the city was divided into two districts for aldermen, that portion north of Penn street comprising the Northern District, and that portion south, the Southern; and each district was given two aldermen with a term of five years. An additional alderman was given to the Northern District by a special Act of Assembly, passed Jan. 31, 1873, by reason of its extent and large population. In 1874 the new charter gave each of the nine wards an alderman. Two wards were erected in 1876; two in 1885; two in 1892; and one in 1894; and thence the electors of those wards also elected an alderman.

FROM 1847-75

Northern District

Name	Term
William Betz	1847-51
William Schoener	1847-51
Frank B. Miller	1851-65
William B. Schoener	1851-75
Washington Richards	1865-73
Lewis Kremp	1873-75
Israel C. Becker	1874-75

Southern District

David Medary	1847-55
Matthias Mengel	1847-60; 1868-73
George Printz	1855-75
John Quimby	1860-63
Peter Cleaver	1863-68
Ezekiel Jones	1873-75

UNDER CHARTER OF 1874

First Ward

Name	Term
Enos Morris	1875-78
John B. Maxton	1878-84
John W. Ringler	1884-89
George W. Mannerback	1889-94
Charles E. Stout	1894-1902
Charles E. Stout (Jr.)	1902-13

Second Ward

Joseph R. Pawling	1875-80
Christian M. Deem	1880-85
George W. Ritner	1885-90
Henry H. Wentzel	1890-95; 1897-1902
George H. McFatridge	1895-97
John Undheim	1902-12

Third Ward

Ezekiel Jones	1875-83
John Hipple	1883-88
Frederick H. Printz	1888-93
Monroe S. Eby	1893-98
Howard Koch	1898-1913

Fourth Ward

Matthias Mengel	1875-85
Edmund Sheetz	1885-95
Llewellyn S. Levan	1895-97
William H. Houck	1897-1902
Milton C. Kreider	1902-12

Fifth Ward

Daniel Potteiger	1875-86
C. A. Griesemer	1886-97
Lyman H. Wilson	1897-98
C. W. Yarnell	1898-1913

Sixth Ward

Jonathan L. Reber	1875-77
George M. Ermentrout	1877-93
Francis C. Clemson	1893-1903; 1908-09*
John A. Hiester	1903-08

Seventh Ward

William B. Schoener	1875-81
Israel C. Becker	1875-78
John G. L. Brownwell	1881-1901
George M. Miller	1901-11

Eighth Ward

Lewis Kremp	1875-78
William L. Graul	1878-83
John Denhart	1883-90
Henry O. Schrader	1890-95
Albert H. Fegley	1895-1900
Eugene I. Sandt	1900-08
William H. Thornburg	1908-09
Clarence C. Dumn	1909-14

Ninth Ward

Isaac R. Fisher	1875-90
Edward C. Kirschman	1890-1905
George L. Mast	1905-10

Tenth Ward

Henry H. Holl	1876-94
John A. Merkel	1894-1909
Herman Hermann	1909-14

Eleventh Ward

Israel M. Bertolet	1876-80
David Rink	1880-81
George H. Long	1881-90
George Kreamer	1890-91
William F. Weber	1891-1912

Twelfth Ward

John K. Howden	1886-96
Henry S. Yocum	1896-1901
Henry L. Wickel	1901-11

Thirteenth Ward

Peter T. Phillippi	1886-92
Daniel C. Boyer	1892-1902
Jacob H. Scheifele	1902-07
George W. Millmore	1907-12

Fourteenth Ward

Edwin P. Van Reed	1893-1903
Joseph E. Bruce	1903-13

Fifteenth Ward

George M. Ermentrout	1893-94
William T. Snyder	1894-1914

Sixteenth Ward

George W. Brown	1895-1902
N. Robert Tomlinson	1902-07
George B. Clouser	1907-12

CONSTABLES

Two constables were elected annually for the city from 1847 to 1875. The new charter of 1874 required the election of one constable for each ward for three years. Since 1875 constables for the city have been elected accordingly.

FROM 1847-75

Name	Term
Peter J. H. Griesemer	1847-51
Reuben Goodhart	1847-51; 1860-72
William B. Yahn	1848-50; 1854-55
Christian Snyder	1850-54; 1860-62
William Keen	1851-54; 1857-60
William Y. Lyon	1854-55
Jeremiah Griesemer	1855-56
William Fasig	1855-57
John W. Lash	1856-60

* Resigned May, 1909, and Irvin H. Tobias appointed.

Joseph Deysher 1862-63
Benj. F. Ermentrout 1862-63
Wood M. Schwartz 1863-65; 1866-73
James Sheidy 1863-65; 1867-68
John H. Printz 1865-66
John Guiles 1865-66
Charles Frederick 1866-67
W. W. Diehl 1868-74
W. L. Graul 1873-75
Alfred W. Glase 1874-75

UNDER CHARTER OF 1874

First Ward

Name	Term
George Harner	1875-81
George Mannerback	1881-87
William C. Graul	1887-90
Lewis M. Rhoads	1890-1905
Harry M. Ould	1905-11

Second Ward

Zacharias Oswald 1875-78
Michael McGrann 1878-82
John Ehrgood 1882-85
Henry Witman 1885-89
George McFatridge 1889-96
Jacob S. Wentzel 1896-99
George M. Gehret 1899-1905
Francis W. Ganter 1905-11

Third Ward

Aaron Roland 1875-78
William P. Graul 1878-81
Richard B. Adams 1881-84
Benneville Ehrgood 1884-90
Samuel Shirey 1890-93
Charles H. Derr 1893-99
Charles H. Dietrich 1899-1905
William Miles 1905-11

Fourth Ward

Alfred W. Glase 1875-89
Henry A. Maurer 1890-93
William Y. Lyon 1893-96;1902
Milton C. Kreider 1896-1902
Jacob Royal 1903-05
Franklin E. Kreider 1905-11

Fifth Ward

Thomas Shunk 1875-77
Joseph Heifer 1877-83
Lyman H. Wilson 1883-87
Charles H. Fisher 1887-96
Charles M. Deem 1896-99
John F. Feger 1899-1905
William F. Stehman 1905-11

Sixth Ward

Lewis Neuland 1875-78
Augustus Lessig 1878-80
John M. Sharp 1880-1899
Harry J. Focht 1899-1908
Heber F. Buckwalter 1908-11

Seventh Ward

Wood M. Schwartz 1875-78
Raymond B. Lewis 1878-80
Henry W. Lash 1880-83
Leslie Strubell 1883-1911

Eighth Ward

William L. Graul 1875-78
John Denhard 1878-83
Lawrence P. Ressler 1883-87
George B. Wagner 1887-1908
Seneor A. Phillippi 1908-11

Ninth Ward

George Kreamer 1875-87
George Miller 1887-96
Harry T. Beck 1896-1905
John J. Sparely 1905-11

Tenth Ward

Michael Doyle 1876-79
James Malson 1879-82
Henry C. W. Matz 1882-87
John H. Bobst 1887-88
Jacob Matz 1888-89
George H. Goodwin 1889-90; 1893-96
Augustus Luebka 1890-93
Harry Wise 1896-1902
George J. Brown 1902-11

Eleventh Ward

Jacob F. Hollenbacher 1876-79
Amos A. Bechtold 1879-86
Jacob B. Reifsnyder 1893-1905
J. Edward Reifsnyder 1905
George S. Straub 1905-11

Twelfth Ward

Samuel James 1886-87
Augustus Buchter 1887-90
John Borrell 1890-1911

Thirteenth Ward

Samuel Bechtold 1886-94
Oscar Detwiler 1894-96
Isaiah J. Beck 1896-99; 1902-11
Franklin E. Kreider 1899-1902

Fourteenth Ward

John Gottshall 1893-99
William W. Hinkle 1899-1902
Frederick J. Fegley 1902-11

Fifteenth Ward

Edward O'Connor 1893-1902
John F. Fisher 1902-11

Sixteenth Ward

Samuel Focht 1895-96
Irwin S. Close 1896-99
Robert Graul 1899-1907
Howard Brown 1907-08
John W. Smith 1908-11

SCHOOL CONTROLLERS

From the beginning of the school system in 1834 to 1854, the several wards of Reading were separate organizations for carrying on school affairs; but there were so many inconveniences in the system that in the latter year another was provided by law, by which the boroughs and cities in Pennsylvania were constituted single school districts. Reading having then been a city, the school controllers of the five wards held a joint meeting, May 16, 1854, and effected an organization by electing John Banks as president, John S. Richards as secretary, and Samuel Frees as treasurer.

The first school board, after this organization, was composed of the following controllers:

Northwest Ward	*Southeast Ward*
J. S. Richards	John Banks
W. H. Strickland	Ezekiel Jones
Ephraim Armstrong	Isaac Brenholtz
William Ermentrout	George Printz
Ivens Benson	Frederick Printz
Charles Fritz	George W. Graul

Northeast Ward	*Southwest Ward*
George Foos	Samuel Frees
C. W. Shultz	A. G. Green
Samuel L. Young	William B. Hertzel
J. Bowman	James Van Horn
Jacob Mast	David McKnight
Daniel Zacharias	Benjamin M. Hoag

Spruce Ward

Amos Hooker	Evan B. McCord
A. S. Whitman	John Miles
Jacob H. Deysher	Thomas Barnet

On April 26, 1864, the charter of Reading was revised, and in this revision the consolidation of the five wards into one school district was preserved. Each ward became entitled to four controllers, with a term of four years; and two of them were to be elected alternately every two years. The voters at the biennial elections after 1865 were to vote for one person, and the two persons having the largest number of votes were to be declared elected. This provision was made to preserve the political equipoise of the board. The first controllers were elected in February, 1865, and the school affairs of Reading have been carried on ever since under the Act of 1864. The board was authorized to assess and collect taxes for school purposes.

A revision of the city charter was again made by the general Act of 1874, including a provision for school affairs, but it was not accepted by Reading. Therefore, the school affairs of Reading are carried on separately from the city affairs.

The names of the controllers of the several wards are given in the following statement, from 1873 to the present time—the names for the years from 1865 until 1873 not having been obtainable, because the reports are missing:

First Ward

Name	Term
Jesse G. Hawley	1873-75
John B. Maxton	1873-75
Solomon Sprecher	1873-77
Henry J. Fink	1873-77; 1883-87
William B. Albright	1875-79
James E. Yoder	1875-79
H. A. Corbit	1877-79
A. J. Darlington	1877-79
J. Henry Hoffmaster	1879-81
Matthan Harbster	1879-81
Albert D. Boas	1879-81
Josiah H. Hiltebeitel	1879-83
Joseph R. Robison	1881-83
Jesse Orr	1881-93
William S. Humbert	1881-85
Isaac W. Hull	1883-86
George B. Albright	1885-89
Frank W. Eben	1886-87
William D. Wolfinger	1887-91
Franklin Heifer	1887-93
John M. Adams	1889-97
Frank K. Flood	1891-95
Harry W. Orr	1893-98
John E. Harbster	1893-97
George E. Tyson	1895-1910
William A. Barber	1897-1905
George F. Hagenman	1897-1907
Henry T. Melcher	1898-1910
Frank G. Wilson	1905-10
Jeremiah G. Hagenman	1907-10

Second Ward

Henry W. Moyer	1873-75
Daniel Shaaber	1873-79
Redmond McManus	1873-74
Henry C. Hain	1873-77; 1879-83; 1887-91
Samuel Holl	1874-77
James J. Driscoll	1875-82
A. J. Fink	1877-85
Peter N. Snyder	1877-81
Griffith W. Jones	1881-89
John Morris	1882-1907
John P. Miller	1883-87
Ellis L. Castor	1885-93
Edward A. Howell	1889-97
Edward H. Kreamer	1891-95
Henry A. Harner	1893-1901
Elmer A. German	1895-1903
Frank Kissinger	1897-1905
Peter Schlarb, Jr	1901-10
George W. Ubil	1903-07
Edward C. Price	1905-10
Henry E. Keeler	1907-10
Edward S. High	1907-10

Third Ward

Henry Johnston	1873-75
William G. McGowan	1873-75
E. J. Rauch	1873-74
John Wise	1873-77
Henry H. Holl	1874-76
James M. Lyons	1875-79
Levi H. Liess	1875-79
Charles Scull	1876-77
John G. Mohn	1877-89
Henry D. Schoedler	1877-79
Frank Schaeffer	1879-81
Joshua Clouser	1879-83
Jacob Holl	1879-87
William Kerper	1881-89
James R. Kenney	1883-87
William High	1887-91
Alfred Snavely	1887-91
Chester B. Jennings	1889-1901
B. Frank Ruth	1889-1901; 1903-10
Fred H. Witman	1891-95
Thomas G. Printz	1891-99
Henry W. Schick	1895-1910
Oscar B. Wetherhold	1899-1903
William B. Harper	1901-04
John W. Morrison	1901-07
Ira G. Shoemaker	1904-10
John G. Rhoads	1907-10

Fourth Ward

Jeremiah Hagenman	1873-83
William M. Rightmyer	1873-77
Charles McKnight	1873-79
Harrison Maltzberger	1873-83; 1889-93
William H. Kelley	1877-81
Levi Quier	1879-89
Jefferson M. Keller	1881-1900
Henry G. Young	1883-87
Henry D. High	1883-91
John H. Obold	1887-1910
William J. Bobst	1891-99
Edward W. James	1893-1908
Walter A. Rigg	1899-1907
Charles J. Hoff	1900-05
John H. Rothermel	1905-06
Henry H. Herman	1907-08
Thomas H. Morgan	1908-10
Henry S. Fichthorn	1909-10
William S. Dickinson	1909-10

Fifth Ward

James Mulligan	1873-79
John F. Moers	1873-75
Samuel Frees	1873-81
George W. Phelps	1873-79

Henry D. Schoedler 1875-76
Wellington Van Reed 1876-1910
Ephraim Armstrong 1879-81
John F. Orth 1879-82
William H. Wilhelm 1881-89
Charles A. Z. Griesemer 1881-89
Edgar W. Alexander 1882-83; 1887-90
Peter W. Nagle 1883-87
John B. Goodhart 1889-93
Peter A. Fritch 1889-93
Frederic P. Heller 1890-95
John R. Miller 1893-97
John C. Wollison 1893-97
Harry F. Hahn 1895-1903; 1904-10
Alvin N. Boyer 1897-1904
Lloyd M. Nunnemacher 1897-1905
George Y. Yocum 1903-06
Emanuel Loeb 1905-10
John B. Krebs 1907-10
Howard F. Hawk 1909-10

Sixth Ward

George W. Bushong 1873-75
Alexander Jacobs 1873-75
Daniel P. Shenfelder 1873-77; 1879-83
Lewis Briner 1873-77
Wharton Morris 1875-79
John McKnight 1875-83
John M. Sharp 1877-81
Jacob Snell 1877-81; 1883-91
George W. Boas 1881-87
Jones O. Thomas 1881-89
Stephen M. Meredith 1883-84
Joseph S. Riegel 1884-91
Daniel E. Schroeder 1887-93
Daniel Beidler 1889-93
John S. Thompson 1891-95
Walter Prutzman 1891-99
Charles N. Seitzinger 1893-1901
William Hutchinson 1893-97
John G. Beck 1895-1902
Charles H. Frederick 1897-1901; 1903-05
Daniel P. Kramer 1899-1903
John A. Britton 1901-03
Charles O. Ream 1901-06
John H. Riegel 1902-10
Jacob Diener 1903-07
William Prutzman 1905-10
Harry P. Yost 1907-10
Edward S. Wertz 1907-10

Seventh Ward

Edwin Shalter 1873-79
Daniel Ermentrout 1873-77
Joseph T. Valentine 1873-77
J. Howard Jacobs 1873-75; 1877-85; 1887-91
Charles A. Saylor 1875-83
Daniel D. Lerch 1877-89
W. Benton Stoltz 1879-82
Frank C. Smink 1882-86
J. C. A. Hoffeditz 1883-87; 1891-95
Henry B. Hendel 1885-89
William M. Goodman 1886-90
Stephen M. Meredith 1889-97
John H. Maltzberger 1889-1901
J. Harvey Tyson 1890-94
J. Edward Wanner 1894-1910
Ellsworth A. Leinbach 1895-99
Howard Keppelman 1897-1906
Harry T. Shick 1899-1903
Reuben H. Spangler 1901-10
Charles H. R. Leinbach 1903-06
James F. Mohn 1907-10
J. Newton Rhoads 1907-10

Eighth Ward

Nicholas Heckman 1873-77
Mahlon K. Taylor 1873-74
A. T. C. Keffer 1873-81
Henry S. Eckert 1873-89
Henry W. Burkey 1874-75
Harrison Shultz 1875-79
S. E. Ancona 1877-83; 1887-95
James M. Lyons 1879-86
Jacob H. Goodman 1881-89
Christian W. Geissler 1883-87
Adam W. Schwartz 1886-87
George Foos 1887-95
Eugene I. Sandt 1889-93
Hiester M. Nagle 1889-93
Thaddeus A. Hoyer 1893-97
Edwin B. Gettis 1893-1901
James R. Mercer 1895-99
Charles S. Prizer 1895-99
Cyrus Wertz 1897-1901
Abram Herr 1899-1910
Seymour T. Schmehl 1899-1910
J. Wilmer Fisher 1901-08
Eugene Rhein 1901-08
Thomas K. Leidy 1909-10
George E. Dillon 1909-10

Ninth Ward

William Geiger 1873-76
Levi H. Liess 1873-74
Jacob Bissikumer 1873-77
William Beardsworth 1873-76
David Rhein 1874-76
Edwin Ziegler 1876-81
Nathan Rohrbach 1876-79
J. William Landis 1876-81
Ferdinand Goetz 1877-81
Joseph T. Smith 1879-83
Abram Herr 1881-83
Hermann C. Rees 1881-91
John B. Snyder 1881-89
August H. Bartels 1883-87
William Weis 1883-92
Augustus M. High 1887-91
Henry S. Bard 1889-93
Harry A. Heckman 1891-1900
Eli D. Emerich 1891-99
John M. Becker 1892-95
Jonathan S. Ebling 1893-97
Elias H. Frantz 1895-1904
Benjamin F. Hunsicker 1897-1905
George Scheirer 1899-1910
William H. Luppold 1900-04
John M. Smith 1904-10
Robert Strasser 1904-05
William Bauknecht 1905-09
Peter Eyrich 1905-10
Robert B. Machemer 1909-10

Tenth Ward

Fidel Weber 1876-78
Samuel B. Ruth 1876-77
John A. Neidert 1876-79
George W. Johns 1876-80
James Vanstavoren 1877-78
Wellington Boyer 1879-83
Hiram M. Trout 1878-82
John D. Witman 1878-82
Charles Y. Levan 1880-82
James D. Long 1882-84
Herman Hermann 1882-86
Edward W. De Haven 1882-90
Isaac J. Hale 1883-88
Richard Mohn 1884-92
Michael A. Buckley 1886-98; 1900-04
Luther Seiders 1888-96
Joseph A. Byers 1890-92
James E. Howe 1892-94
Benjamin F. Sheeder 1892-95
William H. Longacre 1894-99
Daniel W. Levan 1895-99

Henry H. Weitzel 1896-1900
Charles F. Brissel 1898-1910
John J. Phillipson 1899-1904
William L. Moser 1899-1900
Edward Taenzer 1900-02
Walter D. Fichthorn 1902-10
Joseph L. Gehris 1904-10
Albert F. East 1904-10

Eleventh Ward

W. H. Chapman 1876-78
Griffith W. Jones 1876-77
John F. Bellemere 1876-78
Samuel M. Guss 1876-78
Frederick Sefley 1877-78
James Mendenhall 1878-80
William H. Kelley 1878-80
John G. Kalbach 1878-82
Alfred S. Jones 1878-82
Frank Menges 1880-86
Henry H. Hartman 1880-84
Henry M. Spuhler 1882-83
Jeremiah Seiders 1882-86
Daniel Dillon 1883-84
Adam Filbert 1884-94
Henry H. Jackson 1884-86
Isaac M. Bechtel 1886-89
Calvin S. Gerhard 1886-88
Peres S. Fisher 1886-94
Thomas G. Harper 1888-95
James A. Fisher 1889-98
Alfred Gunkel 1894-1900
Milton J. Miller 1894-98
Charles R. Haman 1895-96
Charles A. Hawk 1896-1910
Urias A. Fisher 1898-1904
Howard G. Becker 1898-1910
Charles P. Saylor 1900-01
Harry M. Laucks 1901-10
George C. Straub 1904-08
Thomas M. Richardson 1908-10

Twelfth Ward

Henry H. Jackson 1886-88
George W. Reisinger 1886-91
Franklin Menges 1886-98
Jeremiah Seiders 1886-94
George W. Ketner 1888-92
Henry Stine 1891-92
William R. Kirn 1892-96
Jenkin Hill 1892-96
Harry S. Levan 1894-1910
John T. Seiders 1896-1910
Daniel K. Biehl 1896-1904
Albert G. Bauman 1898-1902
Thomas A. Shoemaker 1902-10
Eph. S. Brownmiller 1904-10

Thirteenth Ward

George C. Suender 1886-90
William B. High 1886-87
Franklin S. Shimer 1886-88
Henry Seibert 1886-88
William A. Mengel 1887-90
H. Bouchat 1888-95
Abr. Whitman 1888-1908
Frederick W. Cranston 1890-92
Llewellyn Gehret 1890-94
Albert J. Frezeman 1892-94
Albert S. Ibach 1894-98
Reuben G. Shalters 1894-98
Wesley B. Marcks 1895-98
Evan C. Wentzel 1898-99
Hiram M. Trout 1898-1902
George J. Trievel 1898-1910
William W. Britton 1899-1900
Charles H. Ramsay 1900-04
William R. Eaches 1902-06
George W. Millmore 1904-08
Huysinga Bouchat 1906-10
Harry C. Wanner 1908-10
David J. Moyer 1908-10

Fourteenth Ward

Henry S. Keffer 1893-95
William W. Fetter 1893-99
Daniel E. Schroeder 1893-97
William P. Keim 1893-97
Samuel J. Waid 1895-1910
B. Frank Fink 1897-99
George R. Hoover 1897-1901
Morris Arnold 1899-1903
John E. Harbster 1899-1901
Frank Bendel 1901-03
Charles S. Shalters 1901-03
James F. Mohn 1903-07
Joseph E. Hess 1903-05
Walter B. Koch 1903-05
Henry M. Obold 1905-09
John M. Frame 1905-09
C. Clarence Long 1906-10
James A. Kalbach 1909-10
Frank H. Doremus 1909-10

Fifteenth Ward

George W. Wagner 1893-99
David K. Kaufman 1893-99
Charles H. Kiesling 1893-1910
Howard E. Ahrens 1893-1904
Ezra Schmehl 1899-1910
James M. Smith 1899-1910
Robert L. Wilson 1904-09
W. Irvin Renninger 1909-10

Sixteenth Ward

Daniel F. Printz 1895-1901
John B. Houp 1895-1900
Samuel H. Fulmer 1895-99
S. E. Ancona 1895-99
Andrew J. Fink, Jr. 1899-1904
Frederick C. Printz 1899-1907
John H. Giles 1900-10
N. Robert Tomlinson 1901-04
John E. Clouser 1904-10
David C. Lotz 1904-10
Nevin M. Davis* 1907-09

The following persons have been officers of the board from 1865 to the present time:

PRESIDENTS

Name	Term
J. K. McCurdy	1865-67
John S. Richards	1867-72
Henry S. Eckert	1872-88
J. Howard Jacobs	1888-90
S. E. Ancona	1890-93
E. A. Howell	1893-97
George W. Wagner	1897-98
J. Edward Wanner	1898-99; 1905-10
B. F. Hunsicker	1899-1905

SECRETARIES

Name	Term
Lewis Briner	1865-67
John L. Barnes	1867-70
Charles Scull	1870-72
Thomas Severn	1872-73
William M. Rightmyer	1873-77
A. J. Darlington	1877
Harrison Shultz	1877-79
James M. Lyon	1879-92
Francis Roland, Jr.	1892-1910

* Died April 11, 1909, and Bohlke Luersson appointed successor.

TREASURERS

Name	Term
James Bell	1865-66
Matthias Mengel	1866-68
Peter Jones	1868-69
William Ermentrout	1869-77
Levi H. Liess	1877-80
Ephraim Armstrong	1880-92
James M. Lyons	1892-94
Albert R. Hoover	1894-1900
John B. Renninger	1900-10

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS

In 1867 the school directors of cities containing a population exceeding 10,000 were authorized to elect a city superintendent of the common schools for the term of three years. The directors of Reading elected the first superintendent in 1867. Thence, till now, the superintendents have been:

Name	Term
John L. Barnes	1867-69
Thomas Severn	1869-78
Robert K. Buehrle	1878-80
David B. Brunner	1880-81
Samuel A. Baer	1881-84; 1889-96
Joseph T. Valentine	1884-85
Thomas M. Balliet	1885-88
Z. X. Snyder	1888-89
Ebenezer Mackey	1896-1902
Charles S. Foos	1902-10

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTOR

A new office was established by councils on Feb. 4, 1909, for the inspection of meat and milk, and the mayor selected as the first appointee Dr. George R. Fetherolf, a resident veterinary surgeon for ten years and a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. His legal authority extends throughout the city and into the surrounding district for twenty miles for the purpose of inspecting all butcher-shops and dairy farms which furnish meat or milk to consumers in Reading.

CENSUS

The first correct enumeration of the population of Reading was made by the national government in 1790; and subsequently every ten years. The numbers at the several periods whilst Reading was a borough were as follows:

1790	2,235	1820	4,332
1800	2,386	1830	5,856
1810	3,462	1840	8,410

CENSUS ENUMERATION—1850-1900

Ward	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
1st	2,962	4,019	2,834	3,044	3,694	3,993
2d	3,774	4,189	5,530	5,553	5,947	6,656
3d	3,165	4,905	3,732	4,455	4,665	4,717
4th	3,204	5,760	2,611	2,826	2,758	2,621
5th	2,638	4,289	3,205	3,399	3,467	3,423
6th			2,763	3,762	5,977	8,011
7th			3,541	4,130	5,185	3,861
8th			3,690	3,874	4,403	3,789
9th			6,024	4,206	4,800	5,454
10th				2,834	6,156	4,759
11th				5,195	3,899	5,460
12th					4,110	6,617
13th					3,600	6,811
14th						4,005
15th						3,874
16th						4,911
	15,743	23,162	33,930	43,278	58,661	78,962

SEXES OF POPULATION.—The population of Reading by sexes was as follows:

	Male	Female
1830	2,785	2,846
1840	4,098	4,837
1850	7,760	7,983
1860	11,183	11,979
1870	16,525	17,405
1880	21,099	22,179
1890	29,126	29,535
1900	39,128	39,833

POPULATION NORTH AND SOUTH OF PENN STREET.—By the following table it appears that the major part of the population of Reading was south of Penn street from 1840 to 1880; and by averaging the increase from 1880 to 1890, it is evident that the major part had shifted north of Penn street in the year 1882.

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
South	4,991	9,901	13,113	17,912	22,111	26,687	31,080
North	3,419	5,842	10,049	16,018	21,167	31,974	47,881
	1,572	4,059	3,064	1,894	944		

COLORED POPULATION.—The colored population at Reading since 1830, by the United States census enumeration, has been as follows: 1830—192; 1840—221; 1850—357; 1860—285; 1870—311; 1880—350; 1890—390; 1900—534.

Getz Enumeration.—In 1847, J. Lawrence Getz, publisher of the *Reading Gazette and Democrat,* made an enumeration of the population at Reading, with the following result; Males, 6,641; females, 6,403; total, 13,044; houses, 2,138; families, 2,398. There were then nearly twice as many persons south of Penn street as there were north.

Levan Enumeration.—In 1877, Edgar M. Levan, an attorney at Reading, published a directory of the city. While registering the names of the inhabitants, he collected interesting facts, showing the number and sex of the population, stores, dwellings, etc., with the following result:

Males over 21 years, 9,765; under 21 years, 9,787; females over 21 years, 10,784; under 21 years, 9,773; total, 40,109; stores, 1,044; dwellings, 8,186; manufactories, 117. Number of persons to each inhabited dwelling, 5.19.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.—The following statistics are submitted to show the relative growth of Reading as compared with the country districts of Berks county at three different periods.

Reading	1856	1885	1908
Taxables	4,094	13,279	35,414
Property assessed	$4,011,763	$23,780,222	$52,724,600
Money at interest	380,853	5,049,482	13,434,847
Country Districts	**1856**	**1885**	**1908**
Taxables	13,480	20,879	31,337
Property assessed	$19,691,126	$40,806,570	$40,545,192
Money at interest	2,020,575	8,741,821	8,977,902

ASSESSMENT FOR 1898.—The city assessors of Reading made an assessment of property in the several wards from September to December, 1897, which was revised by city councils from January to March, 1898, with the following result:

Wards	Taxables	Voters	Property Assessed	Exempted Property
1st	1,272	983	$ 2,046,200	$ 250,400
2d	1,992	1,407	2,311,500	30,000
3d	1,600	1,306	3,682,000	357,700
4th	1,040	682	3,370,250	238,500
5th	1,173	881	2,074,300	42,000
6th	2,291	1,874	3,688,225	88,000
7th	1,887	1,079	5,266,100	1,101,000
8th	1,269	996	2,902,550	499,500
9th	1,661	1,381	2,144,100	342,800
10th	1,524	1,100	1,270,300	76,800
11th	1,742	1,319	1,773,300	192,400
12th	1,805	1,606	2,277,875	443,800
13th	1,899	1,450	2,345,850	244,800
14th	1,126	872	2,806,808	187,650
15th	931	659	1,957,291	149,600
16th	1,227	1,048	2,168,884	451,700
Total	24,439	18,643	$42,085,533	$4,696,650

The property exempted from local taxation embraces all churches, parsonages, school-houses, public buildings, charitable institutions, and corporation buildings not including establishments that produce revenue.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, NOV. 3, 1908

	Taft Rep.	Bryan Dem.
1st Ward, 1st Precinct	154	75
2d Precinct	135	75
3d Precinct	130	66
2d Ward, 1st Precinct	57	79
2d Precinct	75	104
3d Precinct	64	69
4th Precinct	128	140
3d Ward, 1st Precinct	143	140
2d Precinct	188	205
3d Precinct	129	84
4th Ward,	295	156
5th Ward, 1st Precinct	163	127
2d Precinct	127	50
6th Ward, 1st Precinct	128	71
2d Precinct	204	141
3d Precinct	181	244
4th Precinct	97	61
5th Precinct	73	86
7th Ward, 1st Precinct	174	112
2d Precinct	299	126
8th Ward, 1st Precinct	176	133
2d Precinct	217	182
9th Ward, 1st Precinct	78	122
2d Precinct	93	123
3d Precinct	79	133
4th Precinct	80	240
10th Ward, 1st Precinct	138	195
2d Precinct	198	209
11th Ward, 1st Precinct	149	161
2d Precinct	110	225
3d Precinct	122	151
12th Ward, 1st Precinct	118	93
2d Precinct	133	169
3d Precinct	203	264
4th Precinct	132	134
13th Ward, 1st Precinct	143	140
2d Precinct	200	175
3d Precinct	323	309
4th Precinct	170	197
14th Ward, 1st Precinct	169	67
2d Precinct	135	75
3d Precinct	51	40
4th Precinct	225	116
15th Ward, 1st Precinct	149	156
2d Precinct	43	44
3d Precinct	285	136
4th Precinct	269	215
5th Precinct	121	92
16th Ward, 1st Precinct	150	131
2d Precinct	250	140
3d Precinct	172	176
Totals	7,825	6,959
Taft's plurality		866
Roosevelt's plurality over Parker in 1904		3,369

TABLE OF STATISTICS*

READING	Taxables	Real Estate Exempt	Real Estate Taxed	Property Taxable by County	Tax Levied	Money at Interest
1st Ward	1,426	$ 295,500	$ 1,855,550	$1,982,650	$ 5,948	$ 754,338
2d Ward	2,235	44,800	2,292,500	2,497,475	7,492	126,085
3d Ward	1,826	2,799,200	3,286,400	3,486,100	10,458	816,515
4th Ward	966	423,000	3,621,050	3,757,600	11,273	1,781,995
5th Ward	1,161	20,000	1,763,325	1,883,465	5,650	600,422
6th Ward	3,373	93,700	3,660,000	3,993,520	11,981	384,732
7th Ward	1,714	1,260,000	5,463,825	5,727,250	17,182	4,626,042
8th Ward	1,567	697,400	2,792,435	2,963,875	8,892	573,006
9th Ward	1,945	390,000	2,078,275	2,269,080	6,807	187,845
10th Ward	1,827	97,000	1,230,820	1,389,055	4,167	91,115
11th Ward	1,921	172,700	1,817,395	1,992,440	5,977	95,632
12th Ward	2,698	104,000	2,392,850	2,645,375	7,936	170,432
13th Ward	4,761	328,450	4,004,490	4,409,180	13,228	170,600
14th Ward	2,476	348,500	4,170,440	4,445,990	13,338	2,142,325
15th Ward	3,315	264,000	3,823,650	4,160,500	12,481	300,012
16th Ward	2,203	507,400	2,660,145	2,884,445	8,653	613,751
Total for City	35,414	$ 7,845,650	$46,913,150	$50,488,000	$151,463	$13,434,847
County	31,337	2,835,846	37,709,346	41,807,680	125,476	8,977,902
Total for County	66,751	$10,681,496	$84,622,496	$92,295,680	$276,939	$22,412,749

Horses, 2,266; assessed at $150,010. Cows, 32; assessed at $1,200.
*Assessment reported by County Commissioners to State, August, 1908.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—1898

	Population	Taxables	Property Assessment	Total Debt	Tax Rate in Mills		
					City	School	County
Allentown	35,000	9,000	$19,500,000	$ 423,200	3 5/8	6	2 1/2
Easton	20,000		11,000,000	305,900	6 1/2	6	2.8
Lancaster	40,000		15,416,646	644,500	9	4	3
Lebanon	16,000	4,738	8,680,000	267,600	4 1/4	3 1/4	2
Harrisburg	60,000	12,750	24,000,000	1,000,000	7	6	4
Reading	73,000	24,439	*42,085,533	1,352,500	6	4	2 1/2
Scranton	106,000	38,789	23,452,916	579,538	12.8	4	7
Wilkes-Barre	55,000	11,200	**7,000,000	464,500	23	18	7
Williamsport	33,000	7,000	9,150,060	729,500	15	7	5

* Not including exempted real estate, $4,696,650. ** One-fifth valuation.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS

Statement showing number of buildings in Reading Dec. 31, 1908:

Brick buildings	18,993
Stone buildings	1,552
Iron and frame	2,195
Iron	402
Cement	37
Grand total	23,179

The following statement gives a comparative list of the buildings erected during 1907 and 1908:

WARDS	Stone	Brick	Iron and Frame	Cement	Total, 1908	Total, 1907	No. of Buildings in Reading, 1908
1st	6	6	1		13	7	1,014
2d		2	4		6	10	1,510
3d	1	2	1		4	8	1,218
4th		1	2		3	13	1,009
5th		4			4	4	1,003
6th	9	13	9		31	50	2,526
7th	7	7	2	1	17	3	1,171
8th		4	4	1	9	5	924
9th		2	4		6	37	1,356
10th		10	4		14	20	1,169
11th		17	2	2	21	46	1,376
12th		2	4		6	37	1,642
13th	2	8	11	1	22	139	2,326
14th	2	1	2		5	102	1,508
15th	19	2	5	1	27	153	1,881
16th	2	14	4	1	21	156	1,546
Total	48	95	59	7	209	790	23,179

BUILDINGS, 1908

Statement showing the amount of money invested in the construction of buildings in the several wards in the city during 1908:

1st Ward	$ 20,400
2d Ward	8,775
3d Ward	12,900
4th Ward	30,150
5th Ward	17,500
6th Ward	114,850
7th Ward	64,700
8th Ward	10,650
9th Ward	2,800
10th Ward	20,925
11th Ward	27,500
12th Ward	6,750
13th Ward	19,450
14th Ward	7,550
15th Ward	58,750
16th Ward	36,300
Grand Total	$459,950

LIQUOR LICENSES FOR 1909

1st Ward	5	10th Ward	4
2d Ward	17	11th Ward	9
3d Ward	19	12th Ward	7
4th Ward	11	13th Ward	13
5th Ward	10	14th Ward	3
6th Ward	14	15th Ward	4
7th Ward	25	16th Ward	5
8th Ward	13		
9th Ward	15		174
In Boroughs			49
In Townships			91
Total			314

VARIETY AND VALUE OF INDUSTRIES IN 1900.—The great extent, variety and value of the industrial affairs at Reading in 1900 are exhibited in the accompanying, comprehensive table. The information was secured and published by the Census Department of the United States Government, and it is the first time that this important subject received so much attention at Reading, showing the exact situation as it then existed. It is extremely valuable for reference.

Nature of Industries, 1900	Establishments	Males Employed	Females Employed	Children Employed	Capital	Wages	Value of Products
Bicycles	4	354	26	27	$ 656,816	$ 165,106	$ 816,332
Bicycle Repairs	7	7			7,276	2,508	16,306
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	27	27			21,640	12,721	48,318
Book-binding	3	14	19		27,100	10,671	26,071
Boot and Shoe Repairs	52	12	3		21,065	6,642	57,526
Bottling	6	28			63,150	12,478	88,541
Boxes—Cigar	3	35	35	4	67,030	19,892	104,456
Paper	5	26	66	19	66,109	27,444	99,544
Brass Castings	3	15			31,763	9,170	34,503
Bakeries	51	212	2	3	284,713	104,412	501,197
Breweries	6	119			1,032,510	66,361	881,665
Brick and Tile	3	19		5	9,750	7,887	17,525
Brooms and Brushes	7	35	5	3	27,550	12,805	73,604
Carpenter Shops	47	267			194,492	132,190	782,571
Carpet Works	8	5			11,425	1,910	13,529
Carriages and Wagons	12	203			443,721	83,115	307,859
Car Shops	4	1,962			2,069,203	1,045,675	6,315,128
Cigar Factories and Tobacco	76	526	541	41	750,497	421,775	1,683,466
Clothing Factories—Men's	4	46	114	12	185,292	52,583	359,771
Women's	5	4	39	6	18,465	12,013	55,341
Clothing, Custom—Men's	41	129	185	1	236,094	111,504	407,149
Women's	11	4	50		9,850	15,109	30,869
Coffee and Spice Roasting	3	3			12,158	1,728	24,761
Confectionery	21	191	111	26	164,191	71,076	420,169
Dyeing	4	21			36,771	9,050	32,942
Electrical Construction	6	13			15,311	6,805	61,163
Foundry and Machine	27	1,565			2,799,240	681,574	2,437,355
Furniture, etc.	14	18			28,326	9,272	37,010
Hats—Fur	3	498	198	35	623,408	283,000	1,133,688
Wool	4	157	104	34	450,149	126,558	328,150
Hardware	4	1,280	80	227	1,734,544	600,861	1,611,268
Hosiery	21	183	1,184	300	710,128	390,857	1,326,397
Iron and Steel	7	3,732			8,132,619	1,612,011	9,530,286
Ironwork—Architectural	4	49			50,663	21,299	113,267
Jewelry	22	25		1	34,326	15,735	46,327
Lime and Cement	3	5			950	1,605	6,100
Marble Works	15	108			169,045	55,788	148,217
Masonry—Brick and Stone	14	275			87,902	129,945	314,184
Millinery	11	81			64,547	26,136	163,102
Newspapers	10	147	14		391,723	88,999	309,266
Optical Works	3	14	126	4	268,090	34,640	184,770
Painters and Paper Hangers	45	167			99,273	75,671	208,786
Paint Works	5	21	2		154,776	9,484	168,846
Paper Factories	3	90	39		549,913	52,021	429,205
Pattern-makers	4	5			7,517	1,728	7,617
Picture Frames	4	7			9,675	2,778	11,195
Paving Materials	9	57			11,911	19,353	57,837
Photography	9	20	17		49,287	16,254	52,116
Planing Mills	5	146			178,949	69,467	302,339
Plastering	8	40			12,170	18,179	43,966
Plumbing, etc.	25	128		2	125,583	58,808	249,163
Pottery and Terra Cotta	3	84			248,815	27,011	105,128
Printing	17	54		9	121,607	27,485	99,447
Roofing	8	43			24,945	19,995	73,725
Saddleries	7	15			25,235	6,116	28,261
Shirts	5	3	71		41,456	16,905	76,155
Tin and Copper Smiths	38	82		1	158,281	37,585	200,746
Other Industries	67	1,056	675	197	4,154,734	585,200	3,682,006
Reading, 1900	843	24,442	3,706	955	$27,975,628	$7,544,950	$36,902,511
Reading, 1890	435				14,083,374	4,780,470	20,855,165

Other Industries

Other industries of Reading in 1900, as enumerated by the U. S. Census, were as follows:

Artificial Feathers and Flowers	1	Cotton Goods	1	Grease and Tallow	1
Bags—Paper	2	Cotton Small Wares	1	Hairwork	1
Baskets and Willow Ware	2	Cutlery & Edge Tools	1	Hand Stamps	1
Boots & Shoes—Factory	1	Dveing and Cleaning	1	Hats and Caps	2
Boxes—Wood Packing	1	Electroplating	1	House Furnishing Goods	2
Brassware	1	Fancy Articles	1	Ice	1
Carriage and Wagon Material	1	Flour-mill	1	Iron Bolts and Nuts	1
Cars—Street Ry., etc	2	Food Preparations	1	Iron and Steel Forgings	1
Cheese & Butter	2	Furnishing Goods for Men	1	Lamps and Reflectors	1
Condensed Milk	1	Gas Illuminating	1	Leather Curried, etc	1
Cordage & Twine	1	Glass	1	Lock and Gun Smith	1
		Glass, Ornamental, etc	1	Malt	1
				Mattress	1
				Mirrors	1
				Patent Medicines	1
				Photolithographing, etc	1
				Regalia and Society Banners	1
				Sewing Machine Repairs	1
				Silk Mill	1
				Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1
				Soap	1
				Stereotyping, etc	1
				Tobacco, Chewing, etc	2
				Toys and Games	1
				Trunks and Valises	1
				Umbrellas	1
				Washing Machines	1
				Window Shades	1
				Wire-rope, Cable, etc	1
				Wood Carving	1
				Woolen Goods	1

CHAPTER XI—BOROUGHS

ERECTION

The county of Berks was erected in 1752. All the districts in the county at that time were townships, the simplest form of local government, and it was not until 1783 that the first borough was established. This was Reading, the county-seat, and it was erected by a special Act of Assembly. The next was Kutztown, in 1815, situated sixteen miles northeast from Reading, and the third was Womelsdorf, in 1833, fourteen miles west from Reading; which were also established by Act of Assembly.

In 1834, the State Legislature empowered the courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties, with the concurrence of a grand jury, to establish boroughs, but the territory to be set apart was to include three hundred inhabitants; this was modified by the Act of 1851, since when application and decree have been made without regard to population. From that time, the boroughs in the county have been established in this manner, and until 1909, fifteen additional boroughs have been created.

Reading was advanced to a city in 1847, but no other borough in the county has been similarly advanced.

The boroughs are seventeen in number. The following table shows their names, when established, the taxables, the voters and assessment of property. Other facts might be mentioned in connection with the several boroughs, especially of an industrial nature, but they have been omitted to avoid repetition, because they are mentioned in the sketches of resident patrons of this work.

General statistical information relating to the boroughs will be found in the tables which include the whole county, in Chapter IX.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—1908

Boroughs	Founded	Erected	Taxables	Voters	Assessment
Eastern Division					
Kutztown	1779	1815	658	486	$ 793,175
Hamburg	1779	1837	912	675	951,910
Boyertown	1835	1866	761	592	1,188,444
Fleetwood *	1800	1873	497	364	609,514
Topton	1859	1875	297	219	347,250
Lenhartsville	1854	1887	55	46	65,410
Bechtelsville	1852	1890	77	119	137,485
Mount Penn **	1800	1902	277	200	426,705
Western Division					
Womelsdorf	1762	1833	608	375	552,439
Bernville	1819	1851	151	111	135,310
Birdsboro	1760	1872	885	731	1,246,204
Centreport	1868	1884	48	32	48,910
West Leesport	1842	1901	189	136	154,275
Wyomissing	1896	1906	626	205	774,809
West Reading	1873	1907	598	483	658,725
Mohnton	1850	1907	495	405	338,910
Shillington†	1860	1908	461	387	421,765

* Formerly Coxtown.
** Formerly Dengler's.
† May, 1909.

INDUSTRIES

Cigars.—The manufacture of cigars is a large industry in all parts of the county. Nearly one hundred establishments are carried on in the country districts, almost wholly in the boroughs. The largest plants, producing over 500,000 annually, are:

Christian Brothers, in Womelsdorf.
John J. Eshelman, in Mohnton.
Otto Eisenlohr & Bro., in Boyertown.
H. F. Fidler, in Womelsdorf.
George Gruber, in Stouchsburg.
W. H. Goodman, in Millersburg.

Henry Hackman, in Womelsdorf.
Kramer Brothers, in Shillington.
C. S. Peiffer, in Stouchsburg.
Pioneer Union Cigar Company, in Shillington.
John J. Seiz, in Stony Creek.
A. S. Valentine & Son, in Womelsdorf.
C. M. Yetter, in Shillington.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

The following statement exhibits the financial condition of the banks in the boroughs in November, 1908.

Borough	Established	Capital	Resources	Deposits	Surplus and Und. Profits
Bernville	1907	$ 25,000	$ 122,462	$ 81,405	$ 2,973
Birdsboro	1888	50,000	358,896	177,844	81,852
Boyertown					
National	1874	100,000	1,118,378	690.760	196,713
Farmers	1883	50,000	267,006	162,756	4,739
Fleetwood	1907	25,000	143,675	90,479	3,296
Hamburg					
Savings	1872	50,000	642,710	495,232	97,300
First Nat'l.	1908	25,000	129,818	78,176	1,509
Kutztown	1897	50,000	448,262	250,404	86,187
Mohnton	1907	25,000	137,702	91,422	1,270
Topton	1906	25,000	137,484	82,750	3,875
Womelsdorf	1903	50,000	405,985	316,352	35,159

MERCANTILE LICENSES

The mercantile appraiser, John G. Herbine, appointed by the county commissioners for the year 1909, reported the business places in the several boroughs of Berks county, liable to county tax, their number being as follows:

Bechtelsville	14	Shillington	20
Bernville	19	Topton	20
Birdsboro	49	West Leesport	10
Boyertown	70	West Reading	30
Centreport	6	Womelsdorf	29
Fleetwood	32	Wyomissing	18
Hamburg	61		491
Kutztown	65		
Lenhartsville	12	Reading	1,546
Mohnton	12	Townships	894
Mount Penn	11		
		Total	2,931

LIQUOR LICENSES

Bernville	2	Mohnton	2
Birdsboro	3	Mt. Penn	2
Boyertown	4	Shillington	1
Bechtelsville	2	Topton	3
Centreport	0	Womelsdorf	4
Fleetwood	4	West Reading	2
Hamburg	8	West Leesport	2
Kutztown	6	Wyomissing	2
Lenhartsville	2		49

CHURCHES OF BOROUGHS

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED

(L., indicating Lutheran; R., Reformed; and U., Union, both using the church, alternately.)

Bechtelsville:

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Trinity (U.),	1886	George W. Roth (R.), J. J. Kline (L.),	65

Bernville:

Name	Founded	Pastor	Members
Friedens (L.),	1739-1791-1897	(Vacant)	
St. Thomas (U.),	1897	T. C. Leinbach (R.),	450

Birdsboro:

St. Paul's (R.),	1881	J. V. George,	30
St. Mark's (L.),	1877	Z. H. Gable,	230
Chapel	1899		

Boyertown:

St. John's (L.), (Union, 1811 to 1871)	1811	A. M. Weber,	1,046
Good Shepherd (R.),	1871	G. G. Greenwald,	428

Fleetwood:

St. Paul's (U.),	1841	M. H. Brensinger (R.), J. O. Henry (L.),	840 375
Chapel (U.),	1884		

Hamburg:

St. John's (L.), (Union from 1789 to 1898, when destroyed by fire and rebuilt by Lutherans.)	1789-1811-'57-'98	H. C. Kline,	571
First (R.),	1898	(Vacant),	312

Kutztown:

St. Paul's (R.),		G. B. Smith,	1,120
St. John's (U.),	1753-1790-1876	E. H. Leinbach (R.), J. J. Cressman (L.),	451 315
Trinity (L.),	1874-1894	R. B. Lynch,	296

Lenhartsville

Friedens (U.),	1856-1892	R. S. Appel (R.), D. D. Trexler (L.),	110 110

Mohnton:

St. John's (L.),	1900	M. H. Stetler,	393

Mt. Penn:

Faith (L.),	1885	J. F. Snyder,	93
Trinity (R.),		M. L. Herbein,	112

Shillington:

Emanuel (R.),	1874-1908	W. J. Kershner,	80
Grace (L.),	1902	F. F. Buermyer,	40

Topton:

St. Peter's (U.),	1869-1881	G. B. Smith (R.), J. O. Henry (L.),	130

West Reading:

St. James (R.),	1893	George W. Gerhard,	204
Bethany (L.),	1896	W. O. Laub,	238

Womelsdorf:

Zion's (U.),	1793-1867-1893	L. D. Stambaugh (R.), O. E. Pflueger, (L.),	245 357

Wyomissing:

Reformed	1909	H. H. Rupp	

OTHER CHURCHES

MENNONITE

Boyertown: Old,	1790-1819-1879	Andrew Mack, John Ehst	
New,	1883	A. S. Shelly,	26

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Birdsboro	1852-1885	Francis Yarnall,	145

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Birdsboro	1839-1869	A. F. Collom,	185
Boyertown	1876	F. Herson,	54
Hamburg	1854	E. F. Hoffman,	113
			352

EVANGELICAL

Birdsboro (Trinity),	1904	B. W. Luckenbill,	150
Mohnton (Salem),	1849-1872	F. Solver,	145

UNITED EVANGELICAL

Birdsboro	1874-1895	George S. Kauffroth,	155
Boyertown	18—-1895	C. W. Heffner,	65
Fleetwood	1866-1895	C. E. Hess,	161
Hamburg	1872-1895	I. J. Reitz, A. S. Mengel	
Kutztown	1850-1885-1895	H. J. Kline,	125
Mohnton	1895	J. R. Hensyl,	303
Shillington	1904	C. D. Haman,	125
Topton	1895	J. R. Hensyl,	303
West Leesport	1872-1895	I. J. Reitz, A. S. Mengel	
Womelsdorf	1835-1867-1895	F. B. Yocum	

United Brethren Name	Founded
Birdsboro	1886
Church of God	
Fleetwood (United),	1868

SCHOOL AFFAIRS—1908

Borough	No. of Schools	Male Scholars	Female Scholars	Cost	State Appropriations
Bechtelsville	2	151	129	$ 1,176	$ 320
Bernville	2	22	24	1,369	337
Birdsboro	11	236	222	10,206	1,988
Boyertown	9	185	217	7,695	1,561
Centreport	1	14	19	429	120
Fleetwood	5	103	120	4,808	707
Hamburg	12	240	226	16,110	1,866
Kutztown	4	97	106	5,220	1,041
Lenhartsville	1	11	12	517	137
Mohnton	7	148	151	4,361	1,909
Mount Penn	3	73	62	2,774	495
Shillington *					
Topton	3	77	65	2,773	513
West Leesport	3	30	43	1,549	424
West Reading	7	161	144	4,323	2,022
Womelsdorf	6	89	124	5,195	981
Wyomissing	3	52	65	30,486	859

* Established after report published and appropriations made.

ODD FELLOWS

Lodge No.	Borough	Members	Value of Property
122	Bernville	65	$ 4,000
514	Birdsboro	295	7,000
708	Boyertown	118	1,500
103	Hamburg	260	12,000
159	Womelsdorf	160	2,000
			$26,500
Reading, seven lodges			73,792
Townships, eleven lodges			36,400
			$136,692

P. O. S. OF A. CAMPS

No.	Borough	Members	Value of Property
67	Womelsdorf	136	$ 7,440
78	Hamburg	321	11,901
103	Fleetwood	180	6,994
104	Boyertown	224	8,668
113	Bernville	207	10,270
172	Topton	211	6,262
211	Mohnton	233	7,791
324	Bechtelsville	130	5,931
417	Birdsboro	293	11,134
446	Centreport	116	3,393
531	Lenhartsville	64	1,670
		2,115	$ 81,454
Camps at Reading (14)		3,835	113,398
Camps in townships (28)		3,419	148,152
		9,369	$343,004

KUTZTOWN

Incorporation.—Kutztown was the second borough erected in Berks county, Reading having been the first. It was incorporated by a special Act of Assembly in 1815, the Act having been framed after the Act of 1783, by which Reading was incorporated. It is situated in the northeastern section of the county along the Sacony creek, and the territory within the boundary lines was taken from Maxatawny township.

The lands in this vicinity, embracing one thousand acres, were patented to Peter Wentz in 1728; and he, in 1755, conveyed 130 acres to George Kutz. In 1779, Kutz laid out a town and named it Kutztown, and soon afterward the first dwellings were erected. In 1817, there were 106 taxables, with a total valuation of $56,465. The tax-rate was 1½ mills. In 1835, there were 159 taxables; 105 dwellings; 800 population. In 1908, there were 622 resident taxables, with a total valuation of $670,500.

Proceedings were instituted in the council to add to the borough the improved and connected portions of Maxatawny township which adjoin it on the east, north and west, comprising 567 acres and making the total area of the borough 742 acres; and these proceedings were filed in court on March 1, 1909, for legal action.

Taxables of 1817.—The first list of taxable inhabitants of the borough was prepared in 1817, and the following list comprises their names, with their rating, numbering altogether 106:

Angstadt, Joseph, gunsmith	$ 20
Balty, Jacob, Sr., blacksmith	592
Biehl, Daniel, tinman	905
Balty, Jacob, Jr., blacksmith	32
Bryfogel, George, Sr., farmer	932
Busby, Samuel, shoemaker	20
Bieber, Dewald, merchant	1,617
Bast, Dewald, farmer	2,904
Becker, Ephraim, doctor	705
Barner, Michael	390
Benjamin, John, hatter	20
Cupp, Conrad, town-crier	600
Cupp, Andrew	150
Cupp, Christian, cabinet-maker	20
Dennis, John, shoemaker	752
Dum, Thomas	812
Deisher, John	350
Dennis, Jacob	
Ernst, Nicholas, farmer	1,122
Essert, Jacob, cabinet-maker	1,384
Essert, Daniel, cabinet-maker	20
Essert, George, cabinet-maker	20
Fister, George, inn-keeper	1,572
Fister, John, saddler	20
Fritz, Peter, cabinet-maker	532
Gross, Joseph	92
Geehr, Philip, Esq., justice	32
Gifft Peter, clock-maker	102
Geehr, Benjamin, saddler	20
Graeff, Jacob, blacksmith	760
Grube, Christina	350
Glasser, Daniel, hatter	420
Geschwind, John	
Geehr, Samuel, and Levan, Jacob	580
Grim, Jonathan	2,852

Geisweit, Peter, laborer	32
Herbine, Samuel, cooper	954
Humberd, Jacob, carpenter	32
Hottenstine, Catharine	682
Heist, Henry	962
Heist, Hannah, widow	500
Heninger, John, shoemaker	882
Harmony, Benjamin, tailor	32
Jung, John, laborer	20
Kutz, Peter, tinman	1,272
Kutz, Adam, carpenter	1,762
Kutz, Jacob, mason	32
Knoske, John, minister	772
Keaffer, Joseph	302
Kutz, John, tailor	1,077
Keiser, Joseph	1,037
Kutz, Peter, Revolutionary soldier	1,209
Kutz, Daniel	462
Kemp, George, Jr	900
Kohler, Henry, proprietor of Kutztown Hotel	1,600
Klein, Philip	500
Kaup, Andrew, wheelwright	20
Klein, Jacob, tailor	20
Klein, Isaac	430
Keller, Israel, shoemaker	20
Kutz, Solomon, butcher	722
Kister, George, tailor	820
Keiser, Jacob, weaver	432
Levan, Jacob, Esq	1,107
Levan, Daniel, inn-keeper	1,602
Levan, Jacob, inn-keeper	1,923
Lehman, Jacob, tinman	20
Levan, Charles, inn-keeper	95
Levan, Isaac, inn-keeper	44
McCandless, Robert	——
Neff, John, mason	1,494
Nevel, Jacob, laborer	——
Neff, Henry, mason	692
Neff, Peter	1,464
Neudorf, Susanna, widow	420
Owerbeck, Jacob, tobacconist	140
Old, Gabriel, carpenter	32
Palsgrove, John, weaver	854
Rudenauer, Samuel	52
Reifsnyder, Abram	20
Rever, Adam	760
Sharodin, John, hatter	1,072
Sander, Henry	820
Strasser, Michael, carpenter	70
Seigfried, John, Sr	490
Seigfried, John, Jr	50
Selfridge, Mathias, merchant	32
Schofield, Ebenezer, shoemaker	232
Smith, Catharine (estate of)	300
Till, Jacob, teacher	40
Wolff, Peter, laborer	20
Wickert, Jacob, tailor	20
Wilson, Motheral	2,110
Winck, Dewald, hatter	744
Wanner, Abram, hatter	1,052

Rate of taxation, 1½ mills on the dollar.

Single Freemen, each 75 cents

Bast, Jacob	Mehrman, William
Becker, Samuel	Owerback, Henry
Becker, Benjamin	O'Neal, David
Essert, Jacob	Odenheimer, George
Glasser, Jonathan	Smith, James
Harmony, Jonathan	

Total valuation $56,465

Houses, 69; horses, 47; cows, 63.

GEORGE BREYFOGLE, *Assessor.*

16

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The names of the chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace from the beginning of the borough to the present time, and the time when the incumbents filled their respective positions, are as follows:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Dewalt Bieber	1816-17
Daniel Levan	1818
George Breyfogle	1819-21
Henry Heist	1822
John Kutz	1823
Jonathan Prime	1824
John Palsgrove	1825-26; 1831
Jacob Esser	1827
Geo. A. Odenheimer	1828
John Fister	1829; 1832; 1834-35; 1854
Daniel Bieber	1830; 1846; 1848
Peter Gifft	1833; 1837
William Heidenreich	1836; 1842-43; 1847
George Bieber	1838-39; 1845
John V. Houck	1840
Dr. William Bieber	1841
Jacob Graeff	1844; 1852
David Fister	1849; 1865-67; 1871
Daniel B. Kutz	1850; 1855
David Levan	1851
Reuben Sharadin	1853
Fayette Schaedler	1856
Hiram F. Bickel	1857-58
J. S. Trexler	1859
B. H. Kutz	1860
William Helfrich	1861
Jacob Sunday	1862
C. H. Wanner	1863-64
Paul Hilbert	1868-69
John Humbert	1870
Lewis Hottenstein	1872
J. D. Wanner	1873-74
David Hinterleiter	1875
S. S. Schmehl	1876
John M. Graeff	1877
R. Dewalt	1878
Walter B. Bieber	1879-80
D. W. Sharadin	1881-82
D. F. Bieber	1883-86
J. D. Sharadin	1887
Jacob B. Esser	1888
Dewalt F. Bieber	1889
Reuben Dewalt	1890
Conrad Gehring	1891-97
John R. Gouser	1897-1900
Charles D. Herman	1900-03
Charles J. G. Christian	1903-06
Jeremiah T. Fritch	1906-09
H. W. Saul	1909-12

TOWN CLERKS

James Scull	1816-17
John Fister	1818-19
James Donagan	1820-23; 1825-32; 1834
Lloyd Wharton	1824
Henry Heist	1833
George Bieber	1835-36
Wm. F. Sellers	1837-40
David Neff	1841-42
George Hartzell	1843
Wm. S. Bieber	1844-51; 1853
Henry C. Kutz	1852
James M. Gehr	1854; 1859
H. B. Van Scheetz	1855
J. David Wanner	1856-58; 1860-66; 1871; 1879; 1881-96

A. C. Beidelman.....1867
H. H. Schwartz.....1868-70; 1873-74
Jonas Hoch.....1872
E. D. Bieber.....1875
J. H. Marx.....1876-78; 1880; 1899-1901
Oliver H. Sander.....1897
Dr. Henry W. Saul.....1898
Charles H. Wanner.....1902
Albert S. Heffner.....1903-10

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Jacob Levan.....1814-23
Benjamin Gehr.....1818
James Donagan.....1820
John Wanner.....1820-23
Lloyd Wharton.....1828
Henry Heist.....1840-45
Jacob Graeff.....1840-44
Charles Weirman.....1844-47
William S. Bieber.....1845-55
John B. Scheutz.....1847-52
H. B. Von Scheutz.....1852-56
James M. Gehr.....1855-60
J. Daniel Wanner.....1856-67
Charles W. Esser.....1860-64
Hiram H. Schwartz.....1864-83
Allen K. Hottenstein.....1867-71
John Humbert.....1871-76; 1883-94
John H. Marx.....1876-1906
A. S. Heffner.....1894-1904
H. S. Sharadin.....1906-11
A. J. Rhode.....1904-09
George H. Smith.....1905-14

POSTMASTERS

The postmasters for the past thirty years have been:

Jonathan Bieber
Christian Bieber
William Sander.....1885-89; 1893-97
Michael T. Donmoyer.....1889-93
John P. S. Fenstermacher.....Since 1897

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Dr. H. W. Saul
Town Council, L. A. Stein, President
James S. Heffner
Nicholas M. Rahn
William F. Stimmel
Stephen W. Keinert
William B. Schaeffer
Pierce Schell
A. S. Heffner, Clerk
School Board, Walter B. Bieber, President
George C. Bordner, Secretary
A. W. Fritch, Treasurer
George Glasser
Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger
John H. Barto
Auditors, C. L. Gruber
J. H. Marx
A. F. DeLong
Assessor, Llewellyn Angstadt
Collector, Charles A. Frey
Treasurer, N. S. Schmehl
Justices of the Peace, Howard S. Sharadin
George H. Smith
Constable, Charles Glasser
Board of Health, Dr. E. K. Steckel, President
Solon A. Stein, Secretary
George H. Smith, Treasurer
Fred T. Williamson
David James, Health Officer

INDUSTRIES.—The place being inland, for nearly one hundred years its development was slow. Various trades incident to every community were carried on with more or less activity, but without any marked improvement. Some establishments were operated for a number of years and then discontinued. The introduction of the steam railway in 1870 was a great assistance. The East Penn railroad was opened for travel from Reading to Allentown in 1859, and in 1870 a branch was constructed from Topton to Kutztown. This facility for the shipment of goods stimulated manufactures and the erection of different kinds of shops and factories. This industrial activity has been kept up with increasing success until the present time. In 1909 all the places employed about four hundred hands, and their productions were sent to all parts of the United States.

Establishments

Sharadin Shirt Factory (1896), 30 to 35 hands; carried on by Howard Sharadin from 1896 to 1902; by his brother Francis from 1902 to 1907; and by S. Liebowitz since 1907.

H. K. Deisher Knitting Mill (1890), 45 to 50 hands.

Kutztown Creamery Company (1881-1907); milk depot established near railroad station in 1907 by Charles M. Richardson (Bernville).

Wentz Marble Works, 15 to 20 hands; carried on by father, Philip, until 1895, and since by his son William as Wentz & Co.

Keystone Shoe Factory (1885), 100 hands; carried on by Dr. J. S. Trexler, William Stimmel and Charles Miller until 1902, and since by Lewis Stein.

Sacony Shoe Factory, Inc. (1897), 40 hands.

James S. Heffner Roller Flour Mill (1887); also lumber, coal and grain.

Kutztown Foundry and Machine Works, Inc. (1896), 90 to 110 hands.

U. B. Ketner Paper Box Factory (1906), 10 to 12 hands; carried on by Charles Ahn from 1906 to 1907.

R. Miller's Son Carriage Factory, 10 to 12 hands; Richard Miller started before 1850, and succeeded by son Charles.

Bieber's Brick Yard, 10 to 15 hands; started by Jonathan Bieber before 1860, and succeeded by son William.

Stimmel Brick-Yard (1906), 20 to 30 hands; brick machinery driven by steam.

Kutztown Silk Mill (1900), 70 to 80 hands; started by Hartley Brothers and operated until 1907, and since by the Merchants' Silk Company.

And then there were at Kutztown, besides the industries named, the following:

Cigar factories.....2
Blacksmith shops.....2
Wheelwright shops.....3
Carpet weaving shop.....1
Book-making factories.....2
Millinery shops.....5
Hardware stores.....2
Hat and shoe stores.....4
General stores.....5
Department store.....1
Printing office.....1
Hotels.....7
Law office.....1

Physicians	5	Drug store	1
Dentists	2	Amusement Halls	2

BANK.—A national bank was organized at Kutztown in 1871 and carried on twelve years, when it was removed to Reading and there re-organized as the Keystone National Bank. In 1897, another national bank was organized in the borough under the name of Kutztown National Bank, with a capital of $50,000, and it has been carried on in a very successful manner. In June, 1906, the total resources were $458,480; par value of shares of stock, $100, market value, $218; loans and discounts, $269,598; deposits, $276,745; surplus and profits, $65,966. John R. Gonser has been the president since its organization; and O. P. Grimley the cashier. In 1908, the bank erected a superior building with an attractive sandstone front and all the latest improvements for protection against fire and burglary, at a cost of $20,000. The directors took possession in February, 1909, and its financial status then was as follows: Resources, $464,388; deposits, $278,434; surplus and undivided profits, $86,000.

A new State bank is about being established in the borough by the name of the Farmers' Bank of Kutztown, with a capital of $50,000.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Water Supply.—In 1889, the Kutztown Water Company was organized and incorporated by Dr. J. S. Trexler, Sell D. Kutz, J. Daniel Sharadin and Peter D. Wanner for supplying the town with water. They established a reservoir on Kutz's Hill, a mile west of the town, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and put down mains to and through the borough. The water was secured from springs, Kemp's run, and an artesian well, 800 feet deep, with a flowing daily capacity of 100,000 gallons. Dr. Trexler was president of the company until his death in 1902; and Mr. Wanner has officiated since. Theretofore, wells had been used by the residents from the beginning of the place.

Light.—In 1905, the council established a municipal electric light plant to supply the borough with light along the public highways. Previously, coal-oil lamps had been used. Many persons have adopted its use in their dwellings and business places.

Railroad.—Railroad communication was opened with Kutztown from Topton in 1870. From 1859 to that time the nearest railroad station was Lyons, on the East Penn railroad, to which place the residents went by conveyance for the purpose of visiting Reading to the westward by train, and Allentown to the eastward.

A railroad had been projected from Allentown, by way of Kutztown to Hamburg and Auburn, in 1854, and subsequently the road-bed was partially constructed between Kutztown and Hamburg, but never completed. The embankments and excavations are still visible at numerous places along the route, evidencing the fruitless expenditure of large sums of money in behalf of an attempted establishment of this much needed enterprise.

Previous to 1857 the mode of public travel to and from this place was by stage-coach, and its daily arrival and departure were a matter of much interest to the community.

Streets.—The principal streets have been macadamized, but no modern paving with vitrified brick or asphaltum has been introduced as yet. The Act of 1815, establishing this borough, was found defective in respect to the improvement of streets, and therefore nothing was done in this behalf for forty years. In 1854, by petition to court, the provisions of the amended Act of 1851, relating to boroughs, were accepted; and in 1855 an ordinance was passed by the council to effect this local improvement, but it was enforced more especially for securing better sidewalks.

Trolley Lines.—A street railway line was opened for travel from Kutztown to Allentown in 1902, and from that time dwellings began to be erected in Maxatawny township, east of the Sacony creek, forming until 1909 a large and valuable addition to the borough, though beyond its boundary line. In 1903, a trolley line was extended to the borough from Reading, thereby opening through travel from Reading to Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, via Kutztown.

Similar building operations have been carried on beyond the western limits of the borough, opposite the Keystone State Normal School, making that section also very attractive. As elsewhere, the influence of this railway has been felt in the general development of the place. A power-house was established at Kutztown in 1902, and this has supplied the power to and from Trexlertown, and to and from Temple since the extension from Reading.

Fire Protection.—An association was incorporated in 1844 for the purpose of affording protection to the inhabitants of the borough against fire, and the necessary apparatus was procured. In 1871, the borough council erected a building for the apparatus. The association was not regularly kept up until recently; then a reorganization was effected and a new building is being put up, costing $7,000. When an alarm of fire is given, the community respond in general and all able-bodied men are expected to lend their aid in extinguishing the fire. Fortunately no costly fires have arisen to require organized effort under expert direction. The pressure of water fom the reservoir is strong owing to the elevation of the water-supply. The fire apparatus consists of two hand-engines, hose-carriage, and hook and ladder truck.

Fair-Ground.—A local fair-ground, situated on the south side of the borough, was carried on by a society for upward of thirty years from 1870.

Then the society was obliged to vacate the premises, and it purchased a superior site on the north. In 1905, it erected the necessary buildings and constructed a fine half-mile track; and in the fall of that year the first exhibition was given on the new ground.

Park.—A large park, comprising ten acres, was established in 1903 by a private corporation. It is situated in the eastern addition to the borough, along the main thoroughfare to Allentown, and since then it has attracted much public attention. It has been improved by the planting of selected shade trees and shrubbery under the supervision of H. K. Deisher, who served as a director for a time and continues an active interest in the welfare of the park. A ball-field is included in the park improvement.

The small monument, which had been erected before the Keystone State Normal School in 1876, was removed to the park in 1906.

Auditorium.—An improved and modern amusement hall was provided by the Kutztown Auditorium Company in 1907, and a superior brick building was erected and equipped at a cost of $30,000, with a seating capacity of one thousand persons, which has been well patronized by the community.

A frame music hall, with a seating capacity of five hundred, was established in 1890, and various entertainments there have been much encouraged.

Band of Music.—A band of music has been maintained at Kutztown for many years, which developed a great reputation for the rendition of classical music in a superior manner. The instructors and leaders have been James Sander, Henry Druckenmiller, Theophilus Wagonhorst and Preston Wagonhorst.

BATTALIONS.—Kutztown was a prominent center for seventy years after the Revolution in the matter of assembling of the local militia companies for the purpose of keeping up familiarity with military exercise, and the day was commonly known as "Battalion Day." Multitudes of people went from the surrounding districts for ten miles to witness the exhibition and the day came to be recognized as a holiday for amusement and hilarity. The following announcement made in 1831 will give a correct idea of its character at that time, over seventy-five years ago:

"The yearly fair will be held August 12th and 13th, 1831. Persons fond of military parade will see Capt. Grim's company of Horse, and Capt. Bieber's company of Infantry, and the Kutztown Band of Music parade on these days. Shows and pastimes of all kinds will be exhibited. Hucksters will be well provided with beer, mead, sweet-meats, and all the fruits in season. The youth are informed that there will be an abundance of good music, and plenty of pretty girls to dance to it."

For some years after the Revolution, these annual meetings in May and September were recognized as of a serious nature in order to maintain a preparation for war in time of peace, but then they gradually drifted away from its beneficent purpose. By 1840, more especially by 1850, they had come to be particular occasions for revelry and dissipation; and this peculiar character was observable all over the county. They were discontinued before the Civil war.

CULTIVATION OF GINSENG.—The cultivation of ginseng at Kutztown was begun by Henry K. Deisher in 1904 and he has been very successful. The beds cover several acres of ground situated at the rear of the premises, where he resides on Noble street, and they contain upward of fifty thousand roots. He is also cultivating beds several miles from Kutztown which contain upward of fifteen thousand roots.

NEWSPAPERS.—*The Kutztown Journal,* a German newspaper, was begun in 1870 by Isaac F. Christ and published by him until 1875, when Conrad Gehring and A. B. Urich became the purchasers. In 1877, Mr. Gehring bought the interest of Mr. Urich and continued publishing the paper until 1887, when he sold the plant, including a book and wall-paper store, to Jacob B. Esser, who had learned the printing business there; and Mr. Esser has continued its successful publication until now.

The American Patriot, an English-German newspaper, was also started by Mr. Christ in 1874. He sold it to Gehring and Urich in 1875, and Urich sold his interest to Gehring in 1877. In 1887 Gehring sold it to Esser, who has published it since. In 1888 the use of the German department in the newspaper was discontinued. It has been issued continuously from the *Journal* office. In 1905, Mr. Esser introduced the linotype machine, with matrices for English and German composition; and he enlarged the *Patriot* to eight pages. Both newspapers have a large circulation, but that of the *Patriot* has been the larger of the two since 1895.

The National Educator was published at Kutztown as an English educational journal by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne from 1872 to 1877, when it was transferred to Allentown. He had removed to that place in 1877. The newspaper was printed in the *Journal* office.

The Normal Vidette was first issued in March, 1894; and has been published quarterly in October, January, April and July. It is mailed to the majority of the graduates and former students of the Keystone State Normal School, to school teachers, to school superintendents, and to school directors; and sent as an exchange to a great many colleges, normal schools, academies, and high schools of Pennsylvania as well as to other States.

Its staff consists of Prof. Harry T. Stein, manager; Prof. James S. Grim, editor; Prof. George C. Bordner, alumni editor; Caroline V. Hoy, editor of school news; and Prof. H. W. Sharadin, artist. Professor Stein has been connected with it almost from its very inception. It has proved a strong medium in bringing alumni in closer touch with their alma mater. It has been printed and issued by the publisher of the *Journal.*

KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KUTZTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The following Secret Societies have been instituted and carried on at Kutztown:

F. & A. M., Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, 1866; 141 members.

K. G. E., Adonai Castle, No. 77, 1886; 350 members.

Jr. O. U. A. M., Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, 1895; 325 members.

Ladies Golden Eagle, Purity Temple, 1900; 80 members.

Royal Arcanum, Maxatawny Council, 1900.

Fraternal Order of Eagles, Kutztown Aerie, 1903; 200 members.

CHURCHES.—In 1790, a union church was erected of frame material by members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations of the vicinity, and this was maintained until 1891, when a superior stone church was substituted. But members of these respective denominations have since erected beautiful denominational churches, known as the *Trinity Lutheran* (1892), and the *St. Paul's Reformed* (1885). In the old church, a Sunday-school was organized in 1826, and this has been carried on successfully until now.

The Evangelical Association erected a church in 1850, and organized a Sunday-school in 1851; and the members have maintained both until now. They erected a fine new building in 1885.

CEMETERIES.—Besides the burying-ground connected with the old Union Church, Hope cemetery was established near by in 1871; and the Fairview cemetery along the road to Reading, a short distance west of the Normal School, in 1861. The latter was enlarged in 1905 by the purchase of twelve acres as an annex, situated on the west side of the public road. There are a number of costly monuments in these cemeteries.

SCHOOLS.—The subject of education received the earnest attention of the inhabitants from the beginning of the town. While a union church was being erected by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, rules were framed for the government of a school, and it was carried on under the supervision of the church council until the introduction of the common school system in 1838.

In 1892 the borough erected a large and superior school building with eight rooms at a cost of $25,000. It embraces five schools. The total annual expenditures are $5,000.

Keystone State Normal School.—This institution, though not situated within the corporate limits of Kutztown, is nevertheless so thoroughly identified with the borough as to justify a description of it in connection with the historical narrative of the borough. Proceedings are now pending in court relating to the annexation to the borough of adjoining property, which includes the Normal School. The article which follows was prepared by the Rev. W. W. Deatrick, A. M., Sc. D.

The buildings of the Keystone State Normal School are admirably located on elevated ground along the "Easton Road" in the southwestern part of Kutztown, midway between Reading and Allentown. The landed property of the institution, now embracing some fifty acres, extends on both sides of this noted highway for quite a distance.

This normal school is the direct outgrowth of two earlier schools, Fairview Seminary and its predecessor, the old Franklin Academy. This earliest school was housed first in the old stone parochial school-house and later in the small wooden building still standing at the intersection of Walnut and Whiteoak streets, in the heart of the town. It was founded in 1836; and in 1838, in order to secure an annual appropriation of $400 which the State then offered to an academy having on its roll twenty-five students, it was incorporated. The first trustees were Daniel B. Kutz, Daniel Bieber, Col. John Wanner, David Kutz, Dr. C. L. Schlemm, David Deisher and Henry Heffner. The number of pupils was limited to thirty-three and no one was received for a shorter period than six months, for which time the tuition charges were $10.00. The school had quite an extensive library for the time. Hon. Alexander Ramsey (in later years a prominent statesman of Minnesota) was at one time a teacher in this academy. After rendering excellent service to the community Franklin Academy closed its doors.

In 1860, another attempt was made to provide opportunities for advanced instruction. In that year, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, Fairview Seminary was established. This school was opened, and for several years was conducted in the building now known as "Fairview Mansion," the present residence of Col. Thomas D. Fister, at the extreme western end of the town. Prof. H. R. Nicks, A. M., was the first teacher. He opened the school with five pupils: Erastus Bast, O. C. Herman, Jefferson C. Hoch, Nathan C. Schaeffer (later for sixteen years principal of the Keystone State Normal School and, since 1893, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Pennsylvania), and Miss Clara Wanner. The school prospered under Professor Nicks. By April, 1861, he had forty-one pupils on the roll, and in the spring of 1863 there were eighty-five, of whom a large number were boarding students. This number taxed the capacity of the building, and, in 1863, through the influence of Professor Nicks, five acres of land were purchased, where part of the Normal buildings now stand, and on that tract was begun the erection of a larger brick building. This structure cost $6,500, and later became the old northeastern wing of the Keystone State Normal School, making way in time for the present Boys' Dormitories. In the fall of 1864, Fairview Seminary was moved into this building and there conducted under the new name of Maxatawny Seminary. Professor Nicks continued as principal, associating with himself, in 1865, as assistant, the Rev. Samuel Transeau, who remained with the school till 1867, and in 1873 removed to Williamsport, where for a number of years he served as city superintendent of public schools.

As early as 1857 the location of the State Normal school for the Third district, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill, was discussed. In that year, in an address delivered at Reading, the Hon. H. H. Schwartz, then superintendent of schools of Lehigh, advocated the claims of Kutztown, as the site for the proposed institution. In 1862, the Rev. B. E. Kramlich suggested that Professor Nicks's "Fairview Seminary" be converted into a State Normal. The Rev. John S. Ermentrout, superintendent of the Berks county public schools, favored Hamburg, as a better locality. Professor Nicks, however, was the individual who worked hardest and did most, accomplishing what others merely talked about. In 1863 he entered into correspondence with the Hon. Thomas H. Burroughs, State superintendent, in order to ascertain what steps were to be taken to secure recognition of his school as a State Normal

school. In the spring of 1865 a number of public school teachers were gathered into Maxatawny Seminary, where they were given formal pedagogical instruction by County Superintendent Ermentrout. When the success of Maxatawny Seminary had been assured, Professor Nicks proceeded to interest the community in the greater project. As the direct result of his advocacy of the measure and of his persistent energy, an organization was effected in the summer of 1865 and funds were speedily subscribed for the erection of two additional buildings, a central building and a wing on the northwest similar to the Maxatawny Seminary building, which, after the erection of the two new edifices, formed the northeast wing of the completed structure, the whole then presenting a frontage of 240 feet, "with boarding accommodations for 300 and school accommodations for 400 students." The corner-stone of this structure was laid Sept. 17, 1865, by Superintendent Ermentrout. In the corner-stone "were deposited, among other things, the Bible and the Apostles' Creed." Addresses on this occasion were delivered by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, William Rosenthal, Esq., Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., Llewellyn Wanner, Esq., and Prof. Albert N. Raub. The building, erected by Messrs. Garst and Mast, of the city of Reading, was completed within a year at a cost of about $40,000.

The people of the community, notably the Hottensteins, the Biebers, Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, Solomon Christ, and David Schaeffer, by liberal contributions, made the undertaking a success. For the Normal there was subscribed $18,300; which with the $6,500 given for the seminary previously, made a total of $24,800.

The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Bushong, Egidius Butz, Daniel Deatrich, Rev. J. S. Ermentrout, David Fister, John H. Fogel, Jonas Hoch, Edward Hottenstein, M. D., J. Glancy Jones, Rev. B. E. Kramlich, Diller Luther, M. D., Jonas Miller, Ullrich Miller, Rev. H. R. Nicks, H. H. Schwartz, Esq., David Schaeffer, Adam Stein, Lesher Trexler, M. D., and J. D. Wanner, Esq. Lewis K. Hottenstein was president of the board of trustees, David H. Hottenstein its secretary; Lesher Trexler, M. D., was president of the board of stockholders and Jonas Hoch secretary. Charles Gerasch, M. D., was treasurer of the new school.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, held Aug. 4, 1866, formal application was made to the Hon. Charles R. Coburn, State superintendent of common schools, for the recognition of the school as the State Normal School for the Third District. On Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866, W. Worthington, George Landon, S. Elliott, Thaddeus Banks, J. S. Ermentrout (superintendent of Berks county), Jesse Newlin (superintendent of Schuylkill), and E. J. Young (superintendent of Lehigh), inspectors appointed by the State superintendent, inspected the school and recommended its recognition, and on Sept. 15th, two days later, Superintendent Coburn issued a proclamation recognizing the school by the name of the Keystone State Normal School, the corporate name borne by it to the present time.

The officers of instruction, as given by the first catalog, were: Rev. J. S. Ermentrout, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and of Theory and Practice of Teaching; Rev. H. R. Nicks, A. M., Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Physics; Albert N. Raub, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Vocal Music; Rev. Samuel Transeau, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and History; Edward T. Burgan, M. E., Superintendent of the Model School and Professor of Penmanship and Bookkeeping; Rev. G. F. Spieker, Professor of German Language and Literature; Lesher Trexler, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; Miss Julia E. Bullard, M. L., Teacher of Instrumental Music, French, Painting and Drawing; Miss Mary Morrison, Teacher of Reading and Geography; ——— (not filled), Teacher of Elocution; Peter S. Umbenhauer, Pupil Assistant. The first catalog, 1866-1867, contains the names of 318 pupils; 263 of them male, 55 female.

Rev. John S. Ermentrout served as principal until 1871 when he was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Horne, A. M. After an absence of three years, Professor Ermentrout returned in 1874 and served as Professor of Mental Science and English Literature (or "Belles Lettres," as it was called at first) until 1881. In 1877 Dr. A. R. Horne was succeeded in the principalship by the Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, A. M., who, after winning unusual distinction and receiving honorary degrees from eminent institutions of learning, severed his connection with the school in 1893 to become State superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania. Rev. George B. Hancher, Ph. D., became principal in 1893 and served till 1899; since that time to the present, the Rev. A. C. Rothermel, Pd. D., has been the efficient head of the institution.

The growth of the school has been steady and substantial. For more than twenty years past, building operations have been almost continuous. The earlier structures were soon outgrown and larger edifices, one by one, have taken their place until now, with the exception of a single three-storied brick building, known as "The Steward's Building," overshadowed by massive piles around it, not one of the first erections remains. In 1880 the "Ladies' Building" or Girls' Dormitory was put up; in 1887 the "Chapel Building" was erected; in 1891 the extensive northeast wing or "Boys' Dormitory" followed; in 1893 the old "Main Building" was demolished to give place for the great six-story "Center Building," costing $75,000; in 1896, the necessities of the school produced a fine kitchen and laundry with a superb equipment; in 1898 a powerful electric light plant made coal-oil illumination an incident of history; in 1900 the foundations were laid for a new "Model School Building" with an annex containing physical, chemical and biological laboratories, and an ample auditorium (the two costing $100,000); in 1908 a splendidly equipped gymnasium, ornately designed, and erected at a cost of $50,000, was opened for use; while the early months of 1909 witness the completion of a fine two-story brick hospital or infirmary, for the isolation and treatment of pupils who may fall ill while at school (a provision for which it is hoped there may be little need).

Besides this, there is a great boiler house, which has been enlarged from time to time in order to furnish steam heat to recitation rooms and dormitories and power to run the machinery of the hydraulic passenger elevator, the apparatus of the laundry, the electric dynamos, and the pumping engine at the artesian well and water tower.

The buildings are in some respects unique as being, with the exception of boiler house, electric plant, gymnasium, infirmary, and steward's house, practically under one roof, being connected by covered bridges, supported on beams of steel. The dormitories and recitation halls are large and abundantly lighted.

The equipment of the school in the way of scientific apparatus is select and complete, and each year large expenditures are made for the physical, chemical, biological, and psychological laboratories, as well as for the other departments of the institution; by which means the educational facilities afforded by the school are kept abreast of the demands of the times.

There are three principal libraries, each containing several thousand volumes. One is the general reference library, the other two are the property of the two literary societies maintained by the students. These societies are the Philomathean Literary Society, organized early in the year 1865, and the Keystone Literary Society, originally named the Kalliomathean Society, which, in September of the same year, was organized by students dismissed, for the purpose of starting a rival society, by the elder organization. Besides these collections of books, several departmental or working libraries, housed in various recitation rooms, are maintained by several of the departments of the school. All these collections are generously augmented from time to time.

The course of study is that prescribed by the State of Pennsylvania, but in some matters this school leads its compeers. At the instigation of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer (who was principal at the time and had been a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission), a manual training department, directed by Dr. W. W. Deatrick, was established in 1891, the first in Pennsylvania Normal Schools. Instruction in this department is given on pedagogic lines but, nevertheless, the course is eminently practical, having obtained marked recognition in the reports of the United States commissioner of education. Specimens of work done in accordance with this course, exhibited with other work of the school, won medals and diplomas at two great world's fairs. Among other exercises in this department, there may be mentioned plain sewing (for female pupils), construction of apparatus, clay-modeling, and mechanical drawing. The fine arts are not neglected: drawing, crayoning, and painting in water and oils and on china, are thoroughly taught.

But brains are better than bricks and the mainstay of a great school must ever be the excellence of its teaching force. In this particular the Keystone State Normal School has been especially fortunate: it has always had forceful instructors, and never more of them than now. The roster of teachers in the last catalog contains thirty-four names; and among them a considerable proportion is of names of college and university trained instructors. In this way the desired breadth and accuracy in instruction are secured.

The school is crowded with pupils to the point of taxing the capacity of the present ample buildings. The last catalog contained the names of 929 pupils. The list of alumni of the institution now totals 2,564 names, among which are men and women prominent in every sphere of wholesome and serviceable human activity. A recent report of the trustees made to the Department of Public Instruction shows that, at present, there are about 10,000 volumes in the combined libraries and that the value of the buildings and equipment approximates half a million dollars.

DEISHER INDIAN RELICS.—The collection of Indian relics owned by Henry K. Deisher, manufacturer, is worthy of special mention in connection with the history of Kutztown. He began collecting arrow-heads in the vicinity of the borough when only a boy six years old, at the suggestion of his teacher, and as he grew older he gradually extended his excursions into the surrounding territory in search of relics. When plowing operations on the farms were going on, he was particularly zealous, and his industry and perseverance were rewarded by the acquisition of all kinds of specimens. In this way his collection grew larger and larger and with it the development of his knowledge on the subject, until he came to possess superior specimens from all parts of Berks county and from the counties in the eastern and interior parts of the State of Pennsylvania, and also numerous publications relating to Indian affairs, which together comprise a considerable library of much value on the subject. Then he began to purchase specimens from different States, and so he continued his accumulations until he now has upward of 22,000, consisting of arrow-heads, spear-heads, knives, scrapers, axes, celts, pestles, and ceremonial or banner stones. Much skill has been displayed in their arrangement in cases specially prepared. Since 1900, he has added two rare collections of all kinds of relics from the Pacific coast, carefully packed and weighing two tons, which embraced all kinds of stone, bone and horn implements, and many strings of beads and wampum. The collection includes 17,000 specimens of various kinds from different parts of Berks county.

Mr. Deisher has also collected many baskets of all kinds, shapes and sizes, made by the Indians of California, Arizona and Alaska, varying in diameter from one-quarter of an inch to two and a half feet, and showing unique designs of perfect regularity, in different colors.

The collection is worth many thousands of dollars, and Mr. Deisher's enterprise, devotion, and determination in this behalf since 1873, a period covering thirty-six years, are truly commendable.

HAMBURG

Hamburg is a prosperous borough in the northern section of the county, near the eastern bank of the Schuylkill river, sixteen miles north of Reading. The land embraced in the limits of the borough was taken up by warrant as early as 1732, immediately after the territory was released by the Indians, and a patent was issued in 1772 to Martin Kaercher for 250 acres, the tract having been named "Hamburg" at that time. In 1779, Kaercher conveyed the tract to his son, Martin, and the son then laid out a town. It came to be publicly known by the name of Kaerchertown, which it held for many years.

The first public enterprise affecting this place was the construction of the Centre Turnpike from Reading to Pottsville. It was completed in 1812, and operated until 1885, when it was abandoned. Stages ran to and fro on this turnpike until 1842.

A canal was constructed along the eastern bank of the Schuylkill from 1815 to 1822, which was opened for traffic in 1824. Active operations were carried on until about 1895, with a large annual tonnage, but then they almost entirely ceased because the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company (which had become its lessee) diverted the coal and merchandise traffic to the railroad. Boat-building at Hamburg was a prominent industry for forty years.

Railroad communication with Reading and Philadelphia to the south, and Pottsville to the north, was opened in 1842 by the extension of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad along the western bank of the Schuylkill. In December, 1885, additional railroad facilities were afforded to Reading and to Pottsville by the completion of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad along the eastern bank of the river. The company established a station at the crossing on State street, where a superior and attractive building was erected to accommodate the patrons of the road.

Telegraph communication was opened in 1847; and telephone, in 1881.

INCORPORATION.—The borough was erected by a special Act of Assembly, passed April 3, 1837. Several previous attempts had been made in this behalf (the first having been in 1830), but they

were not successful. This movement was encouraged by the operation and increasing importance of the canal.

The borough was divided into two wards in 1886: North and South.

EARLY INHABITANTS.—Among the early inhabitants of Hamburg, whilst a town, from 1800 to 1820, were the following, whose employments are indicated in the statement:

John Meyer, broker
Henry Heinly, tailor
John De Wald, hatter
John Shomo, Jr., teacher
David Newhart, tobacconist
George Miller, miller
Charles Guss, mason
William Feather, tanner
Moses Levy, store-keeper
Daniel Levan, tavern-keeper
Jacob Snell, butcher
Joseph Shomo, Sr., tinsmith
Abraham Wolff, saddler
Henry Groh, yeoman
Adolphus Hatzfield, justice
Dr. Klein, physician
Philip Sousley, cordwainer
Andrew Helwig, yeoman
Henry Schoener, chair-maker
Wm. Coulter, chair-maker
Henry Lewers, tinsmith
Henry Fister, hatter
John Schenk, tailor
John Beideman, clock-maker
Mrs. Peter Schatz, cake baker
Henry Lindenmuth, shoe-maker
Abraham Bailey, tavern-keeper
William Schau, tailor
Abraham De Wald, cigar-maker
Dr. Benj. Becker, physician
Philip Hummel, farmer
Frederick Felix, shoemaker
Michael Reese, cooper
John Eberhard, carpenter
William Machemer, dyer
John Moyer, tobacconist
John Shomo, Sr., inn-keeper
Andrew Smith, blacksmith
John Derr, tanner
Robert Scott, store-keeper
Jacob Glatt, laborer
John Miller, cabinet-maker
Andrew Forsyth, merchant
Jacob Fisher, coffee-mill-maker
Capt. Leitheiser, Revolutionist
Sebastian Leonard, blacksmith
Daniel Kern, store-keeper
David Davidheiser, tavern-keeper
Andrew Hummel, laborer
Jacob Hains, carpenter
Christian Lochman, weaver
John Miller, cooper
Peter Dile, laborer
Henry Roi, watchmaker
Wm. Lochman (Hessian), laborer
John Scharff (Hessian), hostler
Abraham Shollenberger, potter
John Shollenberger, blacksmith
—— Hetrich, cooper
—— Silliman, ferryman
Fred'k Shollenberger, butcher
Abraham Keiser, butcher
—— Kennedy, mason
Killian May, cooper
Joseph Miller, farmer
Wm. Williamson, wheelwright
Casper Diehl, tavern-keeper
Jeremiah Shappell, farmer
Ab'm Williamson, spinning-wheel-maker

FIRST TAXABLES.—The resident taxables of Hamburg, at the time of its erection into a borough, were as follows:

Frederick Albright
William Ames
John Baily
William Berger
Augustus Bailer
Peter C. Baum
Peter Baucher, Jr.
John Beiteman
John Boyer Est.
Jacob Buck
Widow Benseman
Jacob Billman
Solomon Borrel
Jacob Cramp
David Dewald
Israel Derr, Esq.
Jesse Dewalt
Isaac Dewalt
William Evans
Casper Ehman
Jacob Fisher
William Feather
Henry Fister
Simon Fister
Joseph Filbert
Arthur Fesig
Reuben Freed
Henry Groh Est.
Joseph Groh
William Gifft
Joseph Geiger
Jacob Geiger
Felix Hartman
Adolph Hatzfield
Benjamin Harman
Widow Humel
Henry Heinly Est.
Jacob Heins
John Hartzel
Henry Hoffman
Charles Hartline
William Hensher
Enoch Jones
Conrad Kolp
Benjamin Kline
Peter Kern Est.
Daniel Kern
William Keiser
Abraham Keiser Est.
Samuel Kline
Charles Keller
Solomon Klein
John Leise
Christian Lochman
Sebastian Lenhart
Henry Lindemuth
William Lochman
Jacob Lindemuth
Henry Lewars, Esq.
Jacob Laub
Charles Loy
Daniel Laub
Samuel Lilly
Widow Leitheiser
Frederick Miller
John Miller
George Miller
John Moyer Est.
Peter Miller
James G. Moyer
William Neyer
John Naragang, Sr.
David Nice Est.
Benjamin R. Nice, M. D.
Lewis J. Pauli
Josiah H. Reichelderfer
John F. Reeser
Benjamin Reeser
Solomon Reese
Michael Reese
John Roth
John Roth, Jr.
Charles Roth
Henry Rapp
William Rothenberger
Lewis Rhubear
Barbara Savage
John W. Scott
Israel Smith
Boas Smith
Egedius Smith
Andrew Smith Est.
William Shomo
Joseph Shomo
Jacob Snell
John Schwoyer
Godfrey Seidel
Samuel Shollenberger
John Shenk
Joseph Smith
Jacob Siegfried
Jonathan Sweitzig (of Jacob)
Jacob Schollenberger
John Shollenberger
John Shollenberger (bl. sm.)
Dewald Shollenberger Est.
Fred'k Shollenberger
Peter Shollenberger
Augustus Shultz, M. D.
Joseph Shollenberger
Philip Shatz
John Sunday
William Smith
Benjamin Stitzel
Jacob Smith
Joseph Seidel
Jacob Shaeffer
Thomas Smith
Casper Snell
John Tolbert
Isaac Thompson
Jonathan Waidman
Christian Wild
Abraham Williamson
Daniel Wolf
John Wehren
George Wagner, Jr.
John Williams
Benjamin Williams
Joseph Weidman

Single Freemen

Samuel Burns
Frederick Beitenman
Samuel Bauch
Daniel Cremer
Jacob A. Dietrich
Peter Feather
Daniel Feather
Alexander Gross
Henry Kern
Peter Longalow
Nathan Levi
John P. Miller
William Mengel
Martin Pauter
Jacob Roth
John Ring
Daniel Stambach
William Smith (of Michl.)
Thomas Smith (of Andw.)
Charles Shollenberger
Joseph Yeager

PROPERTY IN 1906.—The amount of the assessed property of Hamburg in 1906, and the number of taxables, were as follows:

	Property	Money at interest	Taxables
North ward	$334,403	$121,138	458
South ward	580,053	204,826	456
	$914,456	$325,964	914

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The early minutes of the town council have been lost. The names of the

chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace since 1867 are as follows:

CHIEF BURGESSES

John Sunday	1867-68; 1874-75
James Prutzman	1869-71
Reuben Seidel	1872-73; 1880
Jacob Geiger	1876
Fred. Gordfleck	1877-78
John A. Tobias	1879
Dr. William Harris	1881-82
Solomon K. Dreibelbis	1883; 1885-86
Alton F. Luburg	1884; 1887; 1897-1900; 1903-06
Dr. Jonathan B. Potteiger	1888
Christian Baum	1889
Frank R. Wagner	1890-91
J. Albert Sunday	1892
Thomas M. Raubenhold	1893; 1903-06; 1909-12
William K. Miller	1894-97
John R. Wagner	1900-03
Dr. Frank M. Nice	1906-09

TOWN CLERKS

George A. Xander	1867-73
J. Jerome Miller	1874-77
B. S. Gardner	1878-80; 1882
R. J. M. Miller	1881; 1884-90
B. F. Bean	1883
Monroe M. Dreibelbis	1890-93
Benneville Derr	1893-98
Frank I. Tobias	1898-1910

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE*

Ephraim Dreibelbis	1873-78
Oliver J. Wolff	1875-88
Jackson Levan	1878-88; 1893-98
Solomon K. Dreibelbis	1888-93
M. M. Dreibelbis	1898-1903
Solomon K. Hoffman	1888-1913
W. A. B. Ketner	1903-13

Post-Office.—A post-office was established at Hamburg in 1798. The postmaster since 1897 has been Abel H. Beyers. Previous postmasters back to 1870 were: B. Frank Bean, Allen L. Shomo, Dr. William Harris, Elias Shomo, Henry Rothenberger, Peter S. Haintz.

Industries.—The oldest recognized industry in the town was the gristmill established about the beginning of the town by Martin Kaercher, Jr., and the site is still occupied as a mill by the Savage Brothers. It has been operated for upward of one hundred and twenty years by different parties.

Numerous industries, such as for the distillation of whiskey, the brewing of beer, the building of boats, the manufacture of leather, bricks, chains, nails, wool hats, etc., were carried on for many years in the early history of the place as a town and afterward as a borough, but these have been abandoned for many years.

One of the most prominent plants is the Hamburg Plow Works on Main street, operated by S. A. Loose & Son. It was first started as a tannery by Israel Derr and operated till near 1850. Then it was converted into a foundry by his son Benneville for the manufacture of stoves and the "Derr Plows." He employed from ten to fifteen men. It was carried on by him until 1881, when he was succeeded by S. A. Loose, C. F. Seaman and P. M. Shollenberger, who traded as Loose, Seaman & Co., and they changed the name of the plant to the Hamburg Plow Works. They manufactured extensively the "Champion" plow, and the "Bower" slip-point plowshare, which they shipped to all parts of this country and foreign countries including South America and Spain. Loose became sole owner in 1893, and his son was admitted as a partner in 1903.

The Keystone Foundry on State street was erected in 1841 by Reuben Lins for manufacturing farming implements, rolling-mill castings, and stoves. He and others in succession carried it on extensively until 1881, when Henry Seivert became the owner, and he operated it successfully until 1905, when he sold the plant to William Neiman and Llewellyn K. Saul, who have since manufactured all kinds of engine and elevator castings, employing twenty-five hands.

The manufacturing of building brick was started at Hamburg about 1845 by John Tobias. The yard and kiln were operated by him and his brother, and then by his son Charles and son-in-law William G. Sheradin until 1902, when they were removed to Tilden township on the farm of Jeremiah A. Bausher.

The industrial affairs at Hamburg in 1909 were in a flourishing condition. Twenty-seven plants were in operation. The following statement shows the nature of the several plants and the names of the proprietors, the year when started, and the number of employees:

W. Irving Wilhelm established a large bicycle works at Hamburg in the year 1892 and carried it on with great success several years until it was destroyed by fire in 1898. The plant was rebuilt and afterward converted into a silk-mill.

Bleachery Works: Allen J. Kummerer (1897-1907) with 4 hands; W. Scott Fisher & Son (1899-1908) with 6 hands; Solon D. Bausher (1904), with 8 to 10 hands; Hamburg Knitting Mills (1909).

Boiler Works: Henry Seiders (1901); 20 to 30 hands.

Bottling Works: W. H. Raubenhold (1899), 3 hands (formerly operated by J. W. Heinly from 1880 to 1898).

Broom-handle Factory: William E. Schmick carried on the manufacture of broom handles at Hamburg in 1905 and 1906, when he and five other persons of the place organized the Schmick Handle & Lumber Co. with a capital of $25,000 for the purpose of manufacturing broom-handles and chair stock and transferred the industry to a town called William, in West Virginia, where they have since carried on the business in an extensive and successful manner, employing from forty to fifty hands, and producing daily 25,000 handles, which are shipped to all parts of the country. The parties from Hamburg, interested in this industry, are Mr. Schmick (president), Charles D. Burkey (vice-president), J. Jerome Miller (treasurer), J. Edward Miller (secretary), J. A. Bausher and his son Solon, who constitute the board of directors.

* Record previous to 1873 not on file.

Broom Factories: W. E. Schmick (1892), 40 to 60 hands; John H. Miller (1899), 10 hands; A. B. Heller (1900), 12 hands.

Carriage Factories: Samuel Scott and James Kemmerer, trading as Scott & Kemmerer (1901), 5 hands (previously carried on by W. A. Scott, from 1865 to 1902, when he died). William G. Hahn (1898); his brother Adam became a partner in 1902, and they have carried on the business since as W. G. Hahn & Bro., with 15 hands.

Chain Hoists: The Hamburg Manufacturing Company was organized in 1907 by Henry J. Schmick and others of Hamburg (who had secured several valuable patents) for the manufacture of chain hoists, with a capital of $50,000. The company established a plant and since then has been very successful in producing a hoist which has become very popular. The United States government has placed a number of them on some of the battle-ships and also in the construction work of the Panama canal, which evidences the superior character of this particular hoist.

Cigar Factory: John W. Wertley (1861); son, John H., was a partner from 1905 to 1907, and then became sole proprietor; 6 hands.

Creamery: Nathan A. Confer (1892-1906), 2 hands (converted into nickel-plating works); Alfred P. Wertley (1899), 10 hands.

Electric Light and Power Company: Incorporated in 1892; 27 arc lights for borough use, and 1,000 incandescents; John Snell, president; George F. Meharg, secretary and treasurer.

Engine Works: John Snell and George F. Meharg, trading as Snell & Meharg (1889); 40 hands (formerly at Reading from 1880 to 1889).

Flour Mills: George Walter (1884), 6 hands, 50 barrels daily; Bausher & Seaman* (1899), 5 hands, 50 barrels daily; Savage & Bro. (1901), 5 hands, 18 barrels daily.

Foundries: S. A. Loose & Son (1903), 30 hands; Wm. Neiman and L. K. Saul, trading as Neiman & Saul (1905), 22 hands; Nathan Confer, Jr., Thomas L. Smith and N. A. Confer, trading as Confer, Smith & Co. (1903), 40 hands.

Gas Works: Incorporated in 1903; holder, 20,000 cubic feet; 200 consumers; H. F. Printzenhoff, president of the company to 1908, then succeeded by William O. Heinly.

Greenhouse: Stephen Sousley, 1904.

Hosiery Mill: James L. Merkel (1903), 25 hands.

Ice Cream Factories: Alfred P. Wertley (1888; started by father in 1861); D. M. Baer (1892).

Knitting Mills: Dr. Allen J. Fink, Solomon K. Hoffman, Esq., and Thomas M. Raubenhold, trading as Hamburg Knitting Mills (1896), 40 hands; Solon D. Bausher (1895), 90 hands; W. Scott Fisher & Son (1903 to 1908), 30 hands.

Shoe Factory: Bigney, Sweeny & Geiger (1905 and 1906). The plant was started by Curtis, Jones & Co. of Reading in 1902 and operated until 1905, when discontinued. A previous industry had been carried on in this building by the Byers Hat Co. (Inc.), for the manufacture of hats, from 1891 to 1902.

Silk Mill: Incorporated in 1902, with capital of $25,000, by Irwin A. Diener and Henry J. Diener of Hamburg, Lee D. Madeira of Fleetwood, and four non-residents. The Dieners sold their interest in September, 1906, to New York dealers who have carried it on since; 70 hands.

In 1909, besides the plants named, there were two lumber yards, five general stores, two furniture stores, four hotels, four saloons, and one liquor store.

VOCATIONS IN 1909.—The miscellaneous employments at Hamburg in 1909 were as follows:

Physicians	5	Undertakers	2
Dentists	2	Milliners	3
Blacksmiths	3	Butchers	2
Tinsmiths	3	Builders	2
Wheelwright	1		

BANKS.—The Hamburg Savings Bank (State) was chartered in 1872 with a capital of $50,000. The par value of the stock was fixed at $20, but it gradually increased until November, 1908, when the market value was nearly $60, which evidences the superior management of this financial institution. Then the resources were $642,710, with deposits at $495,232, and the surplus and undivided profits at $97,300. It occupies a superior building on Main street, which is worth about $15,000. J. Jerome Miller has been the cashier since 1877—a continuous period covering thirty-two years—the previous cashier having been Charles Shomo. It has been placed on the State Bank Roll of Honor, being the twenty-sixth in Pennsylvania.

A second bank was instituted Feb. 13, 1908, called the First National Bank of Hamburg, with a capital of $25,000. In November, 1908, the resources were $129,818, with deposits $78,176 and undivided profits $1,509. It secured a property on Main street, near State (where the post-office had been located for ten years), and erected a bank building with an attractive front, worth $12,000. Joseph S. Hepner has been the president, and H. Raymond Shollenberger the cashier.

BOARD OF TRADE.—In 1889 a Board of Trade was organized at Hamburg by the merchants and business people, and James L. Merkel, a prominent and successful merchant, was selected as its president. It carried on an active existence for some time and was quite successful in stimulating local enterprises of various kinds. It was re-organized in 1906 with Mr. Merkel as president and he has filled the position since. The meetings are held in the town hall; the members number about 150.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Water Company.—In 1889, the Windsor Water Company was organized and incorporated by Peter D. Wanner of Reading, J. Jerome Miller and Charles F. Seaman of Hamburg, and several other

* Bausher & Delong previously, from 1886 to 1899, having introduced the first roller process machinery in northern section of the county.

persons, with a capital of $50,000. for the purpose of supplying Hamburg with water. They established a reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons at the base of the Blue Mountain, three miles northeast of Hamburg on Mill creek, a short distance below the old Windsor iron furnace; also an auxiliary artesian well, 300 feet deep, with a daily capacity of 100,000 gallons by means of a compressed-air pumping engine. Peter D. Wanner was president of the company until 1901, when he was succeeded by George F. Meharg.

Fire Company.—In 1838, shortly after the incorporation of the borough, a fire company was organized to afford the inhabitants protection against fire. It was a private association and it was not until 1866 that the borough authorities supplied a building for its apparatus. The second story of the building was set apart as a town hall for the meetings of the town council. In 1906, the company had 192 members; a Silsby steam fire-engine; hook and ladder truck; and three hose carriages, with 1,000 feet of the best cotton hose (one carriage being located in the North ward, and two in the South ward where the building is situated).

Newspapers.—A number of newspapers have been issued at Hamburg. The *Schnellpost* was started in 1841 and continued until 1897; the *Advertiser,* in 1865, and continued until 1868, when it was removed to Pottstown; the *Rural Press,* in 1872, and continued until 1875, when it was removed to Ohio; the *Berichter,* in 1872, and continued until 1874, when it was removed to Reading.

The Hamburg Weekly Item was started by Samuel A. Focht in 1875, in the country three miles east of Hamburg, but in 1876 the publication office was removed to the borough and here it has continued until now. Focht continued its publication until his death in 1887; then (Jan. 1, 1888) William O. Heinly purchased the plant and he has since issued the newspaper with increasing success. A printing office is carried on in connection with the newspaper.

Hamburg Motor Club.—In 1908, the automobilists of Hamburg and the surrounding towns within a radius of seventeen miles organized an association, called the Hamburg Motor Club. In May, 1909, there were upward of thirty automobiles at Hamburg; and then the club had eighty-two members. Hamburg is generally recognized as having more automobiles in proportion to population than any other town in Pennsylvania.

Churches.—There are four churches at Hamburg. The first was erected in 1790 as a "union" church, comprising the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. The land for the purpose had been donated and set apart by Kaercher in 1773. The building was of logs, two stories, the lower story being used for school purposes and the upper for religious services. Within twenty years, it became too small to accommodate the increasing attendance, and arrangements were made to erect in its stead a larger building; but, not being able to collect the necessary amount by personal solicitation, a lottery scheme to raise $3,000 was granted by an Act of Assembly passed in 1807. The corner-stone was laid in 1811; the final drawings in the lottery were made in 1813; and the church was consecrated in 1815. In 1857, the building was remodeled. In 1898 it was destroyed by fire, a large burning ember from the Wilhelm Bicycle Works (then on fire) having been blown several squares and fallen on the roof of the church. Many devoted members ran to the rescue, but their efforts were futile, because water was not then available.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—Immediately after the fire, the members of the Lutheran congregation purchased the interest of the Reformed congregation in the premises and erected a magnificent church on the old site, costing upward of $40,000. In this great and successful undertaking the pastor, Rev. Harry C. Kline, was particularly active and persevering, for which he has been highly complimented.

Trinity Reformed Church.—The members of the Reformed congregation, having separated from the Lutheran congregation, on account of the destruction of the church as mentioned, they also exerted themselves in erecting a modern structure, and in this they were equally successful. They secured a lot on Third street at the corner of Pine, and thereon erected a superior building, costing upward of $30,000.

Roman Catholic Church.—A Roman Catholic church was erected in 1853 and services were held in it for nearly fifty years, without a resident priest. The congregation was at no time large. The members of this church who continue to reside at Hamburg attend services at Port Clinton, several miles to the north.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1859, Rev. H. H. Davis began to preach in behalf of establishing a Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamburg. About a year afterward, a lot was secured and a brick building was erected on it, which was dedicated on Nov. 29, 1860. It has been improved several times since. The congregation maintains a successful organization.

United Evangelical Church.—The Evangelical Association established a church at Hamburg in 1872 and a congregation was maintained for upward of twenty years. Then the factional disturbance in the national association showed itself here and in the settlement of the legal controversy in 1894 this church became the property of the United Evangelical Association, and as such it has been occupied for religious purposes until now.

Schools.—When the Union Church was built in 1791, provision was made for the education of the children at Hamburg in the building; and after a new church was erected in 1815 to take its place, the first floor was used for school purposes. The public school system was accepted in 1838.

In 1854, there were 5 schools and 236 scholars; in 1884, 8 schools and 400 scholars; and in 1905, 10 schools and 428 scholars. In 1889, the borough erected a superior three-story brick school building in the center of a large lot of ground at the corner of Third and Island streets.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A public library building was erected in 1903 by a committee of prominent men of Hamburg, by reason of a donation of $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie; and this building was named after the donor. It is one-story, built of brick, and presents a fine appearance. It is situated on Third street, north of State. A collection of miscellaneous books was then made by purchase and donation. In April, 1909, it embraced over twenty-five hundred volumes. J. Edward Miller, Esq., has been president of the Library Commission since 1903, and he has taken much interest in its success.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The secret societies which have carried on an active organization at Hamburg for a number of years are the following:

Odd Fellows
P. O. Sons of America
Knights of the Golden Eagle
Knights of Friendship
Red Men
American Mechanics
Vaux Lodge, F. and A. M.
Maccabees
Royal Arcanum

MILITARY COMPANY.—A military company was organized at Hamburg in 1875 with 100 men and E. F. Smith as captain, and it became a part of the National Guard of Pennsylvania as Company E, 4th Regiment. In 1877, the company was called out to render service in assisting to quell the riot at Reading in the month of July, occasioned by the strike of the locomotive engineers. While there it led the march through the cut along Seventh street, from Walnut to Penn; and in its movement down Penn street, the captain was knocked down three times, and one of the privates was seriously injured. It was engaged in the Spanish war of 1898; and responded to the several calls of the Governor of Pennsylvania in assisting to quell the riots in the coal regions. [See Chapter VIII.]

The company was a continuation of a distinguished company called the "Blue Mountain Legion," which had kept up its organization in a successful manner for upward of fifty years. It was originally an artillery company and then changed to infantry. Whilst the former, it participated in a parade at Pottsville and won the first prize for its perfect maneuvers.

Armory Hall was erected on Third street, north of State, in 1889, by the military company called the Blue Mountain Legion, and the title to the premises was taken in the name of the Hamburg Athletic and Military Association, which became an incorporated body in 1903. The members were connected with the military company (Company E, 4th Regiment, N. G. P.) and those most active in the matter were Monroe M. Dreibelbis (Captain), Wilson H. Lewars (First Lieutenant), Wilson I. Lesher (Second Lieutenant), Mandon L. Machemer (Sergeant), William H. Yeager (Sergeant), William Bailey and Franklin Sterner. Company E has had its meetings and drilling exercises there since its erection. The cost is about $7,000. It adjoins the Carnegie Free Library.

BAND OF MUSIC.—A band of music has been maintained for upward of thirty years. For a time it was called the Citizens' Cornet Band, and afterward it took the name of Burkey's Cornet Band. The directors and instructors of the band have been Perry Shollenberger, Dr. William Harris, William Burkey and Wellington J. Confer, the last being the leader since 1907. It has upward of twenty members.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—There was a severe rainstorm of short duration at Hamburg and vicinity on Friday afternoon, Aug. 3, 1906, which shocked the community and caused losses which amounted to about $30,000, one-third to the borough, and two-thirds to property holders. The downpour of rain to the north and east of the borough collected in a depression of the surface of the earth, which extends from the eastern portion of the borough in a northeasterly direction for several miles, forming the bed of a creek, but the channel through the borough, by way of the Shomo mill-dam, was too narrow to allow the unusual quantity of water to flow away and as a natural consequence it washed away the dam and demolished altogether a dozen dwellings, and injured fifty others. The most serious damage was in the vicinity of the Savings Bank, where the street was flooded to the depth of three feet. One man, Allen J. Romich, in attempting to escape, was drowned. The water and gas mains were broken, which deprived the inhabitants of the use of drinking water, and gas for lighting purposes. Many persons had narrow escapes, the most prominent being the bank directors who were holding their regular meeting at the time of the sudden visitation. A change in the drinking water caused a typhoid epidemic and ten persons died from the affliction.

BOYERTOWN

The first settlement at Boyertown was one of the oldest in the county. David Powell secured two hundred acres by patent in 1718, and this land is now embraced in the northern and western sections of the borough. About that time, iron ore was discovered on this land and shortly afterward, about 1720, a furnace was erected near by. As a consequence, this land came to be known as the furnace tract. The furnace was called Colebrookdale, named after a town in England, and it was the first iron furnace erected in Pennsylvania. Upon the creation of the township, in

1741, it was named after the furnace. This industry was carried on for about fifty years.

INCORPORATION.—Boyertown is situated along the Colebrookdale railroad, eight miles northwest from Pottstown. By public road it is about seventeen miles east of Reading, not far from the Montgomery county line. Henry Boyer was among the early settlers, he having secured a tract of land from Henry Stauffer, who in 1769 had purchased a large farm which embraced this section of country. Boyer established a tavern and general store and in time a settlement was formed, which took the name of Boyertown. His descendants have occupied great prominence in the business, financial and social affairs of the place to the present time. In 1835 the place was regularly laid out in town lots; and in 1866 it became an incorporated borough.

In 1851, an effort had been made to establish a borough, but it was unsuccessful. A second attempt was made in April, 1866, which received the favorable consideration of the grand jury and the court, and in October of that year the decree of incorporation was made. The first town council was composed of William Fegley, Samuel Shaner, Dr. John Todd, Samuel Lefevre, and William Binder.

In 1869 the Colebrookdale railroad was constructed from Pottstown through the borough to Barto and this stimulated enterprises of various kinds, the increase of buildings and population.

In 1895 the limits of the borough were extended by the addition of forty-three acres, forty perches.

In 1909 the borough contained:

Dry goods stores	3	Fire companies	2
Large general store	1	Halls	3
Grocery stores	10	Newspaper office	1
Clothing store	1	Photographer	1
5 and 10 cent store	1	Local Insurance Co.	1
Hotels	4	Tinsmith shops	3
Liquor store	1	Carpet weaver	1
Drug stores	2	Barbers	5
Printing offices	2	Churches	6
Livery stables	2	Banks	2
Millinery stores	2		

FIRST TAXABLES.—The names of the first taxables of the borough were as follows:

John Addams
Mrs. Bechtel
Sophia Lafayette Bleyler
Henry H. Borneman
Daniel B. Boyer
Daniel Boyer, Sr.
George Bliem
John H. Borneman
William Bender
Daniel Borneman
Joseph H. Borneman
Franklin Buchert
John Deysher
David K. East
William Fegley
William Fegely
Jacob Freed
David H. Fox
William Grim
Philip Gable
Frederick W. Graff
Daniel Heller
I. B. Hankey
Harrison Houck
Jonathan Kepler
Mrs. Koch
William A. Kehl
Samuel Leaver
David H. Leaser
George Mull
Anna Neidig
Catharine Rhoads
Peter Reidenauer
Henry B. Rhoads
Sarah Reidenauer
Elam C. Rhoads
Jeremiah Schweinhart
William K. Stauffer
Guard Stauffer
Levi B. Stauffer
Christian Stauffer
Frederick Stauffer
Frederick Schweinhart
Samuel Shaner
John K. Stauffer
Thomas Shaner
Guard Shaner
Jacob K. Stauffer
Frank Stauffer
Henry Stauffer
Jeremiah Staffer
Henry Schwartz
John Todd, M. D.
Zepheniah Undercefler
Stover Worman
Lewis Worman
Jacob L. Weidner
George Yahn
Conrad Yerger
Joseph Young

Tenants

Maybury Brumbach
Josiah Bear
Samuel Connard
George Endy
Henry H. Eshbach
Jonathan Engel
Alfred Fritz
Aaron Fisher
George Fegely
John H. Funk
John Fegely
Charles Grant
Joel Grim
Isaac Gehris
Gabriel Ganser
Mahlon Grant
Henry Hoffman
Frederick M. Heller
Henry M. Heller
Abner M. Heller
Mrs. Hollenbach
Charles Kline
Daniel Moyer
Moses Moses
Joseph Moses
Aaron Mory
Susan Neidig
Henry Nice
Benneville Prutzman
Albert Pennypacker
Franklin Pennypacker
Samuel Pennypacker
Richard Richards
J. T. Rhoads
Jonas Reifsnyder
Jonas Reitenauer
Benjamin Riegner
James Sands
Frederick Steltz
Ephraim Sands
Edwin Schuler
John Steinneck
Jacob R. Shaner
William Shaner
Jacob Shaeffer
Henry Siesholtz
Henry Shaner
Jonathan Siesholtz
Joseph Turner
Joseph Terrill
Augustus Wentzel
Samuel Wentzel
William Weller
Ephraim Yorgey

Single Men

Joel B. Bauer
Franklin Brendlinger
Joseph Case
Henry Eshbach
Jonathan East
David Erb
Charles Frey
Orlando Fegely
Alfred Ludy
Urias Ludy
Jeremiah Gehris
Ephraim Ganser
Adam R. Gilbert
Thomas Henrich
I. C. Hankey
Andrew Krobgewicht
Samuel Moses
John Sassaman
Jacob B. Stauffer
Leonard Shilling
John Siesholtz
Frederick Weaver

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The following list embraces the names of the chief burgesses and the justices of the peace who have served the borough:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Jonathan Kepler	1866-68
Samuel Shaner	1869
Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads	1870-75
William K. Grim	1876-81; 1884-85
John Stauffer	1882
John Deysher	1883; 1890-94
Franklin Hartman	1886
Richard Richards	1887
John Schaeffer	1888-89
John G. Schealer	1894-97; 1900-03
George G. Hartman	1897-1900
Dr. Reuben B. Rhoads	1903-06
Dr. D. R. Kohler	1906-09
Levi E. Lefeaver	1909-12

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

William K. Stauffer	1857-72
Jeremiah K. Grant	1870-75
Isaac B. Hankey	1873-81
Levi M. Koons	1875-83
Henry B. Rhoads	1881-86
William H. Fox	1886-1911
Calvin F. Eames	1883-92
V. B. Emery	1892-93
Irvin T. Ehst	1893-98
Charles R. Buck	1898-1903
Lewis M. Wartman	1903-08
Oswin A. H. Jacobs	1908-13

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Levi E. Lefeaver
Town Council, George K. Moore, President
John G. Schwenk
Jacob H. Sassaman
Conrad Lochman
B. F. Nyce
Raymond Schaeffer
Dr. Charles B. Dotterrer
School Board, Henry H. Reinert
Effinger W. Leaver
Wallace Y. Reigner
William W. Wren
William L. Rhoads
John L. Bauer*
Justices of the Peace, William H. Fox
O. A. H. Jacobs
Constable, Charles E. Kline
Auditors, George P. Rahn
Thomas R. Houck
William D. Schoeney
Assessor, Lewis M. Wartman
Collector, Richard B. Rhoads

POST OFFICE.—The post-office at Boyertown was established in 1828. It has daily twenty mails. There are two rural free delivery routes from this office—one to Englesville, and the other to Greshville and Gablesville; and three "Star" routes by stage—to Reading, to Limerick Square, and to New Hanover. Postmasters since 1885: William K. Grim, 1885 to 1889; William W. Wren, 1889 to 1893; Benjamin J. Rhoads, 1893 to 1897; and William W. Wren, since 1897.

INDUSTRIES

Iron Ore Mines.—Iron ore has been mined in the Boyertown mines for upward of 150 years. The deposit is a high-grade Bessemer magnetic ore, pronounced by experts as superior in quality and yielding 55 per cent of metallic iron. Four shafts have been sunk in the operations and their depth is respectively 500, 515, 615 and 720 feet. Large engines were used to raise the ore and pump out the water. Horse-power applied to large drums was used until 1855. The mines were operated extensively by different parties; among them Gabel, Jones & Gabel, and the Phoenix Iron Company. In 1901 the Boyertown Ore Company was organized to carry on the mines, with a capital of $300,000, and it was in active operation until January, 1902, when Wm. G. Rowe, a practical mine operator, and identified with this plant for many years, became the purchaser for a syndicate of capitalists. The property was then put in condition for operating the works and since then over 17,000 tons have been taken out. It is estimated that over eight hundred thousand tons of ore have been removed from this deposit. Next to Cornwall, it is the largest mine opened in Pennsylvania.

Cigar Factories.—D. S. Erb started the manufacture of cigars in 1864 and he has continued with increasing success until the present time. For some years past he has traded under the name of D. S. Erb & Co. with his sons as partners. He erected a fine three-story brick building for his business in 1882. He employs about one hundred hands and produces 400,000 cigars monthly.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., of Philadelphia, located at Boyertown in 1902, erecting a large three-story brick factory, 40 by 175 feet. In 1906 they erected an addition 40 by 80 feet. They employ from 425 to 450 hands and produce annually over 20,000,000 cigars. Alfred P. Graver is their manager. They started at Philadelphia in 1850. This firm also operates a large factory at Reading.

Cigar-box Factory.—In 1876, William W. Wren started the manufacture of cigar boxes at Boyertown and carried on the business until 1897, when F. S. Koons became associated with him under the firm name of Wren & Koons. They operated the factory in a successful manner, employing from twenty-five to thirty hands and producing weekly from 12,000 to 15,000 boxes, until February, 1909, when Mr. Wren was obliged to retire on account of the condition of his health and of his position as postmaster, and he sold his interest in the business to his partner.

Machine Shops.—Daniel Schlegel has operated a machine shop since 1875, and also dealt in engines, pumps and machinery supplies.

Charles O. Megerly, after learning the trade of machinist under Mr. Schlegel and remaining with him several years, started a shop for himself in 1907.

Bakeries.—Albert S. Leidy embarked in the baking business at Boyertown about twenty-five years ago and carried on the bakery until 1906, when he was succeeded by his son Albert. Six hands are employed and two delivery teams.

George W. Carver started a bakery in 1898, and has carried it on since. He employs ten hands and four delivery teams.

Besides supplying the borough with bread, pies and cakes, a large quantity is distributed daily in the surrounding country districts.

Furniture.—The D. C. Brumbach Furniture Company was organized in 1880 for the purpose of dealing in furniture, carpets, rugs, oil-cloth, etc., and has since carried on a large and successful business with J. J. Brown as its efficient man-

* Dr. Charles A. Smith resigned as a school director in February, and John L. Bauer was elected to fill the vacancy.

ager. It carries a large and valuable stock on hand. An undertaking department has been connected with the enterprise.

Nyce Planing-Mill was established by Benjamin F. Nyce in 1886 and he has carried it on since. He employs from ten to fifteen hands.

Hartman Carriage Factory.—Frank Hartman and M. R. Strunk started the manufacture of carriages and business wagons in 1887, but after operating the works for a year, Mr. Strunk retired, to become manager of the Boyertown Burial Casket Company. Mr. Hartman has been carrying on the plant in a successful manner until the present time. He employs from twenty to thirty hands and disposes of his product in Berks and the surrounding counties.

Burial Casket Works.—The largest industrial plant at Boyertown is that of the Burial Casket Company. This was organized and incorporated in 1893 with a capital of $20,000. Since then the management of this great enterprise has been a continuous and increasing success. The capital was increased to $100,000 and four large four-story brick structures have been put up to answer the demands of its trade. Now it is next to the largest concern of the kind in the United States, with a complete equipment in every department. The company employs over three hundred hands, ships daily about one hundred caskets and consumes annually over three million feet of lumber. It has always on hand a large stock of caskets, lumber, and furnishing materials. A large branch establishment is maintained at Philadelphia. The manager of the plant is M. R. Strunk, and he has filled the position most satisfactorily since its incorporation.

Union Foundry.—The Union Manufacturing Company was organized in 1894 with a capital of $50,000 for manufacturing all kinds of castings, but more especially sad-irons. It has been operated since in a successful manner, employing from fifty to sixty hands. John G. Schealer (ex-burgess, an enterprising builder of the place), has been its president since 1897. Sixty hands are employed.

Knitting Mills.—In 1895 George W. Unger removed from Shoemakersville to Boyertown and erected a knitting-mill for manufacturing ladies' underwear. He has carried it on since, and employs from fifty to sixty hands. In 1900 Dr. L. K. Francis & Son erected a similar plant and they employ from forty to fifty hands.

Paper Box Factory.—Mahlon J. Dellicker started making paper boxes in 1896 in the Rhoads building. After operating the enterprise in a limited way for several years he sold out to Amos Hartman and the industry was removed to the old school building opposite the railroad station, which was leased for that purpose. In 1904, Mr. Hartman's son Augustus became the owner. The factory was finely equipped and provided employment for ten to fifteen hands. He sold the establishment in December, 1908, to the Boyertown Paper Box Company, which was then organized by a number of business men from Pottstown. J. A. Parker became the general manager and Mr. Hartman the foreman. The plant was much enlarged. Twenty hands are employed.

Marble Yard.—William Shollenberger carried on a marble yard for some years until he was killed in the Boyertown fire; then he was succeeded by his brother Franklin.

Butcher Shop.—Ham Y. Lechner has conducted a butchering establishment and general meat shop since 1890.

Horse Market.—Boyertown has been a prominent horse market for fifty years. William Binder was the first dealer to develop an extensive trade and he was succeeded by his sons Henry M. and Franklin, who followed the business for twenty years.

Jacob Wallach started as a dealer in horses at Eshbach in 1866. He located at Boyertown in 1870 and since then has been very active and successful in the business, more especially in supplying heavy draught horses, weighing upward of 1,800 and 2,000 pounds, to New York parties. In 1904 he and his sons-in-law, Mark Rosenberg and Moses Deegan, established a large stock stable several miles from Boyertown near Grim's Mill, where they have on hand from fifty to two hundred heavy horses, which command large prices on account of their exceptional size, weight and strength.

Orchards.—Dr. John H. Funk started the cultivation of fruit at Boyertown about 1881 and continued until 1892, when John G. Schealer became his successor and he has operated the orchard, containing about eighteen acres, until the present time. His crops are almost entirely apples and pears, though he cultivates large quantities of strawberries. He also manufactures annually in the fall of the year about twenty-five hundred barrels of cider.

In 1894, Dr. Funk started a large peach and apple orchard on the Jacob K. Stauffer farm, containing sixty acres, and since then has produced great quantities of peaches and apples. His son is engaged in the truck business; also in the cultivation of flowers.

Hotels.—The first public house was opened here in 1805 by Michael Boyer and it occupied the site of the Union House. The present large brick building (three stories) was erected in its stead by William Binder. Daniel B. Boyer purchased it in 1861, and owned it until he died in 1890, when it became the property of his two sons, James and Horace. The Keystone House was erected by Henry Boyer in 1850; and the William Penn (afterward called the Mansion House) by Charles Fegley in 1870. Subsequently other places were licensed and for a time the borough had six; but for several years it has had only four.

National Banks.—The National Bank of Boyertown was chartered in 1874 with a capital of $100,000. In November, 1908, the resources of the bank were $1,118,378. The individual deposits then were $255,525, and the time deposits $434,403, with undivided profits of $21,713. The par value of the stock is $100, but the market value was then over $300, evidencing the superior management of this banking institution. E. K. Schultz is president, and M. H. Schealer cashier. Daniel L. Rhoads was the first president, until his death in 1896; the second was Jacob Wallach, who served until 1904.

The Farmers' National Bank of Boyertown was chartered in 1883 with a capital of $50,000. In November, 1908, the resources were $267,005; individual deposits, $113,742; and certificates of deposits, $49,013. Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads has been the president since 1883; and Dr. Edwin M. Herbst the cashier since 1907.

Insurance Company.—The Boyertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated Jan. 2, 1886, and has been successfully maintained until now, levying only twenty assessments in twenty-four years. The total insurance in force amounts to four millions of dollars. L. P. G. Fegley was the organizer and has been the secretary from the beginning; and Dr. T. J. B. Rhoads the treasurer. William K. Grim officiated as the president until he died in August, 1905, and he was succeeded by William D. Kehl, who has served since.

Public Improvements

Water Company.—A water company was organized and incorporated in 1856 to supply Boyertown with water, and it established a reservoir on the hill west of the town. The plant was carried on by the company until 1902, when it was transferred to the borough, and enlarged.

Light.—The streets were lighted for many years by oil lamps on posts along the sidewalks, until Dr. Reuben B. Rhoads became the burgess in 1903, and in his term gasoline lamps were substituted, which made a great improvement. In 1906 a gas company was organized to introduce illuminating gas for lighting the streets and buildings, and the pipe-mains were put down just before the streets were paved with vitrified brick.

In 1908 an electric company was incorporated and the streets began to be lighted by electricity on April 1, 1909, under contract with the borough.

Trolley Line.—The Oley Valley railway was constructed from Reading to Boyertown, by way of Friedensburg, Pleasantville and Shanesville, and opened for travel by means of electric propulsion in 1902. The subject of this railway line had been agitated unsuccessfully for many years. The eastern terminus was fixed at a point in the southerly end of the borough on account of certain conditions exacted by the council for reaching the center of the borough which the company could not accept, but in 1906 an agreement was reached in efforts to extend the line to Pottstown, through the borough by way of Ringing Rocks Park and Gilbertsville, this line being opened for travel Oct. 1, 1906; and the line from Reading to the borough boundary was extended to the railroad crossing on Philadelphia street in 1908 while the vitrified brick pavement was being laid, and the transfer of passengers was started June 1, 1908, affording through travel from Reading to Pottstown.

Fire Companies.—In 1865, a volunteer fire company was organized for protection from fire, and a small hand-engine was secured by a popular subscription, but in a few years the borough purchased the apparatus. In 1873, a second company was formed by the name of Keystone Fire Company, and it was supplied with a Silsby steam fire-engine, hose carriage and truck, with 600 feet of leather hose. A leased property was used until 1878, when the borough purchased a lot and erected thereon a two-story frame building for the apparatus, and this has been occupied until the present time. The upper story was set apart as a town-hall, and it has been used since by the council.

In 1882, a hook and ladder company was organized, which was named "Friendship"; and this has been maintained since. In 1902 this company erected a fine two-story brick building for its apparatus. The second story has been used as an amusement hall, and for fairs, lectures, etc.

Newspapers.—In 1858, O. P. Wink started the publication of a German newspaper called the *Boyertown Bauer* (*Farmer*). It was continued until 1868, when George Sassaman purchased the publication and changed the name to *Boyertown Democrat*. In 1860, Charles Spatz became the proprietor. Some years afterward, he added an English department. He continued the publication in a successful manner until his decease in 1884, when his son Charles became the proprietor, and the son has issued it with increasing success until the present time. The use of the German language was discontinued in 1889. It has been a consistent advocate of Democratic principles from the beginning. In 1906 a linotype machine was introduced to facilitate the printing of the newspaper. A job printing office is connected with the establishment. He also published the *Boyertown Bauer* in the German language from 1889 until 1907, when it was discontinued.

Churches.—The first church was erected here in 1790 by the Mennonites on land donated by Henry Stauffer. In 1819 a brick building was erected in its stead. In 1847 a dissension arose in the congregation on account of dress and some of the fundamental doctrines of this denomination, which resulted in the formation of two congregations, called the old church and the new. The two congregations, however, occupied the same church on alternate Sundays until 1877, when the old body determined to tear down the

church and erect a larger building in its stead. The new body tried to restrain them by proceeding at law, but failed, and then they also erected a building which was dedicated in 1884. The two bodies still maintain separate organizations with a small membership.

Members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations united in erecting a "Union Church" in 1811 on land donated by Henry Stauffer, adjoining the Mennonites. It was occupied by them jointly until 1873, when the Reformed became the sole owner and they proceeded to erect a new building in 1874, which was dedicated in 1876, the total cost reaching $35,000. The Lutherans had determined in 1870 to erect a new building. They started in 1871 and the church was formally dedicated in 1872, the cost being also $35,000.

Adherents of the Methodist Episcopal denomination organized a congregation at Boyertown and erected a church in 1876.

The United Evangelical Association erected a small one-story brick church in 1895 in the eastern section of the town, and the congregation has maintained its organization until now.

Schools.—Education was encouraged by the people from the beginning of the town. The township accepted the free school system in 1838. A township school was in the borough when established in 1866, which was enlarged in 1876, and in 1887 a second building was erected, on the rear of the lot, which was used for high school purposes. These two buildings were used until the new and commodious two-story brick building was erected by the borough in 1898, when all the schools excepting the high school, were transferred to this building. The property is still owned by the borough, the front building being rented. The schools were graded in 1878. In 1906, there were ten schools, with 428 scholars. By a special election in February, 1909, it was decided to erect a new school building in the western section of the borough to accommodate the children in that vicinity.

Several select schools were carried on here in a very successful manner for about forty years. The Mount Pleasant Seminary was founded by John Stauffer in 1842. Jacob Whitman was the first principal. The Hankeys were prominent educators here for thirty years. The building afforded accommodations for fifty resident scholars. Day scholars were also in attendance. It was a popular institution for both sexes, and had a wide and excellent reputation.

When Prof. Isaac B. Hankey severed his connection, in 1866, he opened another and similar academy which he named "Kallynean," and carried it on for nearly twenty years.

Keystone Cornet Band was organized in 1875 and has been kept up until the present time, the performers numbering twenty and upward. Charles O. Megerly was a recent instructor and the leader for several years, until 1906, when he was succeeded by John Heydt.

Physicians.—The active and prominent physicians at Boyertown since 1840 have been Dr. Henry W. Johnston, Dr. William Keely, Dr. Erastus R. Scholl, Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Dr. John Todd, and Dr. John S. Bornemann.

Local Author.—Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, notwithstanding a very active medical practice covering the surrounding country for many miles, and an enterprising disposition in forwarding the industrial and financial affairs of Boyertown, for forty years, devoted some of his time to reminiscence and authorship, which resulted in the publication of two very interesting octavo volumes, entitled "Onkel Jeff's Reminiscences of Youth and Other Poems," the first having been issued in 1904, and the second in 1906. They display keen observation, much humor and pleasing originality.

Opera House Fire.—An exhibition was being held in the Rhoads Opera House of Boyertown for the benefit of the Sunday-school attached to St. John's Lutheran Church, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, 1908, and the performance, relating to "The Scottish Reformation," was being produced under the direction of Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Washington, D. C. The auditorium on the second story was crowded with an interested audience. A large calcium light was being used for the purpose of showing the tableaux effectively and suddenly a cap on one of the tanks exploded which startled the audience. Immediately there were shooting flames and instantaneous shrieks and cries, when a sudden movement of the audience was made for the front door. The calamity that followed is indescribable, for 171 persons lost their lives by the fire, 123 from Boyertown, 48 from other places.

Victims of Fire.—The following lists show the names and residences of the victims.

Boyertown—123

James Anderson
Mrs. James Anderson
Marigold Anderson
Morris M. Anderson*
Mrs. Morris M. Anderson
Norman Anderson
Annie Bauman
Walter Bauman
Lottie Bauman
Edna Bauman*
Mrs. John Becker
Alma Becker
Mary Becker
H. M. Binder
Mrs. Layanna Bortz
Edna Boyer
J. Keely Boyer*
Clara Brendlinger
Mrs. Katie Christman
Irvin Clemmer
Mrs. Esther Cullen*
Rosie Diamond
Florence Eddinger
Edwin C. Emrick
Emma Engle
Esther Erb*
Lulu Fegley
Harry Foreman
Mrs. Harry Foreman
Sophia Foreman
Nellie Foreman
Irene Foreman
Mrs. L. K. Francis
Layanna Francis
John S. Fritz*
Ida Fritz*
Abraham Gabel
Daniel Gabel
Mrs. Daniel Gabel
May Geyer
Herbert Gottshall
Mrs. Herbert Gottshall
Ellen Gottshall
Mabel Graeff
John Graver†
Lottie Graver‡
Lillie Grim
Ruth Guard

Mrs. Amos Hartman
Carrie Hartman
Vernia Hartman
Charles Hartman
Charles Hess
Mrs. Wallace Hoffman
Lottie Hoffman*
John Hoffman
Russell Houck
Ephraim Johnson*
Mrs. Ephraim Johnson
Jacob Johnson‡
Mrs. Charles Kline, Jr.‡
Mabel Kochel
Blanche Kochel
Stella Kolb
Mrs. William Krause
Stella Krause
Daniel Krause
Robert LaPish*
Marie LaPish*
Maggie Lefever
Hiram Leidy*
Laura Leidy
Horace Leidy
Mrs. Horace Leidy
Franklin Leidy
Howard Leidy
Mrs. Harry Leinbach
Mrs. Isaac Lichtel*
Newton Lichtel*
Mary Ludwig
Charles W. H. Maurer
Charles E. Mayer
Guendolyn Mayer
Mrs. George Moore
Mrs. Harry Moyer
George Moyer
Charles Nuss
Mrs. Charles Nuss
Harold Nuss
Aaron Ochsenford
Mrs. Aaron Ochsenford
George Parsons
Mrs. George Parsons
Stella Peters
Laura Rhoads
Edith Rhoads
Annie Ritter
Mrs. George Romig
Mrs. Addison Schmoyer
William S. Schollenberger
Mrs. W. Shollenberger
Mrs. F. Shollenberger
Mrs. George Schoenly*
Mrs. Henry Shaner
Charles Shaner
Paul Shaner
Ira Shober
Mrs. Ira Shober
Mrs. George J. Smith
Edwin B. Stauffer
Emma Stauffer
Lulu Stauffer
Mrs. Isabella Tabor
Mrs. Amos Thompson
Mrs. R. Turner, Jr.
J. Warren Van Reed
Venia Weand
Martha Weber
Mrs. Henry Wien*
Carrie Wien
Florence Wien
Elizabeth Yoder
Carrie Yerger

Amityville

Mrs. Rebecca Francis

Eshbach

Dr. Frank F. Brunner
Carrie Leaver*

Gabelsville

Mrs. Henry Johnson

Gilbertsville

Mrs. Reuben Hoffman*
Alice Hoffman*
Austin Mensch
Sallie Romig
Robert Taggert*
Mrs. Robert Taggert*
Rose Taggert*
Lizzie Ziegler

Hill Church

Jacob Weller
Mrs. Jacob Weller
Ida Weller

Landis Store

Nora Herbst

Lobachsville

Edwin Fry

Morysville

Mary Fisher
Matilda Grabert
Sallie Hartman
Bertha Reinhart
Mamie Toms
Mrs. William Toms‡

New Berlinville

Mrs. Martin Bauman
Mrs. Oswin Bauman*
Carrie Bauman*
Mrs. Hiram Clouser*
Annie Derr
Mrs. Willoughby Engel
Hannah Haring
Mrs. C. Ephraim Johnson
Mrs. Herbert Johnson
Alice Moyer
Edna Moyer
Florence Moyer
Frances Moyer
Stella Moyer

New Hanover

Catharine Knipe
Lizzie Knipe
Emily Knipe
Jeremiah Rhoads

Passmore

Mrs. John Glase

Reading

Clarence Miller

Sassamansville

Stella Heinbach
Mamie Jones

Shanesville

Willoughby Bucher

Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Della E. Mayers

Worman

Wayne Romig

* Unidentified.
† Run over by a fire engine the evening of the fire and died from injuries received.
‡ Died after the fire.

Coroner's Inquest.—The coroner of the county, Dr. Robert E. Strasser, impaneled the following jury of inquest: William H. Fox, Levi S. Dellecker, Edwin K. Shultz, Irvin T. Ehst, Daniel K. Hoch, and William Y. Levan (the first four from Boyertown, and the last two from Reading), to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the victims of the fire. The jury held six sittings, viewed the remains of 170 victims (which were not named), examined 48 witnesses, and on Jan. 30, 1908, agreed to the following report, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions on March 10th:

"That they (the 170 persons) came to their death on Jan. 13, 1908, at about 9:30 p. m., during a rendition [performance] under the auspices of St. John's Lutheran Church, Boyertown, in which a stereopticon picture-machine was used in Rhoads's Opera House, by stupefaction, suffocation, and fire.

"We find the primary cause thereof to have been the employment, by Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe, of an inexperienced and incompetent operator of the calcium light in the person of Henry Fisher, and the laxity of the Department Factory Inspector of this District, and the Department of Factory Inspector of the State of Pennsylvania, in the failure to enforce proper and adequate fire escapes and fire appliances, as well as its failure to enforce existing laws insuring public safety.

"We request the prosecuting attorney of Berks county to arrest, and, if possible, convict Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe, and Harry McBechtel, the Deputy Factory Inspector of this District, on the charge of criminal negligence.

"We recommend the enactment of laws as follows:

"1—Creating Departments of Public Safety and Buildings whose province shall be to provide for means and appliances to insure public safety in the Boroughs of this Commonwealth.

"2—Requiring that all operators of lights used in stereopticon and moving picture machines be obliged to undergo an examination, and if found competent certificates be issued to them by the Department of Factory Inspector."

Relief Committee.—The next day after the fire, the citizens held a meeting at Boyertown, and the following Relief Committee was appointed to look after the suffering families and provide the necessary relief:

Irwin T. Ehst, Chairman	Samuel I. Henry
O. A. H. Jacobs, Secretary	James S. Fryer
Wm. D. Schealer, Treas.	Ephraim S. Gehris
Milton R. Strunk	Daniel Fritz
Daniel B. Bower	Benjamin F. Nice

The total relief forwarded to the Relief Committee was as follows:

From Reading	$6,375	From Philadelphia	2,708
From Kutztown	333	From Allentown	370
From Fleetwood	230	From Ashland	100
From Hamburg	200		
From Pottstown	2,868	Total	$13,184
From Eisenlohr Brothers	$1,000		
From Burial Casket Company	600		
From sundry persons, including Boyertown	7,291		$8,891
Total relief forwarded			$22,075

Part of this money was expended for the burial of the victims and the payment of various expenses; and certificates were issued by the National Bank of Boyertown (which was the depositary) in trust for the following orphans:

Wayne Bauer	$200
Leonard Bowman	300
Paul Bowman	200
Emma Bucher	275
Irene Bucher	175
Edna Bucher	150
George Bucher	100
Mary Bucher	100
Helen May Bucher	300
Esther Cullen	300
George Cullen	175
John Cullen	100
Francis Cullen	100
Florence Cullen	100
Annie Foreman	100
Frederick Foreman	125
Florence Foreman	100
John Graver	275
William Graver	250
Rebecca Hoffman	175
Ernest Johnson	150
Mary Johnson	100
Ella Krause	100
William Leidy	100
Paul Leinbach	200
Florence Leinbach	175
Royden Mayer	250
Leon Mayer	100
Henrietta Moore	125
Ruth Moyer	250
Paul Moyer	200
Leonard Moyer	150
Grace Moyer	125
Gladys Moyer	100
Edna Moyer	100
Mabel Nester	125
Ethel Peters	300
Norman Schoenly	125
Lawrence Schoenly	100
Russell Tabor	250
Lloyd Tabor	250
Beulah Tabor	200
Mabel Tabor	200
Anna Thompson	250
Alfred Thompson	125
Helen Wien	100
Stuart Wien	100
Total	$7,950

Public Sympathy.—Public sympathy was expressed by people everywhere in a truly Christian manner, and thousands of persons from the surrounding districts and places for many miles went to Boyertown in appreciation of the awful visitation. The display of mourning on all the streets, the funerals day after day for a week, and the solemnity of the whole town, were most affecting; but the order, dignity and composure of the people under these extraordinary circumstances displayed in a remarkable degree the Christian character of the community.

INDIAN CONFLICT.—In 1728, the early settlers of this section of the county had a conflict with the Indians and therefore a petition was subscribed by a number of the inhabitants who presented it to the Governor, having referred particularly to their sufferings and prayed for relief. The Governor visited the place and reported to the Executive Council that the Indians had been there for a number of days, and were well armed under the command of a captain. Some shots were fired, several were wounded and then the Indians left.

FLEETWOOD

The borough of Fleetwood is situated along the East Penn railroad, in Richmond township, twelve miles northeast from Reading. The settlement was first known as Coxtown, having been so called from a time anterior to 1800 until the establishment of the railroad in 1859, when the increasing settlement took the name of Fleetwood, after a prominent English capitalist who encouraged the construction of the railroad. The first considerable town plan was laid out and acknowledged by Thomas Mellon on May 11, 1868, the lots lying wholly to the east of the railroad.

The growth of the town was very slow, the total number of buildings erected there until the construction of the railroad not having been thirty; then there was a perceptible increase on account of the concentration of trade at that point, farmers coming for many miles from the southeast and the northwest for the shipment of their freight and the purchase of their coal and lumber, and this increase has been kept up by the enterprising spirit of the place until the present time. During the past ten years there was a marked improvement in the erection of dwelling-houses, which included a number of costly and attractive houses.

INCORPORATION AND FIRST TAXABLES.—The town was incorporated into a borough on Oct. 4, 1873. The names of the first taxables were as follows:

William Adam
John Angstadt
Gideon Bridegam
Franklin Barto
William Bernhart
Leinbach Bernhart
Augustus Bierman
Levi Boyer
Bushong & Co. Manf.
Becker & Keller
George Cox & Co.
Adam Delp
Jairus Deisher
George Dewees
Samuel Dumn
Jacob Dengler
Moses Folk
Daniel Focht
Peter Gehris
Solomon Hoch
Conrad Hill
Benjamin Hilbert
George Heydt
William Kline
Isaac Koch
Jacob Kelchner
Samuel Kelchner
Elias Kline
George Knoll
George Kline
Jonathan Kutz
Joel Kelchner
Kline, Wanner & Co.
Amandus Kerns
Thomas Kreidler
Daniel Koch
Koch Mill
Samuel Kieffer
George Keller
Israel Kline Est.
Charles Leise
Christian Laudenslager
Dr. L. R. Lentz
Lentz & Maurer
John W. Leise
Abby Leaman
Thomas Leinbach
Mary Messersmith
Messersmith & Shafer
Charles A. Messersmith
John Maurer
John Madeira
Amos Melot
Daniel Melot
Levi Madeira
Madeira Shop
William Madeira
Melot & Hilbert
Melot, Kline & Co.
Nicodemus Noll
Maria Peter
Reuben Rauenzahn
Betty Rothermel
Elizabeth Reifsnyder
Peter Rothermel
Samuel Rothermel
Cyrus Reifsnyder
Joshua Reber
William Reifsnyder
Reifsnyder & Snyder
Widow Resler
Isaac Reiser
Amos Rider
Jacob Rothermel
Edwin Shollenberger
William Scholl
Leonard Sweitzer
George Scholl
Solomon Schlegel
Henry Schaeffer
H. W. Schaeffer
William S. Schaeffer
James Schaeffer
John Swartz
Daniel Schaeffer, Sr.
Widow Schlegel
George B. Schaeffer
Samuel Schaeffer
Joseph Slegel
Lewis Schaeffer
George D. Schaeffer
Moses Sayer
George Sanders
Henry Sanders
Shaeffer, Merkel & Co.
Cyrus Staudt
Widow Schugar
D. K. Snyder
Samuel Schlegel
Widow Strohm
Henry Schlegel
William Schlegel
John Schollenberger
William Schaeffer
Levi Templin
Templin Shop
Melot Templin
John Weiandt
Lucy Weston
Jonas Weaver
Weaver Shop
Peter Wentzel
Kelchner Wanner
Widow Wanner
E. C. Weston
Lewis Wanner
Joel Wartzenluft
John Yoder

Tenants

Daniel Barnet
P. T. Brumbach

John Boyer
Benneville Buskirk
Martin Boyer
William D. Becker
Jacob Becker
Benneville Brown
Solomon Billman
Levi Dumn
Benneville Dewees
Davis Dieffenderfer
William Ehring
Clinton Ely
Samuel Fisher
William Folk
Henry Gehris
Jacob Gift
Samuel Gruber
Hiram Gamler
Daniel Heydt
Abraham Heck
Nathaniel Heck
Isaac Heydt
Mandon Hawk
John Kline
Adam Kline
Alfred Kamp
Jacob Koch
Jacob Kline
George Krick
Peter Koch
Kline & Bros.
Jacob Lutz
Peter Leise
John Merkel
E. M. Mill
Jonathan Mertz
Lucian Miller
Jacob Noll
Ephraim Peter
John Rothermel
James Readinger
Amos Rothermel
William Reiff
Jacob Reaser
Jacob Rightenour
Henry Reifsnyder
John Shadler
P. P. Schaeffer
Joshua Schlegel
James Templin
Monroe Weaver
Davis Weidner
Peter Yoder
E. D. G. Yorgey
Jacob Zern

Single Men

Aber Adam
John Boyle
Joel Bushey
William Becker
William R. Becker
Daniel Coller
Levan Chauncey
James Dumn
Gideon Deisher
Daniel Kramer
Obediah Keller
Jacob Keim
Isaac Kline
John B. Keller
Daniel Kelchner
Cosmus Leise
Wilson Leiby
Amos Madeira
Peter Mertz
William Melot
Samuel Madeira
Daniel K. Rothermel
Peter Rothermel
Jacob Schlegel
Henry Schlegel
Daniel Schaeffer
Edwin Strohm
Zacharias Schugar
Levi Wartzenluft
Henry Wartzenluft
Peter Wanner

In 1906 the taxables numbered 251; the taxable property was assessed at $452,980; money at interest was $198,734; and the borough then included the following:

Industries	12	Physicians	2
General Stores	4	Churches	4
Hardware Store	1	School Buildings	2
Drug Store	1	Restaurants	3
Coal and Lumber Yards.	2		

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The names of the chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace from the beginning of the borough to the present time, and the time when the incumbents filled their respective positions, are as follows:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Levi Templin 1874
John E. Maurer 1875-76
Lewis Schaeffer 1877
William H. Madeira 1878
William S. Merkel 1879-80
Cosmus Schwoyer 1881
A. C. Kemp 1882
E. M. Shollenberger 1883
John Herbein 1884
J. P. Hoch 1885-86
Isaac R. Merkel 1887-88
George D. Schaeffer 1889; 1903-06
John E. Maurer 1890
Isaac Mertz 1891-93
John B. Bertolette 1894-1900
Nathan Henry Gehris 1900-03
Cyranus F. Boyer 1906-09
Charles F. Hill 1909-12

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Samuel Dumn 1873-76
George D. Schaeffer 1873-79; 1904-05
James F. Dumn 1876-99
William Bernhart 1879-87
Dr. A. N. Fretz 1887-1912
John H. Reifsnyder 1899-1900
Harry D. Schaeffer 1900-04
David K. Kline 1905-10

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Charles F. Hill
Town Council, Ambrose Hoffman, President
M. H. Brensinger, Treasurer
Titus H. Schaeffer
Uriah Eisenhart
John W. Lease
William R. Down
Calvin H. Adams, Secretary
School Board, D. M. Herbine, President
O. M. Koller, Secretary
E. D. Dengler, Treasurer
Simon B. Stoudt
John Brown
N. S. Schaeffer
Justices of the Peace, Dr. A. N. Fretz
F. W. Balthaser
Constable, George Herring
Auditors, George Schlegel
Howard Herbine
Assessor, Elias Dries
Collector, Elias Dries

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office was established in 1852, and was named after the place, Coxtown; which name was continued until Fleetwood was incorporated.

INDUSTRIES.—The first important industry at Fleetwood was the large foundry erected by the Schaeffer Brothers (Lewis, George D., Daniel, and Jonathan) in 1864 for the manufacture of farming implements and mining machinery, and they carried on the plant successfully until 1872. The firm name was then changed to Schaeffer, Merkel & Co., and they carried on the business for thirty years, employing from 125 to 150 hands. In 1903 the buildings were destroyed by fire.

The industrial establishments now at Fleetwood are the following, the number of hands employed indicating the large extent of the business:

Reading Metal Body Works, 175 hands.

York Silk Mill, 100 to 150 hands.

Hosiery Mills: D. F. Kelchner, 75 hands; Wanner & Madeira, 60 hands; Kutz Hosiery Mill, 35 hands.

Charles F. Hill Granite Works, 50 hands.

Seaman & Merkel Implements Works, 12 hands.

Eagle Roller Mills (carried on by Webster D. and Llewellyn D. Schaeffer, trading as Schaeffer, Wanner & Co., whose business includes a large coal and lumber yard); 8 hands.

Jacob C. Gottshall Bakery, 3 hands.

D. F. Kelchner Creamery.
William Down Tool Works, 3 hands.
Wesley Kern Pick Works, 2 hands.
Schlegel, Adam & Co., coal and lumber, 4 hands.
Fleetwood Metal Body Company.

National Bank.—The First National Bank of Fleetwood was chartered on June 20, 1907, with a capital of $25,000 and the business was started Dec. 7, 1907. In November, 1908, the resources of the bank were $143,675; and the loans and discounts, $67,924; individual deposits, $56,429; and the savings deposits, $34,050. The president from the beginning has been Daniel F. Kelchner (a prominent manufacturer at Fleetwood); and the cashier, Warren G. Hartman.

Public Improvements

Water Works.—In 1889 water works were established, for supplying the inhabitants of the borough with water, by George B. Schaeffer, Dr. Levi R. Lentz and Peter D. Wanner, who organized and incorporated a company for that purpose with a capital of $25,000. The reservoir was located a mile east of the town in an elevated position, with a capacity of 300,000 gallons, and since then the town has been supplied with an abundance of pure spring water. Steps have been instituted by the borough authorities for the purchase of the works.

Trolley Line.—The trolley line was extended from Temple to Kutztown, passing through Fleetwood, in 1904.

Churches.—There are four churches at Fleetwood:

St. Paul's Union Church (Lutheran and Reformed) is situated a short distance west of the borough on the road to Blandon. It is a two-story stone building, plastered, which was erected in 1841. Services have been held regularly in it until the present time. It has a large membership.

The Evangelical Association erected a two-story brick church on Franklin street in 1866 and worshiped there until 1890, when they sold it and erected another on Washington street. In this the members continued until the separation occurred in 1894, when the United Evangelical Association became the owner, and the latter organization has since maintained a congregation in it.

The United Mennonite Church was erected in 1868 by a small number of zealous Christians of that faith and they have shown much devotion until the present time.

A fourth church was erected in the borough by a number of members of the St. Paul's Union Church, for the purpose of carrying on worship as an organized Christian body not connected with any synod. The movement was started in 1883 and culminated in the erection of a fine brick building on Franklin street, which was formally dedicated in 1884. The premises cost upward of $7,000. It was named *St. Paul's Chapel.* The organization, under the direction of a board of trustees, has been carried on successfully until the present time. Church services are held regularly. A flourishing Sunday-school is also maintained and heartily encouraged by the members.

Cemetery.—In 1867 a large cemetery was laid out in the place on a lot 221 feet by 769 feet, situated on the main thoroughfare, and it has been made very attractive.

Schools.—In 1877, the borough erected a fine two-story brick school building on a large lot of ground at a cost exceeding $6,000. A superior addition was built to it in 1908-09, costing $10,000, with all the modern improvements. The schools are graded, well managed, and the scholars number over 500.

TOPTON

Topton is situated along the East Penn railroad, in Longswamp township, near the line of Maxatawny. It was started with the construction of the railroad in 1859 and derived its name from its location at the highest point on the railroad between Reading and Allentown. A branch railroad to Kutztown was opened for travel in 1870, the length being five miles.

When the railroad was completed in 1859, Topton became a prominent shipping point, more especially for great quantities of iron ore mined in that vicinity, and this induced the immediate erection of a hotel and several business stands. The coal and lumber yards are patronized extensively and have developed a large trade.

Incorporation and First Taxables.—The town was incorporated into a borough in 1877, and the following list shows the names of the first taxables:

Bear & Miller
Charles Bear
Benjamin C. Bear
James Butz
Henry Butz
Henry C. Bear
John Bobst
Bear & Merkel Co.
Manoah Carl
Peter L. Diener
Tilghman DeLong
Philip Delong
William Fenstermacher
Frank Fenstermacher
Henry M. Freed
Peter W. Fisher
Fenstermacher, Trexler & Co.
James George
William M. Hoffman
Abraham Hilbert
John Hemmig
Daniel D. Hinterleiter
Hilbert Hinterleiter
Hannah Hinterleiter
Nathan Heffner
Levi Kunes
Reuben S. Leibelsperger
Adam J. Lighty
Michael H. Miller
Lewis Moll
David Merkel
John H. Miller
James Madarey
Michael H. Miller
Benjamin Raut
Henry C. Raut
Joshua Smith
J. D. Sander
Casper Seyebartyn
Abraham Siegfried
Peter Sterner
Eugene Sholl
Llewellyn Shabbel
Joshua Smith
Sallie Siegfried
Charles D. Trexler
Daniel Trump
Jonas Trexler
William Trexler, M. D.
Charles D. Trexler
Trexler & Moll
Benjamin Wisser
Esther Zangley

Tenants

William Baus
Bear, Dieroft & Miller
Samuel Baus
Jacob Bechtel
Bear & DeLong
Peter C. Conrad
John Drollinger
Matthias Deckert
Henry Diener
Stephen Dankle
Diener & Carl
John Delp
Thomas Eck
Josiah Fisher

Herman Fetterman	William F. Kerchner
Wilhelm Frederick	James Miller
Isaac Fegley	John J. Reader
John Gamler	William Reinhard
Charles A. K. Grime	Thomas Reichelderfer
David Gerhart	William Scheerer
Joshua Hinterleiter	Henry Sox
Jonathan Herring	Amentes Sterner
William Halman	Trexler & Moll
William F. Heener	William Weaver
E. J. S. Hoch	Minial Wies
William Hilbert	J. S. Ward

Single Men

Charles Butz	Solon H. Fisher
Benjamin Carl	Jonathan Sterner
Henry Ebert	Henry Wiser

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The following lists show the names of the chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Peter W. Fisher	1877; 1891
John Henning	1878-82
S. H. Fisher	1883-86
A. C. S. Herman	1887-88
B. F. Lichtie	1889
Tilghman DeLong	1890
Charles H. Wisler	1892
Daniel B. Heist	1893-96
Cyrus Lessig	1897-1900
Martin Croll	1900-03
W. E. Ebert	1903-06
Benjamin E. Bieber	1906-09
James McKeever	1909-12

TOWN CLERKS

E. J. S. Hoch	1878
(Record lost from 1879 to 1888)	
C. D. Trexler	1888
F. H. Moyer	1889-92
A. S. Heffner	1893
M. H. Brendlinger	1894-1905
Charles H. Schlenker	1905-1910

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

L. F. Kuhns	1877-85
E. J. S. Hoch	1877-82
Dr. W. D. Trexler	1882-89
John H. Miller	1885-90
Daniel H. Heffner	1889-1901
Cyrus Lessig	1890-94
D. D. Hinterleiter	1894-99
Harvey A. Miller	1899-1914
Eldridge Zimmerman*	1901-06
George E. Moll	1907-12

BOROUGH OFFICIALS FOR 1909

Chief Burgess, James McKeever
Town Council, Jacob M. Gery, President
Tilghman De Long
Adam H. Folk
Jeremiah Titlow
C. H. Schwartz
Irwin Madeira
William H. Smith
Charles H. Schlenker, Clerk
School Board, Dr. C. D. Werley
Levi Walbert
Frank Moyer
Jacob Gallmoyer
Michael Miller
Elmer Croll

* Resigned upon taking office of Prothonotary, to which he was elected in November, 1906.

Assessor, Lewis Keller
Collector, Charles H. Wisler
Auditors, I. R. Madeira, Elwood F. DeLong, Frank J. Fister
Justices of the Peace, Harvey A. Miller, George E. Moll
Constable, Jacob H. Wisler
Road Commissioner, Frank Fenstermaker
Water Commissioner, John G. Miller.

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established at Topton in 1861. Daniel D. Hinterleiter became the postmaster in 1897 and he served until his decease, when he was succeeded by his widow, and then by his daughter Hannah, evidencing the satisfactory service to the community rendered by his family.

INDUSTRIES.—After the Kutztown branch of railroad was opened, steps were taken to establish an iron furnace along the main line, a short distance east of the junction, and this was put in operation in 1871 by a company, of which Isaac McHose, of Reading, was the president. It was operated several years but then, owing to the panic, suspended. The Eckert Brothers at Reading carried it on successfully for about ten years until the decease of Henry S. Eckert; then it was purchased by the Empire Steel & Iron Company, which since 1894 has operated it successfully. This was the only prominent industry at the place for upward of twenty years. Then the DeLong Furniture Factory was started in 1880, and the Rohrbach Roller Flour Mill in 1885, both of which have been kept in active operation ever since, with their trade extending many miles into the surrounding counties. The store, office and bar fixtures of the former have become very popular for their neatness and durability.

Since 1900, great improvements have been made here in the erection of industrial establishments and fine dwellings. Besides the industries named, the borough includes the following:

Underwear Factory, carried on by O. C. Rohrbach; *Silk Mill,* by the Hartley Manufacturing Company; *Hosiery Mill,* by the Crown Knitting Company; *Creamery,* by A. S. Heffner; *Bakery,* by F. A. Trexler; *Topton Foundry and Machine Works* (Inc.) (transferred from Bernville); two lumber and coal yards; three general stores; three hotels.

The number of employees in the several industries will indicate the extent of the business affairs in the borough in 1909: Furnace, 100 hands; DeLong factory, 60; silk mill, 100; hosiery mill, 100; underwear mill, 30; Topton foundry, 25.

In 1907, twenty new dwelling houses were erected; in 1908, six; and arrangements have been made for erecting twenty in 1909.

William J. Fritz has been operating a large and successful saddlery for several years, which is equipped with the latest machinery for the manufacture of harness, affording constant employment for six hands.

Business in mining and shipping iron ore here is gradually resuming in 1909 after having been suspended for about fifteen years.

Josiah Fisher carried on the manufacture of building brick for upward of thirty years until in the spring of 1909, when the plant was sold to George Keiser.

Practising physicians at Topton are Dr. C. D. Werley and Dr. George Pflueger, the former having been here upward of twenty years.

The following persons prominent in business at Reading reside at Topton:

Martin S. Croll and William H. Smith, extensive wholesale dealers in hats since 1900. Mr. Croll had been the deputy Internal Revenue collector of the district comprising Berks county from 1893 to 1899.

James Trexler has been filling the office of stamp clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Reading since 1900.

Eldridge Zimmerman has been officiating as prothonotary of the county since January, 1907.

National Bank.—A national bank was established in the borough in 1885 with a capital of $50,000, and carried on for several years. A second was organized in 1906 with a capital of $25,000, and since then Martin S. Croll has been its president, and Albert H. Smith, cashier. In November, 1908, the total resources were $137,484; the individual deposits, 56,023; and time deposits, $25,427.

Public Improvements

Water-Works.—In 1893, the borough established water-works, embracing two reservoirs with a total capacity of 350,000 gallons, in an elevated situation one mile south of the place, having secured a large supply of superior spring water.

The streets are lighted by oil lamps. A fire company was organized by citizens of the town in February, 1909, and named the Topton Hose Company. It has secured a hose carriage with several hundred feet of hose and over fifty taxpayers have been enrolled as members.

Trolley Line.—A trolley line of railway is about being constructed from Lyons to Allentown by way of Topton and Alburtis.

Auditorium.—In 1905, M. T. Butz erected a frame auditorium for entertainments. It has a seating capacity of several hundred, and is well patronized by church festivals, fairs, lectures and local institutes.

Churches.—In 1872, members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations residing at Topton united in erecting a brick church, and the congregations have been carried on successfully since then, over 180 of the former having taken communion on Easter Day, 1909, and over 160 of the latter. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a larger building. The members formerly attended religious services in churches at Bower's, Mertztown and Longswamp.

The Evangelical Association organized a congregation in 1885 and caused the erection of a church in 1886, which has been maintained until now.

Schools.—The borough supports three schools in a superior two-story brick building. The scholars number more than one hundred and the annual expenditures exceed $1,200.

Orphans' Home.—In 1897, the Lutheran Church established a fine home for orphans in an elevated position a short distance south of Topton, which has been managed in a very successful manner. It was started with three inmates; now it has ninety (49 boys, 41 girls). Annual excursions in the fall of the year for the benefit of this worthy institution are very largely patronized. A similar home is maintained by the Reformer Church at Womelsdorf. [Mentioned in Ontelaunee Section, Chapter XII.]

LENHARTSVILLE

Incorporation.—Lenhartsville is the second smallest borough in the county. It is situated along the Ontelaunee creek in the western end of Greenwich township, from which it was taken at the time of its incorporation in 1887. It embraces 48 dwellings, 2 hotels, 3 stores and a blacksmith shop, with a population of 140, the number having gradually decreased for the last twenty years. The hotels are supplied with superior running spring water.

The place was named after the Lenhart family which settled in the township at this point before the erection of the county. It has been known by this name for over a hundred years. The operation of several large grist-mills in the vicinity gave it prominence; and its situation on the "State Road" (which extends across the northern section of the county parallel with the Blue Mountains) contributed toward its importance as a business center.

First Taxables of Borough.—The taxable residents of the borough at the time of its incorporation were as follows:

Daniel Adam
Daniel Fenstemaker
James S. Focht
Mrs. Peter Fister
Malinda Greenawalt
Samuel Gehret
George F. Huy
Henry Hardinger
Jonathan G. Hinkle
Frank Kramer
Charles A. Leiby
Allen B. Levan
Francis B. Levan
William B. Levan
Jacob B. Levan
John B. Levan
Mrs. George Leiby
Mrs. James Leiby
John Miller, Sr.
Joseph Mattern
J. William A. Mattern
John Pfeifly
Benjamin Riegelman
John K. Seaman
Moses Stein
William Waxwood
Benjamin Weiss
Wilson M. Werley
Mrs. Seth Ziegler

Tenants

William Adam
Glancy Dry
William Eberly
James Grayham
Frank Hill
Benjamin Leiby
John Miller, Jr.
John W. Reber
Jacob Rhoads
Daniel Reidenaur
Daniel B. Seip
O. G. Yenser
Lafayette Zettelmoyer
Allen Zettelmoyer
Charles D. Ziegler

Single Men

Clayton Adams
George De Long
Irwin W. Leiby
George W. Ziegler

List of Officials.—The following lists comprise the names of the principal officials who have

served since the incorporation of the borough. Only one justice of the peace has been elected (though entitled to two as a district), owing to the smallness of the place:

CHIEF BURGESSES

George F. Huy.....1887-91
Charles D. Ziegler.....1891-92
James S. Focht.....1892-95
Charles A. Leiby.....1895-98; 1902-05; 1909-12
Daniel J. Seip.....1898-1902
William V. Herring.....1905-09

TOWN CLERKS

Oliver G. Yenser.....1887-89
Wilson M. Werley.....1889-91
George F. Huy.....1891-94
J. Wm. A. Mattern.....1894-1905; 1907-09
Dr. O. F. Kunkel.....1905-07
Dr. L. R. Rothermel.....1909-10

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

James S. Focht.....1887-95
J. Wm. A. Mattern.....1895-1910

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Charles A. Leiby
Town Council, William F. Peters, President
Albert Hein, Treasurer
William Waxwood
Benjamin Leiby
Alfred Balthaser
F. B. Levan
Dr. L. R. Rothermel, Secretary
School Board, Dr. L. R. Rothermel, President
J. William A. Mattern, Secretary
Jacob Levan, Treasurer
Glancy L. Dry
Harvey A. Sarig
Alfred F. Hein
Justice of the Peace, J. William A. Mattern
Constable, C. Clayton C. Adams
Auditors, George F. Huy
Jacob Rhoad
G. Frank Eberly
Assessor, Robert J. Peters
Collector, (Vacant)

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office was established in 1854, at the furnace store, east of the creek. When the borough was erected, it was removed to this place, and since then Glancy L. Dry and John W. Reber have been the postmasters.

BUSINESS.—F. B. Levan has been successfully and extensively engaged in the general store business for upward of twenty years. He is also operating a creamery and butcher shop.

A. F. Hein for several years has carried on a wheelwright shop and blacksmith shop. He is also engaged as a dealer in farming implements.

Stage lines were operated from Lenhartsville to Strausstown to the west and to Allentown to the northeast, for upward of twenty years until 1904, when, on account of the Rural Free Delivery, the former line was discontinued, and the latter was limited to Weisenburg.

The Maiden-creek charcoal furnace was erected in 1854 by George Merkel a short distance east of the village, and successfully operated for thirty years, the last proprietor having been Jacob K. Spang of Reading. When the Berks County railroad was constructed along the creek in 1874, the Lenhartsville station became a busy shipping point.

[Statistics relating to the borough will be found in Chapter IX.]

EDUCATION.—A school building was established upon the erection of the borough, and this has been occupied since for school purposes. But the number of pupils has been small, being now 33. There is no church in the place and no factory, the spirit of manufacturing enterprise never having been encouraged by the property holders.

The "Sons of America" (Camp No. 531) organized here in 1893, and they erected a fine hall for their meetings, costing $1,400.

"BLUE ROCKS" is a point of interest within two miles northwest of the town. It comprises a deposit of large rocks, blue in appearance from exposure, which cover an area of thirty acres. The rumbling of hidden waters underneath is distinctly audible. The formation has the appearance of having been caused by a washout on the hillside many years ago, and is situated several hundred yards below the top of the hill.

BECHTELSVILLE

INCORPORATION.—The borough of Bechtelsville was incorporated on Sept. 11, 1890, the boundary lines including 194 acres. The territory was taken from Washington township. It was named after the John S. Bechtel family which has been prominent in that immediate vicinity from the time of the first settlements before the erection of the county. It is situated along the Colebrookdale railroad, three miles beyond Boyertown. The construction of this railroad in 1869 was the direct cause of the formation of a considerable settlement at this point; and the erection of a large iron furnace here in 1875 also encouraged building operations.

FIRST TAXABLES.—The first taxables of the borough were as follows:

Elam Bechtel Est.
Mary Bechtel Est.
Eli Bechtel
David H. Bechtel
Oliver Brunner
James Bechtel
Sarah Bechtel
Jacob Bowman
William Conrad
John Conrad
Allen F. Deysher
Jeremiah Dierolf
Nathaniel Dengler
Mathias Dotterer
Sarah Deysher
Horace Fisher
Walter Fisher
Ezra Frey
Elizabeth Frehn
Henry Geist
William Groff
Henry S. Geist
Henry S. Gilbert
Joseph Heydt
John Hoffman
Jacob F. Heydt
Orlando Haas
William Haas, Sr.
Thomas Hoffman
William F. Knerr
Frank Minner
Thomas R. Miller
Tobias Moyer
Joseph H. Moyer
Jeremiah Moyer
Charles Moyer
Henry W. Miller
David Miller
Jacob Moyer
Amelia Moyer
Amanda Morey
Jacob B. Oberholtzer
Amos Oberholtzer
Lizzie Oberholtzer
Henry F. Sheiry
Henry H. Stauffer
Charles E. Stangier
Harrison Schoenly
Daniel Shollenberger
John S. Stauffer
Henry Young

Tenants

Ambrose Ackerman	Henry Kehl
David O. Bechtel	Daniel Keller
Fremont Borneman	George Moser
William Bechtel	Henry Miller
Amos Conrad	Horace Miller
Nathaniel Erb	Samuel Mest
Allen Fretz	Joseph Morey
Horace Fisher	Jacob L. Reif
James Fronheiser	John Reitenauer
Jacob Gottschalk	Augustus Reinhart
Reuben Glaes	Joseph Reitenauer
Oliver Hoffman	William Specht
Henry R. Herb	Frank Specht
Henry Houck	Anthony Sharp
Jacob Haas	Reuben Styer
J. K. Hinkel	Lewis Weller
Josiah Hunsberger	Irwin Yoder

Single Men

John Kehl	David Stangier
Samuel Kehl	Samuel Stauffer
Menno Oberholtzer	

In 1906, there were 82 dwellings in the place, and 147 taxables. The total assessed property amounted to $132,700; and the money at interest, $26,365.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.—The following persons filled the positions of chief burgess and justice of the peace:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Orlando Haas	1891-97
Irvin Yoder	1897-1900
Jacob B. Oberholtzer	1900-03
Guldin G. Yoder	1903-06
Jeremiah Dierolf	1906-09
Amos B. Oberholtzer	1909-12

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

M. H. Dotterer	1891-1907
H. C. Schoenly	1891-93
Frank H. Minner	1893-96
Franklin M. Glaes	1896-1903
William A. Henry	1903-13
Bernard L. Kutz	1907-12

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess,	Amos B. Oberholtzer
Town Council,	Henry W. Miller, President
	George Bartholomew, Treasurer
	Orlando Haas
	Adam Hess
	Reuben Kramer
	Henry H. Stauffer
	Henry Shirey
	Peter Brumbach
	Irwin B. Kehs, Secretary
School Board,	Jacob F. Moyer, President
	Allen Erb, Secretary
	James Fronheiser, Treasurer
	William A. Henry
	Isaac Moyer
	George Bartholomew
Justices of the Peace,	William A. Henry
	Bernard Kutz
Constable,	William M. C. Grofe
Auditors,	Abraham Heydt
	Charles Hirsch
Assessor,	Jacob F. Moyer
Collector,	Horace B. Fisher

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office was established in 1852 by the name of Bechtelsville, evidencing that the place was so known at that time. David Latshaw has been postmaster since 1903. He succeeded Jacob L. Reiff.

BUSINESS.—In April, 1909, the borough contained the following:

Hotels 2	Tinsmith shop
Stores 2	Shoemaker shop
Hardware store	Coal yard
Liveries 2	Flour and feed store
Millinery store	Blacksmith shops 2
Saddlery	Painters & paper hangers.. 2
Barber shop	Tailor
Printing office	Restaurant
Butcher shop	Physician

The estimated population then was 500; dwelling-houses, 100.

Since the erection of the borough, the streets have been lighted at night by oil lamps set on posts.

Pumps are still used for water supply.

INDUSTRIES.—The oldest industrial plant at Bechtelsville is the three-story stone grist mill which was operated as such for upward of seventy years, having been started by Alfred Siesholtz. It is equipped with roller process machinery for the manufacture of flour. But for the last several years it has been engaged in chopping feed for the farmers of the vicinity. Previously it had been a prominent oil-mill for many years. It is now operated by *Abraham Heydt* (since 1905), with two hands.

Another chopping-mill is run at the southern end of the town by *Mahlon Reidenauer* (since 1901); which had previously been a grist-mill for many years. In connection with this mill, Mr. Reidenauer established a planing-mill in 1908, which he has been operating with four hands.

Near this mill, Henry Young started a creamery about 1885 and carried on business extensively for a number of years. It has been operated by *H. H. Stauffer* for about fifteen years.

William Conrad engaged in the undertaking business about 1875, and several years afterward established a large cabinet-making shop, which he carried on extensively in the manufacture of furniture. He is still in the business, and also deals in furniture and household goods.

Fisher Brothers (Walter and Horace) have been engaged in manufacturing carriages at Bechtelsville since 1887. They employ five hands. A wheelwright shop is also carried on at this plant for heavy wagons and repairs.

Nathaniel G. Erb started a bakery here in 1886 and since then has developed a large trade which extends into the surrounding country for many miles. He manufactures and distributes daily about a thousand loaves of bread; also large quantities of cakes and pretzels. He employs nine hands and requires three delivery teams. During the summer season he manufactures many tons of ice-cream and candy for picnics.

Owen Hoffman has carried on a marble yard for upward of twenty years. He located at Bechtelsville in 1877.

Effinger Erb started a cigar factory in 1908 and employs two hands. He also manufactures chewing tobacco.

Kutz Knitting Mill.—In 1905 S. Jairus Kutz of Reading located at Bechtelsville and started the manufacture of men's and ladies' hosiery on the second floor of the tinsmith shop, but his business grew so rapidly that he was obliged to put up a building. In 1907 he erected a fine three-story cement block factory and equipped it with machinery. His two sons Calvin J. and Bernard L. are associated with him, and they are trading under the name of Kutz Knitting Mill. They employ from forty to fifty hands.

Dierolf Orchard.—Jeremiah Dierolf was engaged in the manufacture of pants at Bechtelsville for upward of fifteen years until 1905, when his hands left and entered the hosiery mill. He then directed his attention to the cultivation of fruit and berries on a tract of land adjoining the borough and he has been very successful. He planted upward of 2,500 trees—apple, peach and plum.

Crusher.—In 1875, a large blast furnace was erected here at a cost exceeding $150,000, and it was operated for ten years by the Pottstown Iron Company and the Gabel Brothers from Pottstown. Some years afterward it was dismantled and torn down by the P. & R. R. Co. The large and valuable cinder bank induced the erection of a crusher plant by Jacob V. R. Hunter and William Kline, who operated it until 1904, when Mr. Kline became the sole owner, and in 1907 he sold it to the Ehret Slag Company. The estimated deposit of cinder there is 100,000 tons, superior for concrete work.

CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—A fine, large, two-story brick church was erected in 1886 by members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and services have been conducted since. The members support a flourishing Sunday-school. The Lutheran members number 150; the Reformed, 75.

Two schools are maintained in the borough. The scholars number 72. A one-story brick building was erected by the borough in 1890.

HALL.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp No. 324, erected a fine three-story cement-block building. The first and second floors are occupied for dwelling purposes; and the third floor is set apart as the Camp's Hall. An auxiliary camp meets there also—the Patriotic Order of Americans, No. 40, composed of women; it has upward of fifty members. The cost of the building was $6,000.

MOUNT PENN

INCORPORATION.—Mount Penn was established as a borough out of a small portion of Lower Alsace township on Nov. 7, 1902. The boundary lines inclose 242 acres, 116 perches. It adjoins Reading on the southeast.

The place was known as "Dengler's" from 1841 to 1902, having been named after George Dengler, Esq., the first prominent citizen of that vicinity; who, in 1840, purchased the Keehn tavern and fifty-six acres of land there and took possession in 1841. He conducted the tavern several times himself, altogether about ten years, but the premises were mostly rented until his decease in 1866. He served in the office of justice of the peace from 1855 to 1865, and was highly respected in the community. The tavern was an old-established stand in 1840, and had been a popular stopping place for teamsters on their way from upper sections of the county to Philadelphia with grain, etc., before the opening of the railroad in 1838.

After the East Reading Street Railway line was extended to Black Bear and to Stony Creek in 1890, more especially after the opening of Carsonia Park, dwelling-houses at this place began to increase rapidly. When the trolley line to Black Bear was extended to Birdsboro, the street cars to that place from Reading proceeded by way of Mount Penn.

In 1909, the borough included 140 dwellings; about 400 inhabitants; two churches (Lutheran and Reformed), two-story brick school building, two carriage factories, organ factory, paper-sack factory, coal yard, two hotels, four stores, and a restaurant; there were three painters, a large contractor, and a physician. Many of the houses are attractive, and one is particularly worthy of notice, John G. Speidel's, formerly Dr. D. B. D. Beaver's, erected by Edward S. Kremp, Esq.

The Aulenbach cemetery is situated in the western section; also the Antietam filtering beds of the Reading Water Works. The former was established in 1851; the latter in 1905.

In 1884, A. F. Reeser and Kendall Brothers laid out a town, including Dengler's, and named it "Woodvale." Many lots were sold, and a number of dwellings were erected, but the name was not adopted by the public.

A post-office, by the name of "Dengler's," was established in 1884, and this was continued until the borough was erected in 1902.

The streets are lighted by arc electric lights under contract with the Metropolitan Electric Company.

A hose company, with hook and ladder truck, chemical engine, and modern appliances, was organized in 1903, and it has eighty members. A town hall was erected in 1906.

Water Company.—In 1903, the Mt. Penn Suburban Water Company was organized and incorporated with a capital of $12,000, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Mt. Penn and vicinity with water for domestic uses and for protection against fire. The Adams farm, a mile east of Dengler's, was secured and there the company established a reservoir with a capacity of 600,000 gallons, and a large dam with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Mains were then put down, in length about six miles. The patrons number 210. The organizers were Dr. M. L. Bertolette, Martin D. Hunter, Louis Kraemer, E. D. Nein, and H. S.

Hinnershitz—the first having been the president of the company, and the second the secretary and treasurer, since its organization. Pipe lines are extended to Stony Creek and Black Bear. The sanitary conditions are superior and highly commended by the State authorities.

FIRST TAXABLES.—The names of the first taxables of the borough were as follows:

Daniel N. Albright
Marguerite Albright
William H. Albright
John D. Barth
Andrew Bernhart Est.
Henry E. Barth
Elizabeth M. Brown
James D. Bady
Catharine Bertolet
Dr. M. L. Bertolette
Julia L. Brown
Dr. Beaver
John H. Clark
David D. Dundore
Howard Deysher
Emma A. Endlich
Henry C. Esterly
John S. Esterly
John R. Folk
Herman Fisher
Annie Griesemer
Elizabeth Glasser
H. S. Hinnershitz
Gregory Heine
George B. Hartman
Christian Hartman
George C. Hartline
L. W. Hinnershitz
Daniel B. Keehn
Peter B. Keehn
John B. Keehn
Emily D. W. Kline
William O. Leinbach
Percival Leinbach
George A. Levan
Henry S. Lutz
Philip Louman
James Longacre
John T. Miller
Irvin Manwiller
J. H. Mohn
David Nein
Jonathan Nein
Elmer E. Palm
Adam Palm
Daniel Q. Reider
Samuel Steiger
Charles R. Seyfert
Mrs. Solomon Stoner
Adam Schlegel
Charles Schlegel
Amos Schlegel
Mrs. Ellen Trout
James Texter
John Zechman
Joseph Zuber

Tenants

Loyal Burkholder
Charles Broodman
Wesley M. Burd
A. Mason Bright
George T. Brown
Amos Boyer
John W. Barth
Christian Conz
Sarah A. Canfel
Joseph Davis
Jacob Esterly
J. W. Eyrich
Michael Eyrich
George Fox
Jacob Folk
William O. Fry
Daniel D. Gehras
Peter Glasser
Valentine Graeff
Howard E. Gerhard
Edward Howard
Thomas Hartman
William Homan
Jacob Hilbert
William Hassen
James H. Harner
J. F. M. Koch
Charles A. Keehn
Charles Keffer
Charles M. Kline
Frank E. Kauffman
Edward Kiebach
Harry Kemp
Harvey Keehn
John Lindemuth
Levi Lessig
Reuben Moyer
Charles Miller
James J. Madeira
Samuel Nein
Milford Nein
Daniel R. Quinter
Charles B. Prutzman
Francis B. Palm
Charles H. Ruppert
George W. Russel
John Rudy
Benjamin E. Rake
Mrs. Sarah S. Reider
Ira J. J. Reber
John J. Scarlet
John Sutters
Alvah O. Schaeffer
Boyd W. Von Neida
G. W. Wagner
Thomas Weidner
Edward Yergey
Charles Youse

Single Men

Louis Bernhart
Harry Barth
Harry Bitzer
Charles Barth
Harvey Bernhart
Frank Clark
Jacob B. Esterly
Harry S. Esterly
George S. Esterly
James Finerfrock
Charles W. Hinnershitz
William P. Hilbert
Jacob L. Ketterer
Charles O. Levan
Blasius Leightham
Charles H. Longacre
Howard Longacre
George Irvin Longacre
Samuel Nein
Wilson Nein
John Schlegel
Albert Schlegel
Morris Trout
Samuel Texter

FIRST OFFICIALS.—The first officials were elected in February, 1903, and their names were as follows:

Chief Burgess, George C. Hartline
Town Council, John Clark, (3 years)
D. D. Nein (3 years)
Dr. M. L. Bertolette (3 years)
W. O. Leinbach (2 years)
G. A. Levan (2 years)
David D. Dundore (1 year)
J. D. Brady (1 year)
Auditor, I. N. Manwiller
Tax Collector, John R. Folk
School Director, E. W. Hinnershitz (3 years)
Elmer E. Palm (3 years)
John G. Esterly (2 years)
George C. Hartline (2 years)
Samuel Reifsnyder (1 year)
David D. Dundore (1 year)
Judge of Election, Milford Nein
Inspectors, Samuel Nein, Sr.
Peter B. Keehn

In 1906, H. S. Hinnershitz was elected as the second chief burgess for a term of three years.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, George L. Dengler
Town Council, Irvin N. Manwiller
George Hartman
Henry Barth
Henry Esterly
Ira Reber
William Albright
William Leinbach
Town Clerk, George C. Hartline
School Directors, H. S. Beiteman, President
George C. Hartline, Secretary
John Keehn
Mason A. Bright
Edward G. Christian
Albert R. Schlegel
Auditors, Joseph B. Gauter
W. Hinnershitz
R. Tomlinsen
Assessor, John Leedom
Tax Collector, John Folk
Justice of the Peace, George C. Hartline
Constable, Harry Neff

INDUSTRIES

Carriage Factory.—The first industry at this place was the carriage factory of Joseph Albright. He had been engaged in carriage-making at Kutztown and Pottsville for some years and removed to Dengler's about 1867, where he continued in the business until 1886, when his sons William and Daniel succeeded him. After being together for a year, William retired and he then worked at different places as a journeyman coach-maker for several years, when he returned to Dengler's. His father dying then, William became the owner of the property, and he has since carried on the busi-

ness, manufacturing carriages and light business wagons and making a specialty of rubber tiring. When he took the old place, his brother Daniel established a carriage factory on the opposite side of the street, and he too has been engaged in the business until the present time.

Organ Factory.—Samuel Bohler was engaged in manufacturing pipe-organs at Reading from 1850 to 1890. Elmer Palm learned organ-building under Bohler and continued with him until his death when he established a factory at Dengler's, and here he has been engaged in the business until the present time, manufacturing organs according to orders received, for private dwellings and for churches. His trade is confined almost entirely to Pennsylvania. He employs from six to ten hands.

Paper Bag Factory.—Wellington Hinnershitz started the manufacture of paper flour-sacks at Mt. Penn in 1904 and has continued until the present time.

Nein Coal Yard.—In 1887, Augustus H. Wentzel and D. D. Nein established a large coal yard and a flour, feed and grain business. After conducting them for two years Wentzel retired and Mr. Nein's brother Joseph D. took his place. Since then the business has been carried on by them in a successful manner under the name of Nein Brothers.

General Store.—Irvin N. Manwiller established a general store at the place in 1893 and has continued in business there until the present time.

Building Contractor.—Charles Schlegel located here in 1903, in the business of erecting houses, and has been successfully engaged until now, employing upward of thirty hands.

CHURCHES.—In 1885, the Trinity Lutheran Congregation of Reading erected a one-story frame chapel at Dengler's, which was called "Faith," and church and Sunday-school services have been conducted in it until now.

In 1897, many adherents of the Reformed denomination (about thirty in number), who resided at and near Dengler's, organized a congregation and erected a fine one-story brick church; and since then they have held regular services.

SCHOOL.—The school board of Lower Alsace township erected a fine, two-story brick school building at Dengler's in 1898, and when the borough was established in 1902 it became the property of the borough. In 1906 an addition was made to the building. It has three graded schools and 130 scholars.

STONY CREEK is a flourishing village which adjoins Mount Penn on the east. It took its name from the Stony Creek Mills, which were established there in 1864. In April, 1909, it contained fifty single houses and fifteen double houses, three stores, wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, cider-mill, grist-mill, broom factory, barber shop, and the Kraemer Woolen Mills; also a superior two-story brick school building (erected in 1905), hotel, bowling-alley, and a hose company for protection against fire. A beautiful stone chapel has been maintained since 1900 for Sunday-school purposes. The place is supplied with water by the Mt. Penn Suburban Water Company, the pipe having been laid in 1908. It is the eastern terminus of the East Reading street railway, situated a short distance from Carsonia Park. Many years ago, the Burkhart Forge was carried on along the creek near-by; and afterward, the Feger Paper Mill. The Antietam Lake, of the Reading Waterworks, whose capacity exceeds 100,000,000 gallons, is situated half a mile to the north. The growth and improvement of the place are attributable to the influence of the woolen mills. The estimated population is 400.

WOMELSDORF

The borough of Womelsdorf is situated in the western section of the county, about a mile from the line of Lebanon county. The town was laid out by John Womelsdorf in 1762 and from him it takes its name. In that year the first house was erected by Jacob Seltzer; which afterward came to be occupied as a tavern and it has continued as such until the present time. It is the oldest tavern in the county. Whilst President Washington was on his way through Berks county to Carlisle, in 1794, he stayed over night at this tavern. The town-plan comprised seventy-five lots. The place was then called Middletown, because it was situated midway between Reading and Lebanon, and it was known by this name for upward of fifty years.

The following list comprises the taxable inhabitants in 1790:

Wm. Bergenhoff
Christian Bricken
Imhoff Benedict
John Bonawitz
George Bodle
Jacob Egle
John Fleisher
John German
Daniel Graeff
Henry Hersh
John Henry
Christian Miller
Elizabeth Newman
Jacob Pleini
George Rapp
John Rose
George Seidle
Conrad Stouch
John Smith
Jacob Seltzer
Weyrich Seltzer
Maria Sherman
Nichola Saladin
Andrew Saladin
Michael Wolford

INCORPORATION.—The town was incorporated into a borough in 1833, by an Act of Assembly, and the taxables assessed that year were as follows:

Adam Anspach
George Anspach
William Arnold Est.
John Arnold
Jacob Arnold Est.
Abraham Arnold
George Brownwell
Lot Benson
Benjamin Bressler
Joseph D. Biles
Magdalena Brownwell
John Bennethum
David Bennethum
Michael Bennethum
James Bryan
Geo. Brownwell (of John)
Daniel Claus
Conrad Claus
Hannah Clark
George Conrad
Henry Cornwell
Thomas Cox
Elizabeth Deppen
Emanuel Deininger
Isaac Deppen
Daniel Diehl
Samuel Dechert
Elizabeth Dreon (Tryon)
Peter Eckert
John Ermentrout

Samuel Ermentrout
Mrs. George Ege (widow)
Abraham Fisher
George Fry
Henry Fidler
Adam Fidler
William Gries, M. D.
Abraham Guldin
John Goodman
John German
Benjamin German
Mary German
William Hendel
John Haak
William Hoff
Catharine Heffly
Widow Hirsh
John Horn
Thomas Horn
Frederick Herman
Jacob Ilger
Conrad Iauch
Leonard Illick
George Keiser
Adam Kalbach
Henry Kendall
Adam Kantner
Valentine Kantner
Esther Krist
Peter Lousdorf
Jonathan Loas
Peter Leininger
William Laucks
Phillip Lippel
Daniel Leininger
John Levengood
Peter Levengood
Jacob Lesher
Henry Moyer
Valentine Miller
George Miller, Jr.
Jacob Miller
Jacob Moyer (Inkpr)
George Martin
Jacob McCally
Francis Moore
John Mountz
Jonathan Mover
John Moyer
Michael Nunemacher
Elizabeth Oswalt
Samuel Petry
William Petry
Michael Petry
Samuel Parson
William Poff
George Parson
William Price
Lewis Richard
Joseph Reutter
Samuel Reifsnyder
John Rees
George Redman
Casper Reed
Henry Reed
John Reber
Frederick Shulze
Conrad Stouch
William Seivert
Michael Seltzer
Peter Stahl
Catharine Seltzer
John Sallade
Christian Seiverd
Philip Swalm
John Smith, Jr.
Walker Steven
Daniel Smith
George Sallade
Andrew Stouch
Isaac Stouch
John Simon
Daniel Snyder
John Smith, Sr.
Jacob Sallade
George Seltzer
Leonard Seltzer
George Sea
Samuel Shulze
John Schoener
Peter Sholl
Henry Shaner
John Swalm
John Sell
John Smith, Est.
William Sallade
John Schoener
Solomon Sea
John B. Smith
Jacob Shartel
George Von Neida
John Von Neida Est.
John Vanderslice, Esq.
Peter Womelsdorf
Godfrey Wiegenman
William Witmyer
Solomon Weiser
George Wiegenman
Daniel Womelsdorf
Adam Weber
John Yost

Single Freemen

John Aulenbach
Daniel Brady
William Fisher
Daniel Fidler
John Fidler
Henry Kendall
Adam Kantner
Adam Kantner (of Val.)
Reuben Long
Michael Nunemacher
Isaac Petree
John Price
Isaac Reber
Samuel Stahl
Benjamin Seltzer
Samuel Seltzer
Hamilton Stouch
Henry Vanderslice
William Vanderslice
Aaron Weiser
Jabetz Weiser

OFFICIALS.—The following persons have filled the positions of chief burgess, town clerk and justice of the peace from the incorporation of the borough until now.

CHIEF BURGESSES

Lewis Richards 1833
John Vanderslice 1834-38
Peter Womelsdorf 1839-43
Henry Kendall 1844-45
George Von Neida 1846
John Miller 1847-50
James Moore 1851-52; 1874
William Bennethum 1853
Joseph Smith 1854
Henry Brinkley 1855; 1860
J. A. Claus 1856
William Anderson 1857
Martin Manderbach 1858-59
Henry H. Manderbach 1861
John G. Keiser 1862
William Smith 1863
E. Penn Smith 1864-65; 1869
William G. Moore 1866; 1868
Isaac Y. Kintzer 1867
B. Frank Shortell 1870-71; 1879
John A. Matthew 1872
Charles B. Fisher 1873
Michael Kolbach 1875
Jacob A. Wolf 1876
Samuel Mowry 1877
George K. Valentine 1878
Franklin S. Haak 1880-81; 1886-87
Frederick A. Fidler 1882
Simon P. Moyer 1883
Samuel Kurtz 1884
John F. Petree 1885
John W. Petree, Jr. 1888-89
Henry Eberly 1890
Thomas L. Reed 1891-94
John M. Smith 1894-97
C. Lewis Kintzer 1897-1900
Franklin Kreitzer 1900
Daniel Bobb 1901-03
Charles J. Good 1903-06
Harry D. Noll 1906-09
Dr. Horace F. Livingood 1909-12

TOWN CLERKS

Francis Wessels 1834-43
David Steach 1844-65
Franklin Zerby 1866
Wm. M. Sallade 1867-69; 1872
Isaac Y. Kintzer 1870-71; 1873-86; 1888-89
John M. Smith 1887
Thomas E. Haak 1890-1901
William W. Lengel 1902-10

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

William F. Duncan 1829
Frederick Foltz 1829
David Steach 1846-71
Isaac Womelsdorf 1850-76
Isaac Y. Kintzer 1871-86
James Moore 1876-81
John M. Smith 1881-89
Charles B. Kintzer 1886-96; 1899-1904
John H. Kintzer 1889-94
Thomas E. Haak 1894-99; 1909-14
John J. Sallade 1896-1911
Jacob H. Mays 1904-09

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Dr. Horace F. Livingood
Town Council, Samuel H. Illig, President
Howard M. Hafer
Stephen Kintzer
Wilson Dundore
Jefferson T. Good
I. C. Christman
Samuel Hoffa
W. W. Lengel, Clerk
Assessor, Adam Lengel
Collector, George Bright

Justices of the Peace, John J. Sallade
Thomas E. Haak
Constable, Jacob Kintzer
School Board, Charles P. Kreitzer
Calvin Christman, Secretary
Rev. Edwin Leinbach, Treasurer
John I. Fitler
Thomas Wilhelm
William Moore

Post-Office.—A post-office was established here in 1807. The postmaster since 1897 has been Wallace W. Oberly. Previous postmasters were Charles Petree, Cyrus Oberly, George Miller, Isaac Miller and William W. Petree.

Industry.—Besides the usual vocations incident to a country town, some of the inhabitants were engaged in the making of wool hats from the beginning of the place for nearly an hundred years. A tannery was operated for a longer time, and a gun factory was a successful enterprise for many years. The product was shipped by teams to Reading and Philadelphia. About the time of the opening of the Lebanon Valley railroad in 1857, the manufacture of these articles was gradually discontinued and the extensive manufacture of cigars was begun, though these had also been made here and in the vicinity for a while in limited quantities. Unfortunately for the borough, the route of the railroad was selected a mile to the south because of an alleged indifference of certain capitalists at Womelsdorf to encourage the enterprise by subscribing for the stock; hence industrial shops were not developed from that time for about forty years. The articles now produced which are worthy of special mention are cigars, cigar-boxes and hosiery.

Cigars.—A. S. Valentine began the manufacture of cigars in a modest way in 1852, and within thirty years he had become one of the largest manufacturers in the county with trading relations extending throughout the Middle and Western States. He died in 1899. His son, George, succeeded him; and he has kept up the business in a very successful manner until the present time. He also operates a large plant at Philadelphia. In 1900, a grandson, Roy Valentine, became associated in the business with his father, retaining the old name of A. S. Valentine & Son; hands employed, from 125 to 150.

Henry F. Fidler started in 1880 and continued until 1902, when he retired from the business, then transferring it to his sons, Harry I. and Edgar G., and his nephew, John I., who have been trading since under the name of H. F. Fidler & Co. They employ 75 hands and manufacture annually three million cigars.

In 1891 Henry D. Hackman began making cigars in limited quantities. In 1906 he employed from 40 to 50 hands and produced over 1,500,000 cigars, all hand-made, Havana filled; which were disposed of at retail in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. His several brands are very popular.

Other manufacturers who have started business more recently are George Moyer, Christman Brothers, E. A. Schenk, Claude Taylor, and Charles M. Petree.

Cigar-boxes.—In 1890, M. S. Weidman started a cigar-box factory with 4 hands and produced 500 boxes weekly. In 1892, S. P. Moyer became a partner and he continued in the firm until 1905, when Mr. Weidman's brother took his place and they have since been trading as Weidman Brothers. In 1906 they employed 30 hands and produced weekly 10,000 boxes. In 1905, they established an additional factory at Sinking Spring, with 15 hands, and a weekly capacity of 5,000 boxes.

Hosiery.—In 1900 Darius H. Hiester and John D. Horst began the manufacture of hosiery. In 1906, they employed 25 hands and produced daily 115 dozen, which they shipped directly from the factory to all parts of the country upon orders received through their office in New York City. In 1907, Wilson Dundore and William Dundore became the owners and have since carried on the business under the name of Dundore & Dundore.

J. J. J. Moyer carried on this business for upward of twenty years until his death, in March, 1909, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Howard V. Fitler.

Creamery.—Frank N. Moyer, of New Berlinville, established a creamery in the eastern part of Womelsdorf about 1890, and it has been carried on since by different owners; since 1902 by Wilson Degler. Three hands are employed.

General Business.—In April, 1909, the following business places were carried on at Womelsdorf:

General stores	4	Blacksmith shops	3
Hardware store	1	Printing office	1
Flour and feed store	1	Ice houses	2
Leather store	1	Hotels	4
Agricultural implement store	1	Restaurant	1
Liquor stores	2	Printing office	1
Wheelwright shops	2	Barber shops	3

Bank.—In 1903, a bank was established in the place with a capital of $50,000, under the name of Womelsdorf Union Bank (State). The president from the start has been John M. Schonour. A superior and attractive building was erected as the place for the transaction of its business, including a fire-proof and burglar-proof vault. In November, 1908, the resources were $405,985; the deposits, $316,598; the surplus, $35,159.

Public Enterprises

Turnpike.—The first public enterprise here was the construction of the Berks and Dauphin turnpike through the town in 1817; and this has been maintained until now.

Canal.—The next was the extension of the Union canal along the Tulpehocken creek about a mile north of the town in 1828; and this was carried on successfully for forty years, when its traffic began to decline on account of the Lebanon Valley railroad, which was constructed in 1857 through Heidelberg township a mile south of the town.

Trolley Line.—A trolley line of street railway was supplied in 1894, having been constructed along the turnpike from Reading. Upon its completion

the passenger traffic was almost wholly transferred to it from the railroad on account of the inconvenience in reaching the railroad station. A car-barn was established at the western end of the borough.

Water Supply.—A water company was organized and incorporated in 1895. The water was at first secured from the Manderbach spring, near the Orphans' Home, and pumped into a reservoir in the northern section of the town near the Union church. This supply was used several years, then a larger reservoir was established in the "gorge" of the South Mountain, east of Newmanstown; whence the town has since been supplied by gravity with flowing water taken from springs and runs on the mountain. Peter D. Wanner was president of the company until 1900, and he was succeeded by Martin D. Filbert.

This company began to supply the residents of Robesonia with water in 1904, and of Sheridan in 1908, mains having been extended to these places. On account of the elevation of the reservoir, the pressure is very strong.

Town-Hall.—In 1897 the borough erected a two-story brick town hall on the square, costing $6,500. It was established mostly to accommodate the Volunteer Fire Company with a convenient building for its fire apparatus.

Fire Company.—A fire company was incorporated in 1897 and supplied with hose carriage, hook and ladder truck, and chemical engine. It has upward of fifty members. H. H. Hafer has since been the chief of the fire department. It is supported by voluntary contribution.

Electric Plant.—The borough established a superior electric plant in 1907 at an expense of $30,000. It has been located on the old and historic Charming Forge property which is situated along the Tulpehocken creek, three miles northeast of the borough. It supplies the light for the streets, hotels, and many of the stores and dwellings. Its management by the town council is highly praiseworthy.

Churches.—In 1792, members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations united in erecting a stone church in the town. It was improved in 1805 by means of a lottery authorized by an Act of the Legislature; and it was rebuilt in 1867. It is still maintained as a union church, with a large regular attendance.

In 1834, members of the Presbyterian denomination established a church in the town, and the congregation was maintained for twenty years.

About the same time, certain Universalists erected a small church and encouraged services for a number of years, but the society was disbanded and the building was sold to the school board for educational purposes.

Some years before, adherents of the Evangelical denomination had effected an organization and erected a meeting-house. They conducted their meetings in a successful manner until 1867, when they erected a more pretentious church and in this they have carried on services until the present time.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in May, 1907, and since then has held its meetings in the old Presbyterian Church building and been managed in a successful manner with an increasing membership. Henry D. Hackman has been its president and most active and influential member.

Cemeteries.—In 1858, an association was formed for establishing a Union cemetery, a tract of three acres of land having been purchased, adjoining the Union church, and laid off in burial lots.

In 1883, a tract of three acres was purchased by the Zion's Reformed church and laid off into lots for burial purposes. Several costly monuments have been erected, including those to David Laucks and Dr. James C. Livingood. The remains of Hon. George Ege (a prominent iron manufacturer and county official for many years) were buried in this cemetery, and his grave is marked by a marble shaft.

Schools.—Education was encouraged from the beginning of the town. The first teacher was Baron Stiegel, the earliest manufacturer of iron in the western section of the county, he having directed his attention to teaching after his failure in business. Walker Stephen was the most prominent teacher and the longest in continuous service, having taught the children of the town for over sixty years, from 1800. Higher education was encouraged as early as 1828 by establishing an academy in the town. The institution became incorporated in 1834, and it was conducted successfully for thirty years.

In 1880, the borough erected a superior two-story brick high school on the site of the academy, at a cost of $4,500. In 1906 there were six graded schools in the place, with over two hundred scholars.

Band of Music.—In 1906, Calvin Reinhold organized a band of music which was called the Minnehaha Cornet Band and he has since been the leader, with upward of twenty members whom he has instructed.

Washington's Visit.—In 1794, President Washington, while on his way to Carlisle, in reference to the Whiskey Insurrection, stayed over night at Womelsdorf, and the extraordinary occasion was celebrated in a proper manner by the inhabitants. In the proceedings, Capt. Samuel Dewees took a prominent part on account of his personal acquaintance with the President, which he had made during his services in the Revolution. In a published biography of Captain Dewees (1844) this event and his connection with it are mentioned quite extensively.

BERNVILLE

Bernville was laid out as a town in 1819 by Thomas Umbenhauer, on land which he owned.

It was situated in Bern township on a public road from Reading, by way of the Bern Church, to the Blue Mountains. The projection of the Union canal near by, along the Tulpehocken creek, led to the selection of this locality as a convenient place for a town. It was named in 1820 after one of the principal towns of Switzerland, the native place of the founder's father.

In 1828, the canal was opened for traffic, and it was operated successfully for thirty years until the establishment of the Lebanon Valley railroad, and then its business began to decline rapidly. During this time, Bernville was a great shipping point and business of all kinds was in a flourishing condition; but the final abandonment of the canal caused a great change to take place, ending in depreciation of property and values, and the discontinuance of various successful enterprises.

The nearest railroad station is Robesonia, on the Lebanon Valley railroad, seven miles to the south.

A branch of the South Mountain railroad was projected from Strausstown to Reading by way of Bernville, and it was partly constructed along the North-kill through the western section of the borough, but it was not finished. Many persons of this vicinity responded liberally in subscriptions and credits, which became a total loss to them. The projected roadway is still visible.

PURCHASERS OF FIRST LOTS.—The following persons purchased lots of the town which were sold on March 7, 1820:

Philip Filbert
John Umbenhauer
Matthias Stoudt
Henry Waters
Peter Filbert
Philip A. Good
Samuel Umbenhauer
Catharine Stoudt
Joseph Seybert
Samuel Seybert
Nicholas Haas
Samuel Filbert
John Heck, Jr.
John Miesse
Jacob Wagner
John Wagner
Daniel Strause
John Aulenbach, Jr.
John Heck, Sr.

OCCUPANTS OF FIRST DWELLING-HOUSES.—The first houses were occupied by:

Henry Witman	tinsmith
William Runkle	merchant
Abraham Reber	merchant
Andrew Greth	blacksmith
John Haag	wheelwright
Joseph Burkhart	chair-maker
Jacob Allenbach	hatter
Rev. Bover	minister
Peter Bennethum	tanner
Michael Parst	paper-box maker
Benj. L. Kerschner	coach-maker
Jacob Wagner	butcher
Joseph Kauffman	hatter
Catharine Stoudt	cake-baker
Lewis Porr	tailor
John Umbenhauer	weaver
William Umbenhauer	tavern-keeper
Daniel Klopp	tavern-keeper
John Daniel	tinsmith

INCORPORATION.—The town was advanced into a borough in 1851. The taxables at that time were as follows:

Abraham Andrews
John Boyer
Henry Byerle
Daniel Bentz
Enoch Burkhart
Adam Bohn Est.
Maria Brossman
Rebecca Brossman
Enoch Bricker Est.
John Burkhart
Joseph B. Conrad
Elizabeth Conrad
Daniel Deppen
Samuel K. Dundore
Valentine Epler Est.
Edward B. Filbert
Daniel R. Faust
Solomon Faust
William Greim
John Heck
William Huber
Jonas Hetrich
John Haag
Samuel Hicks
Joseph Hertzler
Henry Kleim
William Kalbach
Benjamin Kershner
Abraham Koenig
Samuel W. Miller
John Miller
Jonathan Miller
Dr. A. A. McDonough
Rev. George Minnig
Samuel Madden
Catharine Mohn
Ludwig Porr
John Runkle
Elijah Richardson
Joseph Renno
Runkle & Son
William Runkle
George Rick
Jacob Strouse
Catharine Stoudt
Benjamin Seyfert
William Sheidy
Rev. John C. Smith
Adam Snyder
Daniel Umbenhower
Thomas Umbenhower Est.
John Umbenhower
Henry Witman
John Wenrich
John Yeager
Rev. Jacob Zehring
Lenhart Zerbe

Tenants

Jacob Adam
John Daniel
Lewis Fair
John Greiner
Andrew Heilman
Benjamin Himmelberger
John Harbach
Washington Hein
Albert Hein
John Heffelfinger
John Kintzel
William Noll
Jacob Riegel
John Rick
Jacob Rieser
John Resh
John Rudy
Henry Stetler
Benjamin Speicher
Jacob Werner
Zadock Weber
Joseph Wolfinger
John Witman
John Walter
Joshua Yeager

Single Men

Adam Bonn
Alfred Kershner
Jonathan Spengler
Jonathan Snyder
Matthias Trompater
Jacob Werner

In 1906, the taxables numbered 134; and then the taxable property was assessed at $123,690.

OFFICIALS.—The following lists comprise the names of the chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace from 1851 to 1909:

CHIEF BURGESSES

E. B. Filbert	1851
A. R. Koenig	1852
William Runkle	1853
Henry Witman	1854
Abraham Andrews	1855
Joseph B. Conrad	1856; 1872; 1887-88
H. Harner	1857
Adam Stoudt	1858
Paul Wenrich	1859
Levi M. Gerhard	1860-61
D. D. Deppen	1862; 1868; 1889-90
John F. Burkhart	1863; 1886
A. M. Bright	1864
David R. Koenig	1865
Adam M. Dundore	1866; 1871
Jefferson Haag	1867
Abraham Witman	1869
F. M. Harbaugh	1870
Ephraim Witman	1873
Jacob S. Werner	1874

Charles F. Rentchler.....1875
John A. Hiester.....1876
Lewis P. Kerschner.....1877; 1899
Levi Ludwig.....1878-80; 1900-03
Levi Berger.....1881
John S. Wenrich.....1882-85
Edwin Umbenhauer.....1891-93
Jonathan B. Miller.....1894-96
Levi S. Bright.....1897-98
Levi D. Kalbach.....1903-06
Ephraim Miller.....1906-09
Charles M. Richardson.....1909-12

TOWN CLERKS

A. R. Koenig.....1851
John S. Rick.....1852-54
Harrison Harner.....1855-56; 1858-63
Wm. H. Kintzle.....1857
C. W. Hetrich.....1864; 1866; 1868-70; 1874-76; 1881-96
Peter Sands.....1865
L. W. Rentchler.....1867
John H. Riegel.....1871-73
H. S. Machemer.....1877-80
Charles M. Harbach.....1897
Charles P. Kalbach.....1898-1900
H. C. Kerschner.....1900-03
Geo. C. Kline.....1903-08
P. F. Burkhart.....1908-10

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

John H. Riegel.....1869-74
Simon Riegel.....1872-77
Charles W. Hetrich.....1874-99
Henry S. Machemer.....1877-82
Benjamin Klahr.....1882-97; 1898-1913
James F. Talley.....1897-98
Samuel T. Bordner.....1899-1908
S. P. Wilhelm.....1908

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Charles M. Richardson
Town Council, George Moll, President
S. P. Wilhelm, Treasurer
John Snyder
John Haag
Frank Stamm
Willis Bright
Paul F. Burkhart, Secretary
School Board, William Heffelfinger
Dr. C. E. Schloppig
Thomas Kalbach
James Burns
Joeah Sheidy
Howard Dietrich
Justices of the Peace, Benjamin Klahr
S. P. Wilhelm
Constable, John Christ
Auditors, Willis Bright
Alfred Rentschler
J. Paul Burkhart
Assessor, James Groff
Collector, Levi Ludwig

INDUSTRIES.—Previous to 1819, this locality was entirely a farming community. Industrial establishments could not be encouraged because there were no facilities for shipping manufactured articles. The prospects of a canal stimulated enterprise, and then different industries were started, which were operated successfully for about forty years. Some were continued longer, but they too had to succumb. Tanning was introduced in 1820, and was actively carried on for sixty years, but it finally passed away in 1900. Several foundries were operated for a number of years. The last was removed in 1906, having been taken to Topton.

Creamery Business.—Charles M. Richardson (the burgess of Bernville) has been very successfully engaged in conducting creameries in different parts of Berks county for a number of years, having directed their affairs from Bernville as a central office under two firms with which he is connected, Ahrens & Richardson and Richardson Brothers, the former controlling eight creameries and the latter six. Those in the county are situated at Bernville, Strausstown, Mount Pleasant, Wernersville, Berne, Mertztown, Longswamp, Maxatawny, Topton, Schofer, Kutztown, Bowers, Lyons and Dryville. He is also connected with the Harford Dairy Company, at Harford, Pa., which controls eight creameries.

A creamery was erected by Jonathan B. Miller at Bernville in 1889 and operated by different parties. It has been carried on successfully since 1891 by Ahrens & Richardson.

Electric Light Plant.—An electric light plant was established by Harrison Kalbach of Lebanon in 1904 for supplying the borough with an improved light. It is managed by Dr. Charles P. Kalbach. The lights supplied number 300.

Bakeries.—Two bakeries have been established, one by J. B. Miller in 1894, carried on by Harry Sheetz; and the other in 1896 by J. D. Reeser, who after operating it ten years was succeeded by his brother Charles C. Reeser, who has carried it on since 1906 with increasing success.

Recently two additional industries were started: a shirt factory by Hoffman Brothers, and a hosiery mill by High & Son.

Stores.—Several stores in the place have been continued in a successful manner until now, notwithstanding adverse circumstances. The Miller store was started in 1847 by Samuel W. Miller. His son Jonathan B. succeeded him in 1878, after being a partner for fourteen years. It was then much enlarged and improved by the son and came to be recognized as one of the largest and best stocked country stores in Pennsylvania. James F. Talley became the purchaser in 1903 and he has carried it on since.

Albert F. Schock began the store business here in 1872. He established a larger stand on the opposite corner in 1884, with a costly stock, and continued until a few years before his death, in 1908.

John F. Burkhart began the stove and tinsmith business in 1848, and he and his sons have kept it up successfully until now. Their trade extends throughout the surrounding townships.

There are three practicing physicians in the borough; three hotels; a drug store; and a saddlery.

PHYSICIANS.—A number of medical practitioners lived at Bernville who were very successful and won the respect and confidence of the sur-

rounding community for many miles: Dr. George Beyerle, Dr. Enoch Bricker, Dr. Daniel Deppen, Dr. A. A. McDonough, Dr. Philip R. Palm, Dr. George W. Ditzler, Dr. Wellington G. Beyerle, Dr. Darius D. Deppen, and Dr. John A. Brobst.

National Bank.—A national bank was organized at Bernville in October, 1907, with a capital of $25,000, with James F. Talley as president and Augustus M. Brown as cashier. In November, 1908, the total resources were $122,462; individual deposits, $57,590; time deposits, $20,607; loans and discounts, $77,585.

Stage Lines.—Two daily stage lines maintain business intercourse with other places: From Reading by way of Bernville to Millersburg; and from Robesonia to Bernville (twice daily).

Two rural free deliveries have been established from Bernville.

Churches.—The first church was established here by the Lutherans in 1745, and worship was continued by them alone until 1834, when the Reformed members were permitted to unite with them. The union character of the church was maintained until 1897, when they separated. The Lutherans erected a superior church at a cost of $16,000; and the Reformed, with the co-operation of the New School Lutherans, also erected a similar church, in the same vicinity, on the opposite side of the public highway, at a cost of $18,000.

The Evangelical Association also established a church here in 1852 and the limited membership was active for a number of years.

Schools.—Education received early encouragement. In 1878, a large two-story brick building was erected to take the place of two small buildings, and this is still used. Three schools are graded, with over seventy scholars.

Secret Societies.—The first secret society established at Bernville was a lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 122, instituted Sept. 6, 1845, and the members have maintained the organization until the present time, the membership being 65. This was one of the first lodges of the order established in Berks county. They dedicated a hall in 1851. The assets of this body are $4,000.

Another society here which has been quite successful and whose members have exerted considerable social and political influence in the community is Camp No. 113, Patriotic Order Sons of America, which was instituted in 1869, with 12 charter members. On Dec. 31, 1908, the members numbered 208, and the total assets of the camp were reported as $10,270.

Military Encampment.—A large military encampment was held at Bernville on Aug. 27, 1841, comprising seventeen companies of militia, almost entirely from Berks county. Several companies were from Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. At that time, Berks county had altogether twenty-three companies, indicating that the majority of the local companies were present upon that occasion. The principal officer in command was Gen. William H. Keim. The grand review of all the companies in dress parade was witnessed by Gov. David R. Porter. Many persons were in attendance. The encampment was a great success.

Cornet Band in Civil War.—The Bernville Cornet Band, with Henry Grime as leader and thirteen musicians, was enlisted in the Civil war for nearly a year. It was mustered into the service Sept. 26, 1861, with the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as the regimental band, and continued with the regiment until it was mustered out Aug. 8, 1862, by reason of an Act of Congress which was passed to dispense with regimental bands.

BIRDSBORO

Birdsboro is a flourishing borough in the county through the influence, encouragement and great success of the Brooke iron works. William Bird established at this place one of the first iron industries in the State. This was in 1740. It was a forge. He erected additional forges here; also a grist-mill and saw-mill. He took up several thousand acres of land in the vicinity south of the Schuylkill, stretching along Hay creek. Upon his decease, in 1762, he was succeeded by his son, Mark. Within twenty years, the son became one of the largest producers of iron in the country at that time. He was particularly prominent in the Revolution.

The development of the Bird industries caused the formation of a considerable settlement on both sides of the creek near its outlet into the river, and it naturally took the name of Birdsboro. At the time of the erection of the county in 1752, besides the township names for local districts, there were only two named towns, Reading and Birdsboro. After 1762, this town became more prominently known through the industrial energy of Mark Bird, and it has continued to be the most prominent center in the county next to Reading in respect to population and wealth from that time until now.

The Brooke family came to be identified with the place before 1800, and its greatest development is owing to the enterprise of Edward Brooke and George Brooke (sons of Matthew Brooke), between 1837 and 1878, when the former died. Since 1878, George Brooke has been at the head of the works and, as a matter of course, of the entire community.

Incorporation.—The town was incorporated as a borough in November, 1872, the limits including territory one mile square, with the northerly line along the Schuylkill river. It embraces sections which are known locally as Lincoln-town, Brooklyn, Texas, and Mexico. The streets were regularly surveyed and graded in 1883. A water department was then established, the water being supplied by the Brooke Iron Company from a large reservoir containing 37,000,000 gallons, constructed on Indian run two miles south of Birdsboro. In 1900 the Birdsboro Water Com-

pany was incorporated by the Brookes, which purchased the plant for the purpose of supplying the growing town with water. In 1906 the company enlarged the main pipe to sixteen inches. The small mains were also enlarged, thereby increasing the daily supply and improving the service to meet the demands of the community.

In 1885 the streets were first lighted by naphtha gas lamps; and in 1896 by electric lights, the plant being run by water power from the canal. A fire company was organized in 1883. A building for the apparatus was supplied by the borough in 1884, and enlarged in 1905. The upper story is occupied as a town hall. Two wards (East and West) were erected in 1889.

In 1906, the taxables numbered 969; the total assessed property amounted to $1,223,264; and the money at interest, $472,534. The buildings numbered 450; East ward, 280, and West ward, 170.

First Taxables.—The following list embraces the first taxable inhabitants of the borough:

Enoch Alderman
James Brusstar
Dr. B. F. Bunn
George Brinly
Jeremiah Beard
John R. Bechtel
Edward Brooke
George Brooke
Zacharias Bishop
Augustus Britton
Henry Biedencup
Richard Bull
Reuben Beidler
Samuel Bland
Lewis R. Bland
Daniel Bower
John Bechtel
James Bradley
John Britton
Effenger Dengler
William DeWitt
Ferdinand Egelman
Henry A. Esterly
Reese Evans
Benjamin Grubb
Samuel Goheen
Charles Glass
Jacob Geiger
Joseph Hale
Michael Hoffman
Jacob R. Hunter
Henry Houck
Elisha B. Houck
Hannah Huyett
G. W. Harrison
Dr. Isaac B. Hallman
Caleb Harrison
Jacob E. Hook
Susan Hale
Adam Hoyer
William Hart
John E. Hook
Levi E. Hook
Henry E. Hook
Henry M. Houck
George W. Hains
William Hayflicker
Anna Kline
John Keinard
Joseph R. Kerst
George W. Knabb
James Liggett
David J. Lincoln
Michael Lacy
Ellen Luft
Peter Moll
Raymond Mohr
Daniel R. Miller
John T. Miller
Enos Morris
James Price
Cyrus Painter
Edward Parlaman
Isaac L. Pauling
Andrew Painter
John Rork
Cyrus Rhoads
Samuel Rhoads
Augustus Redcay
Moses Stubblebine
Hannah Steinmetz
Elijah Shirey
Augustus Schlichter
Daniel Spencer
David Vanneman
George Wert
Elizabeth Wood
George Yocum
Henry Yeager
John Yeager

Tenants

Robert Arnold
Daniel Aldenderfer
Ammon Albright
Henry Albright
Albert Borden
Reuben Breidegam
John Bailey
John H. Brinley
Jeremiah Babb
William Bortz
Andrew Bivens
Joseph Bigley
John Boyer
John Brown
William Bishop
Thomas Conner
Edward Conner
Jacob Cramp
Charles Coughlen
Uriah Carson
Peter Detemple
William Davis
James Doaty
Jeremiah Dieter
John Deeds
John Davis
James Davis
William Davis, Jr.
Henry Davis
James Daub
David Dieffenderfer
Aaron Ellis
Lacy Epstein
Joseph H. Fisher
David Focht
John Fillman
Samuel Fair
Isaac Fair
Peter Frymoyer
William Fosnacht
Jacob Fry
John Geary
George Grubb
Samuel Goheen
John Goheen
Frederick Garrick
William Haggins
Rudolph Hayflicker
William Harbeson
Thomas Hesser
Owen Hamilton
John Hoffman, Sr.
John Hoffman, Jr.
Charles Hoyer
James Henry
Henry Henry
Daniel Hoyer
Amos Harner
Henry Haws
William D. Homan
James Homan
Charles Hoffman
Levi Hartman
Isaac Hahn
Charles Hoyer
Joseph M. Hale
Henry Hoffman
William Ives
John Incheliff
George Irey
David Johnson
Perry Jones
Samuel Kachel
Henry Kline
David Kline
Samuel Kring
John Kutz
Charles Lacy
John Lacy
Jacob Lichty
Henry Lichty
Joel Moore
Benjamin McCord
Edward Mohr
David McCord
Joseph McKim
William Morris
Adam McMullen
James H. Minker
Isaac Minker
Augustus Minker
Levi Mover
John Mock
John Mills
Caleb W. Mann
William March
John Nichols
William Nagel
George Painter
Lewis Phillips
Henry Quimby
Colbert Reamstein
David Rhoads
B. F. Rorke
Franklin Reed
Caleb R. Rhoads
Augustus Redge
Benjamin Roberts
George Rotz
Robert Rhoads
John Rhoads
Peter Rorke
Henry Reimert
George Siegfried
William Seidel
Daniel Spencer
Jacob Steinmetz
Aaron Sloyer
James Schule
Henderson Sample
William Stanley
John Siegfried
Edward Siegfried
William Siegfried
George Schirey
Ezra Smith
Isaac Steinruck
Samuel Shealer
J. S. Scheffey
Samuel Troop
James Tolbert
William Thompson
Charles Vanderslice
Hugh Vaneman
Owen Wolff
David Watts
Daniel Witman
John White
Jonathan Woomer
Oliver C. Wilson
Benjamin Weidner
George Wert
Francis M. Weaver
A. B. Young
John H. Yeager
Peter Zeller

Single Men

Edward F. Alderman
James Biedencup
Samuel Bland
Edward Bland
Charles Bland
Henry Bechtel
William Britton
George Britton
William Dengler
Lewis Delavan
George Engelman
Edward B. Evans

Levi Focht
Aaron Francis
Lot B. Foreman
Samuel Green
Joseph Henderson
Edward Hesser
Caleb Harrison, Jr.
Samuel M. Harrison
William H. Harrison
John Haws
Joseph Lacy
Peter Luft
George C. Mohr
William March
Amos Miller
George Mohr
John Phillips
Benjamin F. Rork
Enoch Rhoads
John Shiner
Jacob Steinmetz
Andrew Steinmetz
Albert Shirey
Samuel Westley
David Waltz
Thomas White

OFFICIALS.—The following chief burgesses, town clerks and justices of the peace have officiated from the beginning of the borough to the present time:

CHIEF BURGESSES

George W. Hain.....1873
James Ligget.....1874-75
George Beard.....1876
D. K. Miller.....1877
George W. Hook.....1878
Dr. Henry B. Brusstar.....1879-80
C. B. Beard.....1881-82
Cyrus Painter.....1883
Michael Hoffman.....1884
Abner S. East.....1885-89
Jacob M Prutzman.....1889-92
Isaac W. Miller.....1892-93
David Kline.....1893-94
Julius R. Langner*.....1894-97
James A. Hoffman.....1897-1900
Jacob Derr.....1900-03
Oliver W. Eck.....1903-06
John W. Davis.....1906-09
Elmer E. Squibb.....1909-12

* First elected for three years under Act of 1893.

TOWN CLERKS

Caleb K. Rhoads.....1873-1903
Albert Fritz.....1903-06
Howard Deam.....1906-10

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Joseph R. Kerst.....1873-88
James S. Brusstar.....1873-90
Jeremiah Beard.....1888-93
Jacob Prutzman.....1890-1911
Oscar S. Hertzog.....1893-98
Zacharias Bishop.....1898-1903
Harry E. Hart*.....1903
James A. Hoffman*.....1903-09
John Wells, Sr.....1909-14

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Elmer E. Squibb
Town Council, Howard L. Hook, President
Enos Rhoads, Treasurer
Samuel C. Ward
George Brooke, Jr.
John W. Slipp
W. Oliver Geiger
Horace Fry
Howard C. Deam, Clerk
School Board, Robert F. Brooke, President
Harry A. Beard, Secretary
Jacob Shaner, Treasurer
Lyman B. Umstead
William K. Young
Philip Brown
Justices of the Peace, Jacob M. Prutzman
James Hoffman
Constables, Samuel Kirby
Mahlon Donner
Auditors, D. Harvey Whitman
Daniel Meinder
George F. Bierman
Assessors, John H. Beidler
George W. Reeser
Collector, Charles H. Miller
Board of Health, Frank P. Lytle, M. D., President
Frank Arters, Secretary
Charles H. Miller
Henry H. Davis
Harry Henderson
John Murray

* Hart resigned shortly after receiving his commission; Hoffman was appointed in his stead and elected in 1904.

INDUSTRIES.—The industries at Birdsboro are numerous and together make the place the most prosperous town in the county next to Reading. The large and flourishing works of the E. & G. Brooke Company constitute the conspicuous industrial life of the place and its chief support.

William Bird established the first iron works here in 1740 and upon his decease in 1762 they passed to his son Mark, who operated them until his failure in 1788. They embraced several forges, rolling-mill, slitting-mill, nail-mill, grist and saw-mill, and about eight thousand acres of land, which lay to the east, south and west of the works for several miles. John Nixon, Cadwallader Morris, James Old, and James Wilson then became owners. John Louis Barde (the grandfather of Edward and George Brooke) had located here in 1788 and run the forges until 1796, when James Wilson sold them to him, including 2,200 acres of land, and upon his decease in 1799, Matthew Brooke (the father of Edward and George) became the owner.

Brooke Works.—In 1837, the two sons named purchased the plant, and they and their sons have been operating it successfully until now, covering a period of more than seventy continuous years and altogether in the family for more than a hundred years. In 1846 a charcoal furnace was erected by them along the creek about a mile to the south, to take the place of the "Hampton Forge"; in 1848, an enlarged rolling mill and nail factory; in 1852, an anthracite furnace (known as No. 1 and operated until recently when it was dismantled); in 1870, another anthracite furnace, No. 2, and in 1873 a third, No. 3, both of which are still in active operation. No. 2 affords constant employment to 100 hands, and No. 3, to 200 hands.

In 1878, Edward Brooke died, and the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company was organized, which became the owner of the extensive plant. The capacity has been gradually enlarged until the present time. Now the works produce annually 80,000 tons of pig iron, and 250,000 kegs of nails; and furnish employment to 775 men and boys. The company own altogether 250 dwelling-houses, which are occupied by its employees; and 150 are owned by employees, which evidences their industry and thrift.

In 1867, a foundry company was organized for manufacturing stoves and machine castings, but it was operated only several years when the Brookes purchased the large building. In 1885 the Penn-

sylvania Diamond Drill Company removed their plant from Pottsville to this building and engaged in the manufacture of diamond-drilling machinery, mining tools, and high-speed electric light engines. Owing to the increasing business a new stone building was erected in 1888, and equipped with the finest machinery for manufacturing machinery for rolling mills, blast furnaces and steel plants; and subsequently the old building was enlarged and changed to a cast-iron foundry for producing all kinds of grey-iron castings.

In 1902, the plant was destroyed by fire; but it was immediately rebuilt, with a modern equipment to produce the largest and most difficult castings. In 1903, a steel-casting branch was added. The total cost of this great industry exceeds $1,000,000, and over four hundred hands are afforded constant employment. The Brookes became the owners, and they operated the plant under the name of the Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Company.

It is estimated that 150 men from Reading are employed in the different works at Birdsboro, who travel by train to and fro daily.

Bird Mill.—Next to the iron works, the oldest industry in long-continued operation is the large stone grist-mill at the corner of Main and Mill streets, along Hay creek. It was first erected by William Bird about the time he started in the iron business, for the purpose of supplying flour and feed to his working-people and live stock. In 1844, the third building was put there. In 1879, this was remodeled with roller-process machinery, and flour was manufactured until 1898; since then it has been used as a chopping-mill, operated by George C. Riegner.

Shoe Factories.—In 1881, H. M. Willits started the manufacture of infants' shoes and has continued until the present time, employing upward of sixty hands; and in 1890 Albert H. Huyett and Charles S. Rhoads, trading as Huyett & Rhoads, started in the same business and have since employed from sixty to seventy-five hands.

Hosiery Mill.—William B. Byers and son Charles have been engaged in the manufacture of hosiery since 1904, employing twenty to thirty hands. They succeeded William Cavanaugh, who had carried on the factory for about ten years.

Creamery.—A creamery was started at Birdsboro about 1895 by Herbine & Kline and they operated it until March, 1909, when they sold it to Harry Koch, who has been operating it since, with his brother Roy Koch as manager.

Glove Factory.—A new enterprise for the manufacture of canvas gloves has been recently started by James Sponagle and his son.

Besides the industries named the borough contained in April, 1909, two bakeries, two tinsmith shops, eight grocery stores, one drug store, one bottling works, and four physicians.

BANK.—A national bank was organized and chartered in 1888 with a capital of $50,000, which has been managed very successfully. In 1901, a new and attractive building was erected for the transaction of its business. In November, 1908, the resources of the bank were $358,896, with individual deposits $177,844. Edward Brooke has been the president since its organization.

RAILROADS.—The Philadelphia & Reading railroad was constructed along the northerly bank of the Schuylkill river opposite Birdsboro in 1838; the Wilmington & Northern, through the central section of the town and thence southward along Hay creek, in 1874; the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley, also through the central section, extending east and west, in 1884; and a trolley line of electric railway was extended from the Black Bear Inn, via Seyfert and Gibraltar to Birdsboro, in 1904. They are all of great importance to the place, not only in respect to its industries but also to the convenience and encouragement of its inhabitants in visiting the county-seat for business, political, social and amusement purposes.

FIRE COMPANY.—In 1883, a fire company was organized at Birdsboro to afford the place protection against fire, named Friendship Fire Company No. 1. In 1884 the company erected a fine two-story engine-house, on a lot donated by George Brooke, in which to place its apparatus. It was enlarged in 1905. The equipment comprises two hose carriages with 1,000 feet of hose; and the membership numbers 120. The building includes all modern improvements, with four bath-rooms and pool-room for the convenience and entertainment of the members.

NEWSPAPERS.—*The Birdsboro Pioneer* was the first newspaper published at Birdsboro. It was an English weekly started by B. F. Fries on April 27, 1873, and he continued its publication until January, 1876, when he moved to Reading, changed the title to *Industrial Pioneer,* and continued its publication for several months.

The Birdsboro Dispatch was started by Rapp & Ryan in 1884 as an English weekly and they carried on its publication until Jan. 1, 1894, when Luther S. Mohr became the purchaser and he continued its publication until July 1, 1908, when he sold it to Harry E. Hart, who has issued it since in connection with *The Birdsboro Review,* which he had founded in 1893 and published successfully until the consolidation.

CHURCHES.—The first church in this locality was the Methodist Episcopal church, erected in 1839 near Mt. Airy, several miles to the east. The adherents of this denomination at Birdsboro attended services there and continued to do so until 1869, when a church was established in the town; and this has been maintained until now.

Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church attended services at Douglassville until 1853, when they secured a church at Birdsboro, which was named "St. Michael's." The building was remodeled in 1885 and made one of the most attractive

churches in the county. A fine rectory was added to the property in 1877; and also a library hall in 1884. The members of this denomination were mostly instrumental in laying out a cemetery a mile east of the town in 1870. A soldiers' monument was erected there in 1905, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies on July 4th.

The Evangelical Association erected a small church in 1874; the Lutherans, in 1877 (after maintaining an organization since 1873); and the Reformed, in 1880. Members of the last two denominations until then had generally attended church services either at the "Plow Church" to the south; or at the "Schwartzwald" to the north, or at the "St. John's" to the west.

In South Birdsboro, there are two brick church buildings, one erected by Grace United Brethren Association in 1886, and the other by Trinity Evangelical Association in 1904.

Schools.—The citizens of the community adopted the free school system in 1836. Previously there were pay schools, as elsewhere in the county.

An academy for higher education was established in 1855 by Prof. B. F. Boyer, a graduate of Yale College, who afterward practised law at Reading. The site is now included in the cemetery. It was carried on for about twenty years, and commonly known as the "Philomathean Academy." Educational matters have been much encouraged, as evidenced by the superior and costly school buildings in the town. A fine modern structure was erected in 1896. In 1906, there were eleven graded schools, with 459 scholars.

Bands.—There are three popular bands of music at Birdsboro: The 46th Regiment Band (organized before the Civil War); the Birdsboro Band, with twenty performers; and the Orpheus Band, with twenty performers. The Birdsboro Drum Corps, with fifteen members, has also been a popular organization for a number of years.

Cornet Band in Civil War.—The Birdsboro Cornet Band was enlisted in the Civil war, and the musicians were R. J. Stanley, leader, Augustus Dewitt, John W. Deeds, Benneville Evans, Daniel Fix, Isaac Hoyer, George W. Horner, John H. Karch, William V. Light, Joseph Lacey, Augustus Minker, James H. Minker. It was mustered into service Aug. 27, 1861, for three years, as the regimental band of the 46th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. It accompanied the regiment in its movements but was mustered out of service Aug. 16, 1862, in pursuance of an order dispensing with regimental bands. It was recognized as a superior band. It has kept up an active organization until the present time, known as the 46th Regimental Band. The members number forty, all expert players on their respective instruments. Samuel Nagle has been the leader for the past twenty years. It is popular and participates in many public demonstrations.

Lodge Hall.—In 1904, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Odd Fellows jointly erected a fine, large, three-story brick building to provide a hall for their meetings, and all the secret societies (including Sons of America, Mechanics, Maccabees and Red Men) meet there, excepting the Freemasons, which meet in Brooke Hall. The Auditorium for public meetings and amusements was erected in 1892, and has been patronized liberally.

Hotels.—There are three licensed hotels in the borough, Washington, Mansion, and St. Elmo. The first was rebuilt in 1904 by John Barbey of Reading to supply a modern hotel; the Reading Brewing Company secured the second also in 1904, and made costly improvements.

Homes.—Birdsboro is remarkable for beautiful homes, more especially in the sections known locally as Lincoln-town and Brooklyn. The Brooke homes are palatial.

First Bridge.—In 1778, a ford was reported at Jacob Huyett's farm along the Schuylkill river which was above the mouth of Hay creek, and then the water was eight inches in depth. This ford was used until 1845, when a covered wooden bridge was erected by a stock company and it was maintained as a toll-bridge until 1887, when it became a free county bridge. In 1850, it was swept away by the great freshet. It was immediately rebuilt and is still in daily use.

Flood of 1902.—In February, 1902, there was a considerable fall of rain and on account of the rushing swollen waters in Hay creek the dam above the Brooke nail-mill was swept away and the lower section of Birdsboro along Main street was flooded to the depth of seven feet. After the waters had passed away, there was a deposit of fourteen inches of mud on the street and six inches in the dwellings.

CENTREPORT

Incorporation.—Centreport was incorporated as a borough in 1884, having been taken from Centre township, for the purpose of securing better school facilities. The borough, which is the smallest in the county, includes one school building, with 25 scholars; 38 dwellings; and a population of 150.

First Taxables.—The taxable residents at the time of incorporation were as follows:

William B. Borkey
Mary Blatt
William W. Haag
George W. B. Kauffman
Daniel H. Kline
William R. Kline
Alfred A. Lesher
George P. Rentschler
David Stepp
John H. Stepp
Henry Stoyer
Benjamin Schlappig
Esther Stoudt

Tenants

Joshua Bucks
Elias Boltz
James Dunkelberger
William Deweese
Samuel Heffner
James A. Hoffman, M. D.
Samuel B. Kantner
William Knauer
James W. Klapp
James T. Kline
Ephraim C. Moyer
David Myers
James H. Moll
Daniel H. Noecker
John E. Pautsch
Elias S. Rentschler
Morris Reeser
John H. Spatz, M. D.
Elizabeth Seaman
Adam S. Williams
Charles S. Yoder

OFFICIALS.—The following have served as chief burgesses and justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough:

CHIEF BURGESSES

Morris Reeser	1884-85
James Kauffman	1886
Darius E. Sheidy	1887; 1890-91
William Knauer	1888
M. G. Rentschler	1889
James Lengel	1892-97
Frank Dewees	1897-1900
James H. Moll	1900-03
Frank H. Borkey	1903-06
P. S. Ludwig	1906-09
James S. Miller	1909-12

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

James Klapp	1884-89
George W. B. Kauffman	1884-88
Darius E. Sheidy	1888-92
Michael S. Rentschler	1889-1909
J. M. Yerger	1892-93
M. D. Winter	1894-1909

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, James S. Miller
Town Council, H. E. F. Deitz, President
David Porter
John Bagenstose
William Reber
Levi Haag
M. S. Rentschler, Secretary
School Board, James S. Miller, President
M. D. Winter, Secretary
Thomas D. Moyer, Treasurer
William Rick
M. S. Rentschler
H. E. F. Deitz
Assessor, M. D. Winter
Collector, H. E. F. Deitz
Auditors, D. B. Rentschler
Thomas Moyer
William Reber
Justice of the Peace, M. S. Rentschler
Constable, T. D. Moyer

INDUSTRIES.—Before 1890 there were no industries at the place. The first was a creamery established by M. S. Rentschler, Esq., in 1891. It has been operated since 1900 by H. S. Frauenfelder, of Mohrsville, in connection with three other creameries.

In 1892, Jonathan G. Reber started the manufacture of light and heavy farm wagons at this place and he has continued until the present time, employing from ten to fifteen hands, with a capital of $8,000. His wagons are sent to all parts of the county, being appreciated for their strength and durability.

The same year F. R. Hiester began the manufacture of cigars, moving here from Shartlesville, where he had been in the business from 1885. He and his son produced annually about 200,000, which were sold mostly in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. They discontinued in 1906.

In 1895, a knitting-mill was established by J. E. Pautsch, M. M. Kline and D. E. Noecker for making ladies' and children's underwear. In 1901, Mr. Pautsch became the sole owner, and he operated the plant for five years in a successful manner, employing from eighteen to twenty-five hands, with an investment of $10,000; then it was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Pautsch died shortly afterward.

In 1895, C. K. Miller opened a marble yard for supplying gravestones and marble work, and has continued it since. In that year M. D. Winter began the making of ice-cream and confectionery, enlarging his business in 1902 by the addition of a gasoline engine. His trade extends into the surrounding townships.

In 1900, Joseph D. Naftzinger engaged in the manufacture of kitchen furniture, continuing until now with three hands. The top floor of his factory building is used for lodge purposes. He also deals in furniture and carpets. He is the undertaker for this vicinity.

In 1902, William Boyer, began a small saddlery for the manufacture and repair of harness. A similar shop had been at the place for many years.

M. D. Winter started a shirt factory in 1908 with eighteen hands; and J. S. Balthaser an implement store in 1907 with five hands.

M. D. Winter has been the postmaster for sixteen years. The previous postmasters were J. E. Pautsch and William B. Borkey.

The enterprise of the place is commendable, considering its smallness and situation from the railway. [Statistics relating to the borough will be found in Chapter IX.]

About 1818, a public house, including a general store, was opened at this point by John Haag, and from this time forward it gradually became a center for the transaction of business. The store was separated from the tavern in 1857, and William Borkey was the first store-keeper. M. S. Rentschler's father carried on this store for many years. The son succeeded him in 1886, and has operated a large general store in a successful manner ever since.

In the erection of the borough, the tavern was excluded, though the premises adjoined the line. A post-office was established there in 1868. Curbstones were set along the gutters in 1895; and the streets came to be lighted in the night-time by large oil lamps set on posts. The nearest railroad point is at Shoemakersville about two miles to the east, but the station generally taken is Mohrsville, though farther distant, on account of the shorter distance to Reading.

PHYSICIANS.—The medical practitioners at this place have been Dr. William Palm, Dr. J. H. Spatz, Dr. C. G. Loose, Dr. James A. Hoffman, and Dr. J. G. Matternes.

BAND OF MUSIC.—A band of music was organized in the borough in 1906, with upward of fifteen members, who are instructed by Byron Miller, of Bernville.

WEST LEESPORT

When the Philadelphia & Reading railroad was being extended from Reading northward, Samuel Lee laid out a town along the Centre Turnpike in Maiden-creek township (now Ontelaunee) a short distance east of the Schuylkill river, nine miles from Reading, and named it "Leesport." But the railroad was constructed on the western side of the river, and the station was located at the point where the public road from Leesport into Bern township crossed the railroad. This station was named Leesport by the railroad company in 1842; and the name has been continued until the present time.

The business at the station encouraged the formation of a settlement at this place and in time it developed into an important and popular trading center. Samuel H. Lenhart was actively and successfully engaged in the general store business here for fifty years, taking great interest in the welfare and enrichment of the community; Leonard F. Schock was the railroad station agent from 1870 until his decease in 1908; and Isaac H. Rahn the justice of the peace from 1868 until his decease in 1907.

The Lenhart store was established by Abraham Herbein about 1850, and in 1858 he sold it to Mr. Lenhart. In 1890 Harry Lenhart became associated with his father, and they have since traded under the name of S. H. Lenhart & Son. Samuel Bell has been here as a tinsmith and stove dealer since 1862, having removed from Reading.

INCORPORATION.—In May, 1901, an application was made to the court of Quarter Sessions for the incorporation of the settlement west of the river into a borough, and the decree was made on Dec. 30, 1901, with the name West Leesport, because the place was situated west of the river. Immediately after a municipal organization was effected in March, 1902, local improvements began to be made in the streets and sidewalks and also in the appearance of the dwellings, showing the beneficial influence of an elevated political status.

In 1906, there were in the borough 100 dwellings; 185 taxables; 3 stores; 2 hotels; a church; a school (4 rooms); a wheelwright and a blacksmith shop; a knitting-mill; a physician; and a veterinary surgeon. The taxable property was assessed at $138,385; money at interest, $72,055; estimated population, 550.

FIRST TAXABLES.—Names of resident taxables of West Leesport, when first established as a borough in 1902:

Charles Adams
Samuel Bagenstoes
Bagenstoes & Loose
James G. Bear
Samuel Bell
William Bell
Wallace Blatt
Frank Brown
Edward Brobst
Jacob Bagenstose
Mary Bagenstose
Thomas R. Christ
Franklin Dundore
Samuel Z. Deck
William Epler Est.
Charles Fisher
Mary Fisher
Edward Gromis
Reuben Huff
Samson Hoyer
John Hans
George C. Hartman
George B. Hoyer
Samuel Haines
Abraham Kaufman
Charles Ketner
Isaac Keener
Francis Kaufman
S. H. Lenhart
Benjamin Leinbach
Mrs. Esther Lengel
Reuben Loose
George B. Moser
William Mengel
Charles E. Mengel
Mrs. John Riley Est.
Mrs. Lovine Ruth
Levi Reeser
Isaac Rahn
D. H. Reeser
James Rentchler
Morris Rieser
William F. Radey
William Z. Rahn
Esther Richard
Jacob Rickenbach
Kate Seaman
Charles Schock
L. F. Schock
Reuben Schock
Mrs. Levi Snyder Est.
Mrs. Samuel Spayd, Est.
Emanuel Straus
William Spayd
Aaron Schrack
Mandus Schloppig
Gideon Stoudt
Samuel Spayd, Jr.
Edward C. Spayd
Mrs. Leah Spatz
Elias Spatz
Benneville K. Seidel
Mrs. Angelina Strauser
Wilson Strauser
Jacob H. Wangee

Tenants

Frank W. Adam
Howard S. Blatt
Charles S. Becker
Harry Balthaser
Oscar Clay
Charles O. Collins
Thomas R. Dunkel
Benneville K. Dundore
Charles R. Deisher
Jacob Dunkelberger
Samuel M. Deck
James B. Freeman
Isaac Freeman, Sr.
Robert H. Freid
Silas Gass
Milton G. Grater
Aaron L. Graff
James H. Gauker
Jacob H. Hollenbach
William C. Hafer
John J. Keim
Charles E. Keller
Charles L. Ketner
John G. Kramer
Adam W. Kendell
Harry G. Lenhart
George Lerch
Francis B. London
William L. Loose
Solomon E. Moser
Lewis D. Mervine
Franklin Mengel
Morris Miller
Rufus C. Marks
Wilson Mens
Frank P. Nocker
James Naragan
Ephraim Nettinger
Charles L. Reeser
John Z. Reeser
Samuel Roth
Levi R. Roth
Sallie Reeser
Sarah Reeser
George A. Rahn
Owen Reeser
Alfred H. Strause
Rev. D. E. Schaffer
Israel Strause
James Shade
Alvin Snyder
Girtie Strause
Wash Shell
Austin Smith
John Shell
Joseph Spangler
Elias Spatz
Charles B. Snyder
Ellenie Schrack
Rufus P. Ulrich
James Unger
William P. Unger

FIRST OFFICIALS.—At the February election of 1902, the first borough officials were elected, and the following list comprises the names of the persons chosen to fill the several positions:

Chief Burgess, Morris Reeser
Town Council, Gideon Stoudt
D. H. Reeser
Silas Reeser
Samuel H. Lenhart
Charles Fisher
F. P. Dundore
Auditor, Oscar Mengel
Assessor, Samuel Spayd
School Directors, J. J. Kiem
Wallace Blatt
Samuel Roth
Wilson Strauser
Charles D. Snyder
Charles Reeser

*Justice of the Peace,** B. F. Leinbach
Constable, George B. Moser
Judge of Election, George A. Rahn
Inspectors, C. E. Keller
Frank A. Adam

The second chief burgess was elected in 1905 for three years, Samuel H. Lenhart (Republican). Political status of council: four Republicans and three Democrats. The third burgess elected, in 1908, was Gideon Stoudt.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Gideon Stoudt
Town Council, James B. Rentschler, President
Samuel H. Lenhart
John Z. Rieser
M. T. Schlappig
Wilson Strauser
George C. Hartman
Dr. C. O. Collins, Secretary
School Board, Samuel Roth, President
D. E. Shaffer, Secretary
Charles L. Ketner, Treasurer
Edward Gromis
Jacob Bagenstose
Jacob Rickenbach
Auditors, Owen Reeser
John Rickenbach
Wirt R. Rahn
Assessor, Morris Rieser
Collector, Samuel Z. Deck
Justice of the Peace, B. F. Leinbach
Constable, George B. Moser
Board of Health, S. M. Deck, President
Rufus Marks, Secretary
George B. Hoyer
Samuel Bell
Dr. F. P. Dundore

INDUSTRY.—Before 1890, there was no manufacturing establishment at West Leesport; but in that year the subject was discussed in the stores and taverns, and the discussion resulted in a public meeting in February, 1891, which was addressed by Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., at the request of S. H. Lenhart, R. Wanner & Son, Isaac H. Rahn, L. F. Schock and others for the purpose of stimulating enterprise. Some time afterward, a company was organized by the citizens named for manufacturing hosiery, and the factory was located in the warehouse of S. H. Lenhart. It was operated several years, then abandoned on account of competition and scarcity of hands. In 1899 the machinery was sold to Samuel L. Miller and Charles Balthaser, who then revived the industry as a knitting-mill and after operating it for a year removed the plant to the Evangelical Church building which they had purchased. Here they have been manufacturing ladies' underwear and misses' hosiery until now. They employ forty hands.

Franklin Baer is engaged as a wheelwright and blacksmith; and John Narragang as a pump-maker.

The Eagle Knitting Mill (carried on by parties from Hamburg in the manufacture of underwear) is situated on the east side of the river, opposite the borough, and employs from forty to fifty hands.

The post-office was established in 1872.

* The other official was Isaac H. Rahn, elected as of the borough in 1904, after having served as of Bern township continuously since 1868. He died March 15, 1907.

WATER AND LIGHT.—Waterworks have not yet been established and the community still adheres to the use of wells and pumps. The streets are not lighted at night.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—A lodge hall has been maintained on the third floor of the Lenhart store since 1858. Four beneficial organizations hold their meetings in it: American Mechanics (No. 141); Odd Fellows (No. 141); Daughters of Rebekah; and Daughters of Liberty. The first society has $10,000 at interest; and the second, $6,000.

CHURCH.—A brick church was erected on the main street in 1872 by Salem's Evangelical Association which was dedicated in 1873. The congregation continued to worship in harmony for about twenty years, but then the religious disturbance of the national body reached this congregation also and in the final adjustment this church was retained by the original association. Its membership, however, was too weak to survive and in 1900 the building was sold to Miller & Balthaser, who converted it into a factory. The other faction, Bethany United Evangelical, maintained their organization, erected a church in 1896 and have supported it until now; membership, 35.

The members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations attend religious services at Epler's Church in Bern township or at Belleman's, in Centre, or at Trinity, in Leesport.

SCHOOL.—The school in the borough was erected by the township and became the property of the borough in its establishment. It is a two-story brick building, with four rooms, and a graded system of education. The scholars number about ninety.

WYOMISSING

INCORPORATION.—The borough of Wyomissing was erected on July 22, 1906. It takes its name from the stream which flows near the dividing line between Cumru and Spring townships for several miles. It is situated along the main thoroughfare which extends westwardly from Reading, two miles from the city. The area embraced 510 acres, 92 perches of land (taken from Spring township), when incorporated, and included sixty-one resident taxables and eleven non-residents.

Ten years before its erection, Thomas P. Merritt, an enterprising lumber dealer and capitalist of Reading, purchased several farms exceeding six hundred acres, organized the Reading Suburban Real Estate Company with a number of other persons, principally from Reading (among them Albert Thalheimer, David Keiser, David H. Keiser, Matthias Mengel and Levi W. Mengel, who were the largest subscribers of stock), laid off the land into a large number of lots with boulevards and sidewalks, planted 25,000 shade trees, and called the place "Wyomissing." They advertised the suburban place extensively and sold many lots. Some of the purchasers erected dwelling-houses for themselves immediately and located there with their families, which popularized the place very much.

In this way it soon came to be the most attractive suburban town in the vicinity of Reading.

The first real impetus in the development of the place was given by Ferdinand Thun and Henry Janssen in 1896, who selected a site along the railroad for establishing a new enterprise in the manufacture of textile machinery, and erected a large building 45 feet wide and 225 feet long, with an office building adjoining, capable of employing over one hundred hands, and shortly afterward dwelling-houses came to be put up for the accommodation of some of the employees. The dwelling of Mr. Thun near the main thoroughfare was made particularly attractive which showed his strong faith in the future development of the place as well as of his own industrial enterprise. Since then, the growth of the town has been truly remarkable, both in manufacturing establishments and dwellings of a superior character.

Several years afterward, the subject of establishing a borough began to be agitated for the purpose of securing the regulation of the streets and the advantages of municipal government, and public sentiment in its behalf was developed gradually in spite of much opposition. Several petitions were presented to the court in 1904 and 1905, and the decree was made on July 22, 1906. The boundary lines embrace territory about one mile square, extending from the Lebanon Valley railroad on the north to the Wyomissing road on the south, and from Smith street on the east (now the western boundary line of West Reading) to a public road on the west commonly known as "Mengels' Mill Road."

A reservoir with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons was constructed on the top of "Iaeger Hill," north of the railroad, elevated about three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the borough, and spring water was forced into this reservoir from a large spring, situated near the Wyomissing road, which was provided as the water supply for the inhabitants; but the water having been condemned afterward by the State authorities, it has been set apart for fire purposes only, and the borough has made arrangements with the Sinking Spring Water Company for its water supply, the water mains having been recently (1908) extended along the public road to the borough.

Since the establishment of the borough, great improvements have been made in the grade and appearance of the streets and in the sidewalks.

A large, superior and very attractive two-story brick school building was erected by the borough in 1907-08, costing $25,000. It occupies a prominent position. And an attractive "Town Hall" is now in course of erection along the main thoroughfare.

Post-Office was established May 27, 1899; and the postmasters have been: William Romberger, Aaron S. Hieter, Allen U. Baer (1901-03), George W. Heffelfinger (1903-06), Alfred B. Yorgey (since May 1, 1906).

In April, 1909, the borough contained the following improvements: Textile Machine Works, Narrow Fabric Mill, Berkshire Knitting Mills, Leinbach's Hosiery Mill, Paul K. Leinbach's Planing Mill, Ruth's Coal Yard, Stetler's Apartment House, four green-houses (Farr's, Hoskin's, Shearer's, and Heck Brothers'), two hotels, and two stores.

The Reading Shale Brick Works and the Montello Brick Works are situated outside of the borough limit, along the northern boundary line.

First Taxables.—Names of resident taxables of Wyomissing, when first established as a borough in 1906:

Charles Brehner
Napoleon Bickelman
John Bitler
Nelson J. Boltz
Alvin Becker
James N. Brannan
Clarence H. Dittes
H. D. Dunkelberger
Adam G. Eyrich
Henry Faust
Bertram H. Farr
H. M. Fry
Jacob Graeff
Clinton Grimes
Henry Ganter
Robert Ganter
Ernst L. Hahn
Harry H. Huyett
George W. Heffelfinger
Adam D. Heffelfinger
Mrs. Aaron Heiter
Caleb Harrison
Edward L. Hart
Charles Hart Est.
Charles A. Henning
J. Fred Hartgen
Henry K. Janssen
Harvey P. Kline
William E. Keyte
E. D. Kains
Frank D. Leinbach
Harvey D. Leinbach
Richard A. Leinbach
Mrs. George F. Lance
Henry Lorah
Edwin Lichtenthaler
Charles H. Mathias
Henry A. Miller
Charles H. Moyer
John Miner
Harvey L. Noecker
Daniel Noecker
Mrs. Anna Nyce
Joseph Ohlinger
Christopher Prill
Samuel B. Palm
A. B. Pott
Charles Reifsnyder
Calvin Ruth
Robert Carl Rahm
James P. Ruth
Marx Reimer
John Rentz
Adam H. Schroeder
John Stroup
William E. Sheidy
Mrs. Joel Steffy
Daniel Spatz
Howard L. Seidel
Mrs. Ida Simmons
Henry Y. Stoner
R. R. Snyder
Charles C. Stetler, Sr.
Henry M. Stetler
Obadiah F. Sander
Jacob B. Sweitzer
Frank D. Schearer
Jacob R. Sonon
Robert Starke
Samuel Shaub
Lender Trickel
Andrew I. Torbert
Charles M. Tiehel
Ferdinand Thun
Allen Van Steffy
Paul L. Walter
Thomas V. Willson
John A. Watson
Evelyn Williams
William A. Walter
A. B. Yorgey
James R. Yost

Tenants

Thomas H. Becker
Monroe Balmer
Rudolph Binckey
William Bewley
Edward Beam
Charles Brannan
Chester Baer
Elijah Brossman
George Brossman
William Buchman
Charles M. Culver
Elmer Carlson
Ammon Dearolf
Albert Dunkelberger
George W. Daniels
William Diamond
Felix Degner
Norbert Dornhecker
Edward Eschbach
Robert Eschbach
Josiah Eschbach
George W. Endy
Paul Eifert
James A. Eyrich
Alexander Ender
Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout

Cyrus Ferker
Otto Floren
Edwin Gougler
Allen Gaul
Adam Z. Geiss
William Grohs
William Grim
Thomas E. Hornberger
William J. Hornberger
Lester R. Heffelfinger
Ernest Hoffman
Lewis C. Hulshizer
Charles M. Huber
Fritz Hoover
James Hill
Frederick Heath
George H. Hoffman
Elias Y. Johnson
Robert F. Kinzer
Albert Kutz
Ernst Kolditz
Joseph Koontz
Howard Keener
Herman Kotternbach
William Loehrig
August Lippke
William Long
Isaac Lessley
Daniel Lorah
Joseph C. Lance
August Lumbert
Robert Lance
Harvey Master
William McGuire
John McNabb
William Moyer
Ambrose Madeira
Irenaeus Miller
William Mohn
Alvin Moyer
Howard Moyer
Edward Moyer
S. D. Mullinux
Charles Molly
Robert Molly
Monroe Naftzinger
Gustav Oberlaender
Wilson C. Price
Carl Peterson
Daniel Pleam
Jacob Ruth
Adam Ruth
Richard Reese
Jesse Ritter
Julius Rettberg
Albert H. Rentz
Otto Riese
Augustus Rill
John G. Reigner
Henry A. Stetler
Allen V. Steffy
Cleaven Steffy
George A. Stely
John N. Stillinger
William B. Sheidy
Steward Smith
Harry Smith
George Schmidt
Frank Shappel
George Shaub
Charles C. Stetler, Jr.
Charles Sheidy
Charlie Thus
Francis Tiehel
Ezra Triest
William Vanreed
Peter Wanner
Thomas Weichard
George Wilson
Robert Woller
Thomas K. Watson
Harry Weik
Charles Wieand
Melchoir Zwicky

FIRST OFFICIALS.—In the decree of incorporation, the court fixed Aug. 28, 1906, for the election of borough officials, and the following persons were elected:

Chief Burgess, Bertrand H. Farr
Town Council, Ferdinand Thun (3 years)
Henry Y. Stoner (3 years)
James H. Brennan (3 years)
George W. Endy (2 years)
Henry M. Stettler (2 years)
Henry K. Janssen (1 year)
R. R. Snyder (1 year)
Assessor, Henry A. Stetler
Auditor, Allen V. Steffy
Constable, Jacob K. Graeff
School Directors, H. M. Fry (3 years)
A. H. Schroeder (3 years)
Max Reimer (2 years)
Frank Leinbach (2 years)
Robert C. Rahn (1 year)
John Stroup (1 year)
Judge of Election, Charles M. Huber
Inspectors, Eugene Bowers
George Brossman

At this election, the electors voted in favor of making a debt for local improvements (95 having voted for it and 19 against it).

In the organization of the town council, Ferdinand Thun was chosen president, and he filled this position until his re-election to council in 1909, and then continued as the president. Charles M. Huber has served as clerk of the council since 1906.

The justices of the peace for the borough were elected in February, 1907, for five years: Charles M. Huber and A. B. Madeira.

Thomas V. Willson officiated as treasurer from 1906 to 1909; and Prof. Henry Y. Stoner was elected to succeed him.

The second chief burgess was elected in 1909, Horace G. Riegner, to serve three years.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS—1909

Chief Burgess, Horace Riegner
Town Council, Ferdinand Thun, President
H. Y. Stoner, Treasurer
Henry K. Janssen
Henry M. Stetler
R. R. Snyder
George Endy
Henry A. Miller
Thomas Watson
Charles M. Huber, Secretary
School Board, Robert Carl Rahn, President
John McNabb
John Stroup
Norman B. Wamsher
Harry Weik
Harvey Noecker
Auditors, Allen V. Steffy
W. C. Loehrig
Paul Moyer
Assessor, Henry A. Stetler
Collector, A. I. Torbert
Justices of the Peace, Charles M. Huber
A. B. Madeira
Constable, Jacob R. Graeff
Board of Health, Gustav Oberlaender, President
Thomas V. Willson, Secretary
Dr. C. E. Lerch
John Stroup
Norman Wamsher
Lender Trickel, Health Officer

INDUSTRIES

Textile Machine Works.—The most important industry in Wyomissing is the large plant of the Textile Machine Works, operating a pattern shop, foundry, and machine shop, and employing over three hundred hands. In 1892, Ferdinand Thun and Henry K. Janssen, after having been employed in New York City for several years, located at Reading and established a small machine shop in a rented building at Nos. 220 and 222 Cedar street, for the manufacture of braiding machines. They started with about a dozen hands, but in a few years increased their business to such an extent that they employed from forty to fifty hands and their quarters in town becoming too small another location with greater facilities was necessary. They selected a site at Wyomissing along the Lebanon Valley railroad and secured a tract of several acres of land where the Van Reed road crosses the railroad and there they erected a large, substantial building, 45 feet wide by 225 feet long, and a two-story office-building adjoining, which enabled them to employ over one hundred hands.

When the business was organized in 1892, the braid industry in this country was comparatively

unimportant. Mr. Thun had for four years prior to 1892 been the superintendent of the Sutro Brothers Braid Company factory in New York City, and had become thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of high-grade braids and dress trimmings. Mr. Janssen had been in the employ of the Castle Braid Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., as the foreman of their machine shop, and had been the first builder of braiding machinery of the German system in the United States. When the partnership of Thun & Janssen was formed, it was done with the idea of supplying the demands for high-grade machinery for manufacturing braids and dress trimmings in this country to a growing business. Previously, this class of machines had always been imported from Barmen, Germany, from which place both Mr. Thun and Mr. Janssen came originally.

During the first fifteen years, a great many new factories for braids, dress trimmings, millinery trimmings, laces, etc., were established in the United States, and all of them, without exception, were supplied with machinery from their plant, known as the Textile Machine Works (Inc.). A thorough knowledge of the needs of the business enabled this company to make important improvements in the construction of the machines and to produce a great variety of new patented machines upon which new lines of business were built up. The millinery braid business, for instance, is only twelve years old and today nearly all the hats worn by ladies are manufactured on braiding machines, or rather, are made out of braids produced almost exclusively on machines built by this establishment. The concern owns over twenty patents covering new machines or elements thereof, and it is the recognized headquarters for braiding machines and auxiliaries used in the manufacture of dress and millinery trimmings.

In 1900, a large addition to the original plant was built, extending the main building to a width of 105 feet, so as to embrace a main erecting floor, and basement used for storage. A foundry was also erected in which an average of five thousand pounds of castings were made daily for the construction of textile machinery. At that time, the manufacture of "full-fashioned" knitting-machines was commenced, an industry also entirely new in the United States. On this machine, the highest grade of hosiery is manufactured. It is the machine invented about sixty years ago in England, and afterward sent to Chemnitz, Germany, and upon it the entire British and German hosiery trade has been founded. The production of this department is about equal to that of the braiding machines.

In 1903, a large factory building, 50 feet by 200 feet, four stories high, was erected, of re-inforced concrete construction. This building is partially used by some of the departments of the Textile Machine Works, but the other floors are occupied by the Narrow Fabric Company, which is the largest manufacturer of high-grade shoe laces in the United States. It makes a specialty of silk shoe and corset laces, using exclusively machines built by the Textile Machine Works.

Across the public road, on Frill avenue, there is situated one of the finest factory buildings in Berks county. It was built for the Berkshire Knitting Mills, being constructed of dark red-faced shale bricks with elaborate terra-cotta ornamentations. It is three stories high, with a basement for yarn storage. The dimensions of the building are 84 feet wide by 180 feet long. In addition to the main building, there is a one-story building 80 feet by 150 feet, used for dyeing, boarding and pressing.

These three industries at Wyomissing together employ nearly eight hundred hands and their combined pay rolls amount to over $350,000 annually.

Another important product of the Textile Machine Works is machinery for insulating electrical wires. The principal machines used for this purpose are braiding machines, similar to machines used by trimming industries, but specially adapted for handling wires and covering the same with insulating materials. The Textile Machine Works have succeeded in introducing their machines into all the important plants which make insulating wires in the United States and they have won the reputation of making the best grade of machinery of this kind. They also manufacture cabling machinery, rubber covering machines for electrical wires, telephone cord machines, and a great variety of special machinery for insulating copper wires and cables which are used by the electrical industries.

Narrow Fabric Company.—This company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1900, by Ferdinand Thun, Henry K. Janssen and Harry Feder of New York City, and was started in Reading in the building formerly occupied by the Acme Bicycle Works at No. 920 Court street. In 1904 the plant was removed to Wyomissing, in order to secure more room, the plant having outgrown the limited dimensions of the Court street factory.

The main product consists of shoe laces, and only the highest grade is made. A large portion of its product consists of silk laces which are used for low shoes, but a great many skirt braids are made, which can be found on sale in nearly every retail store in the country. The factory is a model plant, inasmuch as the machinery is driven electrically by direct-connected motors. There is not a belt in the building, and everything is scrupulously clean.

The company employs much female help, drawn largely from the surrounding country (West Reading, Sinking Spring and Wernersville). Commodious wash-rooms and dining-rooms are provided for the comfort of the employees, the management desiring to have the equipment of the factory unsurpassed by any of the textile plants in this part of the State. Howard M. Fry is the superintendent of the factory, Ferdinand Thun is treasurer of the company, and Harry Feder is president.

Berkshire Knitting-Mills.—This company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1906,

for the purpose of manufacturing the highest class of "full-fashioned" hosiery (ladies' and men's half-hose) and it met with marked success immediately. In April, 1906, Gustav Oberlaender (of Indianapolis, Ind.) became a stockholder and director and he has since been serving as secretary, treasurer and general manager.

The building is 84 feet by 170 feet, on Frill avenue, together with a dye and finishing house. It is equipped with eighty machines, each of which is 30 feet long and makes eighteen stockings at a time. From 250 to 300 hands are employed, and its product is approximately five hundred dozen per day.

The principal product is lisle and mercerized ladies' hose, which are equal to and sold in direct competition with the finest goods imported from Europe. The machines are built by the Textile Machine Works. This "full-fashioned" hosiery is superior to the seamless hosiery made in this district, inasmuch as it is of finer texture and so made as to conform to the leg and foot.

Paul K. Leinbach's Planing Mill (1908) employs 10 men (had been operated previously from 1904 by William A. Walters, and was destroyed by fire).

Leinbach's Hosiery Mill (1905), 25 men.

MOHNTON

INCORPORATION.—The borough of Mohnton was established by a decree of the court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county on March 18, 1907, and the boundary lines embraced 291 acres, 116 perches. The petition for the borough, signed by 117 freeholders, was presented to court on Oct. 21, 1904, and shortly afterward an earnest remonstrance was filed against it. Depositions were taken and filed, for and against the granting of the petition, and the matter was before the court at different times until favorable action was finally secured on the day first named. The freeholders of the town numbered 212.

Benjamin Mohn, from Mohn's Hill in the southern section of Cumru township, purchased a farm in 1846 from John Schwartz. This was situated along the Wyomissing creek and embraced the land which afterward came to be known as Mohnsville. He then erected a dwelling-house, and some years afterward this was converted into a tavern by John Griner. It is now owned and carried on by Augustus R. Anderson.

About the same time his cousin, Samuel K. Mohn, opened a general store in a grist-mill along the creek, erected by Benjamin Mohn; and a few years afterward he erected a store building opposite the mill along the public road which was laid out through this section on the way from Reading to New Holland, and at this stand he carried on business for many years.

The character of the surface here is very hilly, and Benjamin Mohn sold off lots without first making a regular plan or survey; but, in spite of these uninviting circumstances, many houses came to be erected for the convenience of the people who were employed in the factories established along the creek, and the thriving settlement came to be known as Mohnsville. For fifty years it has been recognized as a most flourishing settlement, notwithstanding its distance from the railroad. In this respect, it has been an exceptional community. Its success under adverse circumstances is attributable to the superior character of the men who located there.

Shortly after the beginning of the settlement, a wool-hat factory was erected by Absalom Ruth near the Mohn grist-mill. His successor was John Spatz, who operated the plant for twenty years in a very successful manner until his decease in 1898, when it was purchased by his son, Isaac S. Spatz, who has carried on the business since that time.

Subsequently, other wool-hat factories were established along the stream higher up, by Cyrus D. Hornberger, Jacob Kessler, and Henry Werley. And about this time, William Pennepacker erected a gun-barrel factory, also along the stream but below the Mohn mill, which he carried on for a number of years. All the plants were operated by water-power, supplied by the Wyomissing creek.

FIRST TAXABLES.—The following list contains the names of the first taxables of the borough when first established, in 1907:

Aug. R. Anderson
Daniel Anthony
John K. Binkley
Henry Bechtel
Savilla Blimline
Hiram J. Bigony
Barton Z. Bealer
John M. Bicher
Alfred Burley
Albert Burley
Amanda Blankenbiller
Frank H. Bitler
Mary Binkley
John T. Beidler
Henry Blimline
Franklin B. Bickel
William D. Bickel
Reuben K. Bucher
Archibald Boyer
William R. Blankenbiller
Oscar Blankenbiller
Adison D. Clark
Jacob De Tambel
Nelson W. Dickenson
Wilson A. Dunkelberger
Nelson H. Dickenson
Samuel De Long
John R. De Hard
James Epler
John Epler
John J. Eshelman
Arabella Eshelman
Electric Hose Co.
Frank T. Eckenroth
Peter F. Eberly
Charles T. Eckenroth
Charles S. Epler
Daniel S. Epler
Levi Edwards
James B. Fleisher
Albert O. Fisher
John Fry
Adam G. Fox
Samuel P. Frankhouser
Aug. M. Griffith
Hiram M. Griffith
Charles R. Groff
Martin D. Grill
Charles W. Gaul
Harriet Godshak
James I. Gougler
John Gramer
William R. Glassmoyer
Biram M. Griffith
Amelia Godshalk
William D. Grill
Adam M. Grill
William S. Groff
Tyson L. Huyett
James R. Hoffert
Abraham Hoffert
James W. Harting
A. Chas. Harting
John T. Hertzog
Chas. B. Hornberger
James Hornberger
A. S. Hornberger
Josephus S. Hornberger
Emma D. Hornberger
Milton G. Hornberger
Harry G. Hornberger
Priscilla Hemmig
Henry Haas
Adeline Hoover
John R. Hornberger
Sarah Y. Hill
George S. Hill
Wellington Harting
William M. Hartman
Amilia Hill
Emma B. Hinnershitz
George W. Hatt
Harrison S. Krick
Calvin S. Krick

Monroe C. Killian
John J. Klopp
Daniel Krick
Sallie A. Kleinginna
Isaac Krick
Daniel M. Kindt
C. D. B. Kindt
Walter S. Kleinginne
Sarah Karterman
Frank Kleinginna
Clayton Killian
Adam H. Lutz
George H. Leininger
James H. Lutz
Martin H. Lutz
John D. Leininger
Frank S. Leininger
Wm. G. Leininger
Carolina Leininger
Howard S. Leininger
Irvin R. Musser
B. K. Mayberry
Harvey W. Mohn
Hiram Matz Est.
John G. Mosser
John S. Mohn
Westley D. Mohn
Mohnton Water Co.
Maggie Mohn
John Musselman
Harry W. Miller
Henry Miller Est.
Emma K. Mohn
Dr. M. L. Miller
Robert L. Miller
William C. Miller
Dr. B. H. Miller
Jonathan H. Miller
Richard Marks
Jacob W. Miller
William H. Muckel
Frank W. Matz
Adam S. Miller
Adam L. Matz
Martin L. Matz
Jonathan K. Miller
Albert G. Miller
Luke H. Marks
Charles S. Mohn
Reese Muckel
Charles W. Miller
Harry L. Musser
William J. Marks
Chas. F. Madeira
Caroline Musser
H. Irvin Mohn
Susanna Mohn
Aug. S. Mosser
Samuel K. Miller
Samuel H. Musser
Mohnton K. of P. Hall
Harry N. Noll
James O'Neal
Jacob Palm
Jacob Peters
Daniel N. Peifer
George K. Pawling

Samuel Palm
David Reider
Charles S. Richwine
Robert E. Riegner
Austin H. Riegner
Henry E. Remp
Henry K. Ruth
Hiram W. Reigner
James G. Ruth
William G. Ruth
John R. Regar
Irvin L. Shonour
D. S. Sensenig
Samuel Steffey
John R. Slote
John N. Steffey
George Sheaffer
John H. Spatz Est.
Isaac S. Spatz
William E. Shirk
William H. Seifrit
Pierce S. Strunk
Dr. A. A. Stamm
John A. Seitzinger
Howard W. Sheaffer
Frank W. Slichter
Katie Smith
George W. Strunk
Levi Strunk
Benjamin K. Steffey
William P. Stoner
Frank Sweigard
George Tothero
Isaac Trostel
William S. Trostel
George Vogel
Bessie Werner
William H. Weber
Walter S. Werner
John C. Werner
Walter Weber
James L. Weber
Adeline Wenrich
William Weber Est.
Wesley M. Worley
Alice M. Worley
Worley Brothers
Isabella Worley
Charles M. Worley
Charles G. Werner
Frank M. White
Henry H. Wise
Frank K. Walfinger
Aaron K. Warner
Annie S. Warner
E. J. Werner
H. H. Worley
William G. Werner
Jeremiah Werner
John G. Werner
Samuel F. Westley
Ellen R. White
John Y. Weidner
Frank R. Warner
Daniel W. Young
John S. Zeller

Tenants

John A. Auchenbach
Wm. R. Auchenbach
James G. Boate
Edward Blankenbiller
Edward Bennetts
Homer Blimline

Harry Blimline
Harvey Boone
Cyrus Brendel
James Blankenbiller
John A. Blankenbiller
Jerome Boyer

George G. Baker
Jacob E. Baker
S. S. Burkholder
Christian Burkhart
Nathaniel Bickel
William G. Beam
George Bush
William H. Bicher
Harry S. Bicher
Edwin Binkley
Charles F. Boyer
Chester W. Baer
Harvey J. Clay
William Coleman
John R. Dehart
Christian De Binder
Felix K. De Binder
George W. Delong
Wayne Epler
David S. Edwards
Fred Eckenroth
Curtis Eberly
Harry M. Embich
Monroe Ebling
Howard Eckenroth
George S. Epler
Reuben Eckenroth
Harry H. Eckenroth
H. T. Epler
William M. Fry
Elmer E. Fox
John J. Frankhouser
John H. Fichthorn
Charles K. Frymoyer
Dr. J. W. Frankhouser
Harry H. Fritz
William F. Gaul
Walter M. Griffith
Richard Gehman
William Gehman
Henry R. Groff
William Groff
John W. Glass
Benjamin Griffith
J. B. Gougler
Harry H. Gring
John S. Gring
Albert A. Griffith
Abraham Godshalk
Harry Gehman
Harry D. Godshalk
Frank R. Good
Charles S. Holtry
James M. Hartz
Henry Hoster
Samuel Hoster
Harry W. Hughes
William E. Hughes
John H. Hartman
Harry L. Hill
Rudy Hoffert
Henry Hoffert
William Hoffert
Harry High
Freeland J. Houghton
David Hoffert
William S. Hower
Herbert Hornberger
George L. Happ
C. C. Houck
Peter F. Hartman
Jonathan B. Hatt
Daniel B. Hill
Samuel B. Hill
Wm. E. Huyett

Edwin M. Hatt
Aaron Hagy
Joseph S. Hornberger
Frank B. Hartman
Frank L. Hartman
John F. Herb
Robert B. Hatt
Edward Hartman
Martin B. Hill
Walter G. Hill
Harry G. Hill
Pierce B. Hatt
J. R. Hensyl
Lewis Hartranft
Webster G. Hertzog
Martin D. Kohl
Howard F. Kindt
Michael D. Kegerise
Howard Krick
Miles Keller
Samuel S. Keyser
Harry S. Krick
Frank F. Kline
David Long
William I. Lebo
Daniel S. Lutz
David Longenecker
Israel Longenecker
Adam Long
Benjamin H. Lorah
William M. Leininger
Samuel Longenecker
Leon Miller
William R. Musser
Adam B. Mayer
Charles J. Mosser
Nicholas Mosser
Edwin F. Miller
Matthew F. Miller
Henry G. Matz
Solomon D. Mohn
Levi H. Miller
Samuel K. Mohn
Elmer D. Miller
David D. Mell
Harry G. Mohn
John P. Marks
Charles E. Mohn
Wayne L. Musser
Thomas Mohr
Raymond W. Musselman
David F. Mohn
George Muckel
Nicholas H. Mosser
William R. Mosser
Carroll A. Miller
John B. Pawling
Thomas Palm
Harry C. Peters
Frank Peters
Howard Remp
Henry S. Riegel
Frank A. S. Riegel
Edward Rudy
John F. Reber
John C. Reber
Henry Reitz
Frank D. Ruth
William H. Ruth
Augustus C. Rohland
Wallace Resh
Joseph Ressler
Jacob S. Riegel
William E. Riegel
Charles Staudt

Israel Saylor
Wayne Steffey
George W. Smith
Alfred H. Stuber
Willis Stirk
Adam F. Showalter
Elmer G. Spatz
William E. Showalter
Jeremiah V. Shonour
Zenas M. Shonour
George Shutter
Daniel F. Spatz
Elwood Sensenig
Edward H. Smith
Edward Strunk
Claude Strauss
Benton E. Shonour
F. W. Solver
Charles Steffey
Frank Sweigart
Edward Smith
M. K. Sponagle
Charles Trostel
Frank Trostel
James G. Vierling
George W. Vogel
William Vogel
Charles L. Vogel
Charles T. Valentine
Aaron M. White
Harry Wise
Paul S. Warner
Elmer Werley
John S. Wenger
Harry H. Witmer
David W. Weiler
L. Tyson Warner
James E. Werley
M. H. Werner
J. B. Werner
Jeff P. Wolfskill
Pierce Wenrich
Joseph M. Wenrich
William F. Werner
George D. Wolfskill
Francis S. Wolf
George L. Wolfskill
Charles S. Wenrich

OFFICIALS.—The following persons served the offices named for the year 1909:

Chief Burgess, Aaron R. Wanner
Town Council, William Leininger, President
Charles Miller, Treasurer
Frank Kleinginna
Irwin Shonour
John Mosser
John Beidler
A. S. Hornberger, Secretary
School Board, Dr. A. A. Stamm, President
Allen Fisher, Secretary
Dr. M. L. Miller, Treasurer
Harry Noll
Charles T. Eckenroth
Charles Werner
Justices of the Peace, D. N. Peifer
Frank W. Matz
Constable, John L. Seitzinger
Auditors, Albert Miller
Charles Madeira
John Eshelman
Assessor, John B. Werner
Collector, Joseph S. Hornberger
Board of Health, Dr. B. H. Miller
Reuben Bucher
John Zeller
William Miller
Ellis Werley

POST-OFFICE.—A post-office was established in the store of Samuel K. Mohn in 1857 by the name of Mohn's Store and this name was continued until the erection of the borough, when it was changed to Mohnton. Mr. Mohn was the postmaster for fifteen years. John Yocom Weidner has filled the position since 1897. He has been engaged in the general store business at this place for forty years. He started the business of cutting, storing and supplying ice in this section of the county and has been engaged in it for thirty years.

INDUSTRIES.—The following varied industries were carried on at Mohnton in 1909:

Bakeries, by Augustus Griffith (established 1892), with 4 hands; Groff & Ressler (1898), with 4 hands.

Cigar Factory, by J. J. Eshelman (1886), with 40 hands.

Cotton Lap Factory, by Werley Brothers (1908), with 4 hands.

Grist Mill, by John Spatz Estate (1888), with 2 hands.

Hosiery Mills, by George Leininger (1898), with 75 hands; Wm. G. Leininger (1898), with 120 hands; Isaac S. Spatz (1903), with 35 hands; Werley Brothers (1904), with 25 hands.

Paper Box Factory, by E. G. Werner & Sons (1894), with 35 hands.

Planing Mills, by Frank Wanner (now son Tyson) (1880), with 8 hands; Isaac S. Spatz (1901), with 6 hands.

Saw Mill, by John Y. Weidner (1903), with 3 hands.

Shirt Factories, by William Werner (1897), with 30 hands; Biram Griffith (1908), with 18 hands; Dr. A. A. Stamm* (1900), with 30 hands.

Underwear Mill, by Hornberger & Killian (1908), with 25 hands.

Wool-hat Factories, by Jacob Kessler (1878), with 40 hands; Isaac S. Spatz (1898), with 50 hands.

Wheelwright Shops, by Henry Knoll (1880), with 4 hands; Henry Wise (1895), with 3 hands.

Besides the industries named, the borough contained then five stores, two hotels, three doctors, two barbers and an undertaker.

These industries demonstrate the importance and great value of the stream to the community by affording constant employment to several hundred hands. Besides the water-power, coal is also used for steam-power and heating; it is hauled by teams from Reading.

Local Express.—Howard H. Leininger started a local express business at Mohnton in 1902 for hauling manufactured goods, merchandise, coal, etc., for the local industries to and from Reading, and since then has required the constant use of twenty-five to thirty horses to fill the orders of his patrons.

The manufacturers also do much hauling to and from Reading in their business, and employ upward of seventy horses. Their nearest shipping point on the railroad is at Reading.

BANK.—The Mohnton National Bank was chartered Dec. 7, 1907, with a capital of $25,000, and it was opened for business Jan. 21, 1908, with the following directors: George H. Leininger, L. G. Hain, John Von Neida, M. C. Kauffman, Jeremiah Horning, Augustus R. Anderson, Charles M. Yetter, Jacob C. Kessler, E. G. Werner, William G. Leininger, Henry H. Werley, Harry Dumn, S. K. Remp and Aaron A. Hornberger; of whom George H. Leininger was elected president.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Mill Dams.—The Wyomissing creek, which flows through the southern section of the borough, has been a valuable water-power to the residents of this vicinity from the time of the earliest settlements dating back to about 1735. Within the distance of two miles at and above the borough, seven dams have been constructed, which have been very

* Sold to Mary Strouse in February, 1909.

useful in supplying water-power to the industries erected along the banks of the creek. These dams are operated by the following: Josephus Hornberger (covering several acres of ground and used for swimming and pleasure purposes in the summer time and skating in the winter time); Mohnton Knitting Mill; Isaac S. Spatz Planing Mill and Hat Factory; Werley Hosiery Mill; Kessler Hat Factory.

Electric Plant.—In 1894, Isaac S. Spatz established a plant at Mohnton for supplying electric light in the residences and along the streets. He operated the plant until 1901 when he sold it to Aaron R. Wanner, who increased its capacity and has operated it since. Besides supplying electric light, it is used also for pumping water into the local reservoirs which furnish the town with drinking water.

Waterworks.—Samuel K. Mohn started waterworks at this place in 1882 for supplying the town with water, and he carried on the plant until 1901, when he sold it to Howard Ahrens and W. D. Mohn, who enlarged the plant and have carried it on since. They put down an 8-inch main. The inhabitants of Shillington receive their water from this plant. The water is obtained from Kleinginne's creek. The draft of the water pipes of the Mohnsville Water Company was acknowledged and filed July 1, 1886; Charles S. Mohn, president; John A. Bohler, secretary.

Additional reservoirs were established on the Betzler property, south of the borough, and on the Binkley property to the north, each holding about 500,000 gallons. They occupy elevated positions above the borough and afford a sufficient supply at all times. At the latter place, an artesian well, about 150 feet deep, has been provided for an extra supply of pure water.

Trolley Line.—The Reading & Southwestern Street Railway was constructed from Reading to Mohnsville in 1890, and since then has been operated successfully. In 1894, a steam railroad was constructed from Mohnsville to Adamstown. A small engine was used for several years; then electric power was substituted.

PENNWIN.—In 1904, William High purchased a tract of farming land near the eastern border of the borough from Jesse Matz, laid it off in lots and named the place Pennwin. He sold some of the lots, on which a number of dwellings have been erected; also a fine, two-story brick school building.

CHURCHES.—There are three churches at Mohnton: Salem's Evangelical Reformed, established in 1872, and rebuilt of sandstone in 1897; Zion's United Evangelical in 1892, built of brick, with a sandstone base; and St. John's Lutheran in 1900, built of sandstone.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house in the vicinity of Mohnton was on "Cedar Top," a short distance east of the village. The first township school in the village (one-story stone) was erected about 1850, where the church stands, opposite the post-office, and continued there until 1890, when it was removed to the place where it now stands. Several additions were made to it. It has six rooms. Two additional rooms have recently been supplied in another building to accommodate the increasing number of children. Some of the teachers during the past forty years have been Valentine Guldin, Leo Hess, A. F. E. Grill, Mrs. B. H. Miller, Miss Kate Lewis, Hiram J. Bigony and William F. Bigony. In 1908, there were seven schools and 300 scholars; and the total expenditures for school purposes were $4,360.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Different secret societies have been instituted here, prominent among them being the American Mechanics, Knights of Friendship, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, and P. O. S. of A.

AUDITORIUM.—In 1906, Augustus R. Anderson erected a fine large two-story frame auditorium opposite the trolley station with a seating capacity of 800, in which various entertainments have been held.

WEST READING

TOWN PLAN.—In 1864, Frederick R. Frill purchased from William Leinbach a farm of 116 acres, which now comprises the eastern section of West Reading. In 1873, he laid this land off into lots, and most of the lots in the blocks south of Penn street (West Penn avenue) were numbered consecutively from 1 to 200. The surveyor was Daniel S. Zacharias, who prepared the draft, dating it Oct. 21, 1873.

Mr. Frill sold many of these lots during the summer of that year, and delivered the deeds in October. The first purchaser was James F. Matz, carpenter (now superintendent of the West Reading Water Company). He erected the large three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Second and Penn streets, which became the Farmers' Hotel. The first row of dwelling-houses was erected in 1873 on Franklin street, between Third and Fourth streets, by Abraham F. Reeser and William Geiger, of Reading.

In 1883, George F. Baer, Charles F. Smith and Reuben E. Demmon laid off into lots a considerable part of the Jacob W. Seitzinger farm which they had purchased, and the first blocks of lots then sold lay between Fifth and Sixth streets, south of West Penn avenue to Spruce street, the sales having been effected through the Pennsylvania Trust Company.

Builders.—The first builders of the town who erected the dwelling-houses were:

Reeser & Geiger	Harry Auman
James F. Matz	Henry Trostel
Jared G. Yarnell	James M. Hain
Simon Kline	Franklin Leinbach

INCORPORATION.—After the town of West Reading had come, through the course of thirty years, to be a flourishing community, with a number of important industries and an estimated popula-

tion of 700, steps were taken in March, 1903, to establish a borough, but the remonstrance of many property holders was so vigorous during a course of six months that the proceedings were dropped. A second effort was made in November, 1906, with the conditions greatly improved, and though earnest objections were again presented the court made the decree of incorporation March 18, 1907. The boundary lines inclosed 373 acres, extending from the Wyomissing creek on the south to the Lebanon Valley railroad on the north, and from the western bank of the Schuylkill river on the east to the eastern boundary line of the borough of Wyomising on the west.

The first public election was held May 7, 1907, when the first borough officials were elected. F. R. Himmelberger, a prominent carriage manufacturer of the town for upward of twenty years, was chosen the first burgess, and this election started the community in its political career as a separate district.

First Taxables.—Names of resident taxables of West Reading, when first established as a borough in 1907:

Gustav Albrecht
Milton A. Albright
William Alvine
Aaron F. Adams
Aaron Adams, Sr.
William F. Adams
David F. Brown
Michael M. Baker
Thomas J. Brossman
Simon Blankenbiller
Walter A. Bleiler
Valentine Behringer
John Blankenbiller
Adam R. Blatt
Harry B. Blankenbiller
Daniel B. Blankenbiller
William B. Blankenbiller
P. W. Brubaker
Charles H. Boyer
William F. Brobst
Charles Clark
Benjamin Cohn
Theodore M. Deck
Lloyd F. Dunkelberger
J. Adam Dieffenbach
Wellington Dunkelberger
Michael Eckenroth
Therese Engels
D. L. George Ellis Est.
John Eyrich Est.
Clara Esterline
William M. Edris
Robert C. Etchberger
Mrs. George Eckert
J. W. Forry & Son
John Fisher
Sarah Freeman
John Fox
George F. Fritz
William Foreman
George W. Fisher
Claudius J. F. Gruber
Joseph A. F. Ganster
Daniel K. Graeff
Daniel S. Good

John J. Geiger
Augustus Glaser
John Gerhart
Milton A. Gring
William S. Gruber
William H. Gring
Morris J. Geiss
John P. Groff
Fred K. Graeff
John H. C. Heffner
Jefferson B. Himmelberger
Benjamin F. Holl
John J. Haederle
Jacob S. Hill
Thomas A. Hechler
James F. Holl
Jacob D. Hilbert
Albert B. Heist
John Holzinger
Oscar P. Holl
Charles M. Hain
George M. Hain
John H. Hinnershitz
Francis Y. Hemmig
William E. S. Hinnershitz
Peter Homrich
Frank R. Himmelberger
James M. Hain
Abraham W. Hain
Cornelius Himmelberger
John Hollenbach
Augustus Hushower
Elizabeth Hechler
Hilbert & Lamm
William F. Hechler
William A. Hechler
Levi Jones
Thomas Kocher
John J. Kocher
Martin Kussler
George W. Kaucher
Annie S. Krick
Mary H. Kutz
J. Frank Kline
John Keener

William Latshaw Est.
Otto Lind
Jacob D. Leinbach
Howard Leinbach
Charles G. Labe
Walter Larkin
J. Calvin Leinbach
J. P. Lee
William W. Leinbach
Charles H. Lotz
Charles J. Link
Jacob A. Leightheiser
Calvin A. Leinbach
George F. Mertz
Elizabeth Matz
William W. Matz
Nathan H. Miller
William H. Moyer
John Mish
Thomas Mogel
William A. Miller
John Miller
George Manning
Ezra O. Miller
Frank J. Moyer
Wilson E. F. Miller
Daniel M. Miller
Peter F. Mogel
McQuade Bros.
Henry F. Miller
Frank P. Matz
William W. Machemer
Lizzie E. Markley
Charles Mee
Daniel A. Mosser
Christian Ortmiller
Patrick M. Odear
Jacob D. Potts
Irvin W. Potteiger
William H. Quinter
Charles R. Quinter
Howard N. Rishel
James M. Reifsnyder
John H. Reinert
J. S. Reber
Mary Ringler
Solomon Ringler
Arus Rhode
William H. Riegel
Ralph L. Ritzman
James I. Rishel
C. Milton Rintz

Reuben Roth
Clarence L. Rahn
Thomas P. Rahn
Martin L. Ruth
David Roth
Conrad S. Reber
Edwin G. Ruth
Fred V. Shearer
Elijah B. Smith
Jacob P. Struble
Henry Schlegel
Joseph K. Strause
James C. Seltzer
Henry J. Smith
Angline Jane Shunk
Paul Schnabel
William J. Stamm
Mary M. Shanaman
Cletus Setley
Victor Setley
Reuben W. D. Schell
Lando Seitzinger
Charles H. Seiders
George H. Schwartz
George W. Swartz
Jacob Snyder
Monroe Stauffer
Ed. Spatz & John E. Hain
Benjamin H. Seidel
Joseph W. Shanaman
James G. Spatz
Isaiah B. Seibert
Mary A. Seibert
Mary A. Tobias
Henry F. Trostle
William F. Texter
John A. Ulrich
Ezra Von Neida & Bro.
Charles Voelker, Sr.
William F. Welder
Joseph Wounderly
Eva F. Weil
John H. Wise
Ernst Wolschendorf
Stephen S. Wisser
Wisser & Lesher
Frank Wanner
John B. Withers
Florence Frey Weidner
Jonas Weaver
Jacob C. Wolf
Homer S. Yost
J. G. Yarnell

Tenants

Frank Anderson
William J. Allgaier
Harry Anderson
Dr. Silas Burns
Claude R. Bright
Raymond C. Bright
Edwin J. Bixler
Edgar J. Becker
Irvin M. Becker
Charles D. Bailey
Charles L. Becker
Adam E. Baer
Herbert S. Bryson
A. H. Bright
Levi F. Clay
Charles R. Clay
S. Irvin Christman
Fred Crossland
Harry E. Clark
David Care

H. Walter Care
John F. Crouse
Thomas J. Crimmins
Henry I. Clay
Lewis L. Conrad
John R. Dellicker
Harry D. Dean
Walter Y. Dauber
Howard R. Deisher
William G. Dierolf
J. Frank Dohner
Frank Day
Albert H. Deeds
George Dundore
Harvey Y. Dauber
Thomas Eckenroth
John H. Ellis
John H. Eyrich
Stewart Esterline
Charles H. Ellis

Ezra P. Etchberger
Charles A. Eyrich
Harry East
R. Resley Eckert
John J. Freyberger
William I. Fritz
Harry J. Fisher
Charles Folk
E. M. Feltenberger
Alfred B. Fies
George K. Fox
Charles J. Feather
Milton Fisher
Newton W. Fry
W. Calvin Fisher
Nathan F. Fisher
Irvin P. Fessler
Frank S. Forry
Harry Good
George W. Geiger
Jacob A. Geiger
Joseph Gahbler
John H. Gerhart
James A. Gerrett
John Grady
William A. Gring
Howard Groff
R. H. Gibson
Elmer L. Henne
William C. E. Herman
John E. Hain
Oliver S. Heck
Jacob Oscar Hill
Herbert W. Hechler
Henry Hoyer
John H. Hoyer
Wellington R. Hiester
Walter W. Heist
Charles Himmelberger
Stephen Holzinger
Jacob S. Heft
James M. Huber
Bert Heffelfinger
George Huffnagle
George R. Himmelberger
Irvin D. Heffleger
Irvin D. Hinnershitz
Charley A. Hinnershitz
William J. Hemmig
Frank M. Hain
John Himmelberger
George W. Hechler
Jacob A. Hechler
William C. Hechler
Curtis M. Hertz
Frank K. Hertz
Harry W. Hinnershitz
George Haldeman
Henry W. Haupt
George Jones
Henry A. Kemp
Simon S. Kline
Walter S. Kline
Elias Kunkelman
Charles Kalbach
Evan F. Kalbach
William G. Klopp
Granville M. Keim
Samuel Kummerer
Harry J. Kramer
Charles W. Koch
H. Urias Kliem
John H. Klopp
Charles A. Keller
William Killinger

Lewis O. Kantner
John A. Kintzer
Irvin D. Klopp
Thomas C. Lott
Joseph Livinghouse
Frank S. Lebo
Jeremiah H. Lebo
John Lind
Thomas Latshaw
Charles C. Lamm
Jonathan Lesher
John E. Leibensberger
Henry E. Leader
Robert W. Latshaw
William C. Lewars
Edward Law
Marion Larkin
George E. Leisey
Nathaniel W. Lieb
George R. Lieb
J. Edwin Lieb
Richard Leinbach
Milton Lamm
Harry S. Lobach
Nelson J. Leinbach
George W. Magargle
Samuel A. Machmer
William Madeira
James F. Matz
Robert B. Moyer
Isaac Moyer
George E. Moyer
John F. Morgan
William H. Martin
I. Lawrence Moyer
Harvey W. Moyer
Jacob E. Murry
Charles F. Moyer
Charles B. Miller
Edwin Maley
Edward M. Miller
Howard G. Mercer
Franklin S. Miller
William J. Mays
Isaac K. Miller
David Miller
David J. Miller
Charles Miller
Oscar E. Miller
George C. Miller
George Mountz
William McAdoo
William H. Mays
Harry W. Moser
John L. Moser
Frederick G. Nunnemacher
Thomas G. Noll
Charles Noecker
John W. Noll
David Oswald
Patrick Odear
Charles E. Painter
Frank Peiffer
Charles F. Reichert
Howard H. Ritter
Wellington Reber
Edwin W. Ritz
Harvey C. Ritz
William J. Ritz
Howard H. Reifsnyder
Henry Ruffner
Howard S. Rentz
Albert Rollman
Christian A. Reese
Charles P. Riegel

S. W. Rhoads
Samuel Rhoads
Henry H. Reber
Webb J. C. Rightmyer
John M. Shiffer
Harry Stuber
Thomas Stables
Walter C. Snyder
Howard J. Siegfried
William Stadelmyer
Benjamin F. Stamm
Reginald E. Smith
Franklin H. Stoudt
John A. Stoudt
Martin Sweigert
Benjamin F. Spatz
Harvey E. Swisher
Eugene Sterner
John L. Shuler
Charles Y. Shaner
Alvin S. Schlegel
David H. Shunk
David F. Shunk
John Shunk
George A. Spayd
Frank H. Struble
John L. Steckler
Wilson K. Strauss
Charles Schaeffer
Oscar C. Schaeffer
Richard J. Stein
J. David Schaeffer
John Jacob Shanaman
Albert Stoudt
Irvin Stoudt
Charles H. Stoudt
Frederick S. Seidel
Frank B. Steigerwald
T. William Stamm
Levi S. Stamm
Edward Sohl
Paul P. Spahn
Arthur G. Smith

Harry A. Schneider
Charles A. Strunk
William H. Spatz
Howard S. Schaeffer
Oscar S. Schaeffer
Charles M. Schaeffer
William S. Schaeffer
William H. Tyson
Edward F. Thiele
Samuel A. Trupp
William B. Thomas
Frank P. Ulrich
Lewis Z. Voelker
Charles T. Voelker
John M. Wilson
Isaac Wolfinger
Harvey C. Wayne
Wellington B. Wayne
Joseph Weitzel
John Weitzel
Adam Weitzel
Cyrus W. Weller
Oscar W. Weil
Charles E. Wiedinmyer
William E. Wounderly
H. William Wagner
Clarence Wennell
Charles Waesner
John A. Wails
John T. Wails
Jacob Wenrich
John Woundly
Charles A. Weidner
Howard W. Whitmoyer
Samuel Weaver
Oscar Weible
William Weathers
Amel Ernst Wolf
Joel Ziemer
John Ziemer
John Ziegler
William Zechman

See Moravian

OFFICIALS FOR 1909.—The following list comprises the officials of the borough for the year 1909:

Chief Burgess, Arus Rhode
Town Council, Benjamin Seidel, President
Thomas Brossman, Treasurer
William Machmer
Walter Heist
Morris Geiss
William Hechler
Wilson Miller
Charles Voelker
Charles Miller, Secretary
School Board, Milton A. Gring, President
Thomas Hechler, Secretary
R. W. D. Schell, Treasurer
James I. Rishel
Wm. E. S. Hinnershitz
John Hetterly
Justices of the Peace, Frank Dohner
Ezra Etchberger
Constable, Hamilton Brown
Assessor, Claude Gruber
Collector, William H. Riegel
Auditors, Frederick Nunnemacher
Richard J. Stein
Irvin P. Fessler

POST-OFFICE.—The post-office was established June 23, 1892. The postmasters have been: S. S. Wisser, William Tyson, Charles Schaeffer, and Blankenbiller Brothers (the last named since 1904).

Industries

Brick Yards.—About 1847, Drexel Brothers (John, Reuben and Jacob) started the manufacture of common clay brick on a tract of land along the Tulpehocken road several hundred feet north of West Penn avenue and carried on the yard for many years. George W. Drexel (a brother of those named) was the last of this family to engage in the business and he ceased in 1904.

Moyer & Co., of Reading, engaged in the manufacture of clay brick in West Reading in 1885, and have continued until the present time. They started with a limited annual production, but gradually developed their business until they came to employ from seventy to one hundred hands and to produce annually 5,000,000; which are sold almost entirely to local trade for building and paving purposes at Reading and West Reading.

Conrad Kaltenbach started in 1894 and established a large plant for the manufacture of brick by machinery and carried on the business extensively until 1900, when he sold it to Simon Kline; and Mr. Kline has continued until the present time. His trade is local. He employs twenty-five to thirty hands, operates the plant the whole year, and produces about 5,000,000 annually. He owns in a connected tract about twenty-five acres of land, which lie betwen Third and Sixth streets, south of Chestnut.

Crusher Plants.—About 1870, while the projected South Mountain railroad was being extended from Strausstown by way of Bernville to a point opposite Reading, a quarry was opened at "Leinbach's Hill," adjoining the west end of the Penn street bridge. Different parties operated the quarry and a crusher to supply crushed stone with more or less success for upward of thirty years, when the property was leased from the owner, Rev. George Bornemann, by the McQuade Brothers (James P. and Michael), of Pottstown, in 1906, when they substituted a larger and more improved crusher with a daily capacity of six hundred tons and have since operated it very successfully. Arrangements are now being made (April, 1909) to enlarge the daily capacity to nine hundred tons, to meet the demands of their business. Most of their product is supplied to the city of Reading. They employ fifty hands and ten teams.

In 1906, Simon Kline established a crusher on his premises and has since carried it on in connection with his brick works. He employs ten men and produces about an hundred tons daily.

Hat Factory.—In 1880 George W. Alexander erected a large three-story brick factory for the manufacture of wool hats and equipped it with the necessary machinery, and after carrying on business in a very successful manner for ten years the plant was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt the factory and equipped it with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of soft fur hats. His son Edgar then became a partner and they traded under the name of George W. Alexander & Son. In 1903 the father died and since then the son has continued the business in the same firm name. This enterprise provides employment for about three hundred hands.

Keiser Manufacturing Company.—David H. Keiser, after having been connected with the Wilkinson Shear Company at Reading for upward of ten years, embarked in the business of manufacturing sheep and grass shears at West Reading in 1903. He established a plant and has since developed a large trade which extends to all parts of the world. He employs twenty-five hands.

Himmelberger Carriage Works.—F. R. Himmelberger started making buggies and wagons at Reading in 1883, and carried on business two years, when he located in West Reading, a short distance beyond the Penn street bridge, and operated a plant there with George H. Smith as a partner, trading as Himmelberger & Smith, for thirteen years. Then Smith withdrew, to engage in the same business at Reading, and Himmelberger established a larger plant on Second street, which he has conducted in a very successful manner until the present time, manufacturing all kinds of buggies, light wagons and heavy wagons, which are forwarded to all parts of this and the surrounding counties. In 1907, he erected another large building to meet the demands of his trade. His plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery. He has superior drying lumber sheds, with upward of 75,000 feet of lumber (hard and soft) on hand. He employs upward of thirty mechanics and laborers. It is the largest works of the kind in the county outside of Reading. Mr. Himmelberger is interested in the local government, having served as the first chief burgess.

George M. Hain started a wagon works at Sinking Spring in 1894, and after carrying on business for five years located at West Reading, where he has been engaged until the present time, making carriages and wagons to order. He employs five hands.

Bonnet Factory was established in 1907 by Charles Voelker and his son Charles, trading as the Berks Manufacturing Company. They erected a three-story brick building and equipped it with machinery adapted to the making of sunbonnets, children's plain suits, aprons, and dry-goods specialties; with a complete laundry in the basement. They employ from thirty to thirty-five hands, mostly females. Previously they had been engaged in this business at Reading for several years.

Flour-mill.—In 1884, the large brick flour-mill of Irving Shaneman at the foot of Penn street, adjoining the bridge on the south, was removed in the construction of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad, and he then purchased a lot of ground from Frederick R. Frill at the intersection of the river road with the turnpike and erected a large stone grist-mill to take its place for carrying on his established trade. In 1891 Daniel F. Dietrich became the owner and he equipped

the building with the latest improved roller-process machinery. He carried on the business extensively with his son Wellington as a partner until 1898, when he sold the plant. It was afterward owned and operated by different parties until 1905, when Benjamin Cohen became the purchaser and since then the mill has been carried on by him. Five hands are employed. He lives at Altoona.

Sausage Factory.—In 1890 Thomas Rahn established a sausage factory at West Reading and has since manufactured many tons of "summer" sausage annually, which he disposes of at wholesale. He started in the business at Shoemakersville and was engaged there one year and in Muhlenberg township several miles north of Reading four years, when he located at West Reading.

Eagle Soap Works has been carried on since 1906 by Theodore M. Deck, manufacturing hard and soft soaps, with several hands.

Holl Bakery has been carried on since 1894 by Oscar P. Holl, employing several hands and delivery teams. He produces from two hundred to five hundred loaves of bread daily and serves many families. He also bakes pastry and cakes of all kinds.

Brass Works was established at the west end of the Penn street bridge in 1906 by John Fasig and it has been occupied by several parties. It is a two-story brick building.

Crew-Levick Company established an oil station at Wyomissing in 1900 and removed it to West Reading, adjoining the Belt Line railroad, in 1902.

Heck Coal Chutes.—In 1904, H. J. Heck, of Reading, established large coal chutes along the "Belt Line" which he has since enlarged, developing their total capacity to 20,000 tons. He supplies a large trade at Reading as well as his patronage in West Reading.

First Store.—William E. S. Hinnershitz established the first grocery store here in 1880, and has carried it on since, though latterly in a limited way. He has served as a school director of Spring township and the borough for twenty years and was chiefly instrumental in securing a large and modern school building for the eastern end of the township, to answer the demand of the rapidly increasing population. [See biographical sketch in this publication.]

Wisser Store.—S. S. Wisser, after being in business at Reading for several years, located in West Reading in 1883 and established a grocery store which he developed into a large and successful stand. In 1902 he added a furniture department. [See biographical sketch in this publication.]

In April, 1909, there were in the borough, besides the industries and improvements detailed, the following:

Grocery stores 8	Hotels 2
Drug store 1	Restaurant 1
Retail meat shops 3	Barber shops 2
Blacksmith shops 2	Shoemaking shop 1
Wheelwright shops 2	Painter and paper-hanger 1
Carpet weaving shop 1	Physicians 2
Saddler and harness shop 1	Minister 1

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Water Company.—George R. Frill and Charles H. Schaeffer established the West Reading Water Company in 1886, locating a pumping station and filtration plant at the foot of Chestnut street, and the reservoir (consisting of two cedar tanks) with a total capacity of 50,000 gallons, where the large iron stand-pipe was substituted in 1902, 60 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons. Mr. Frill was president until his decease in 1894 when he was succeeded by Mr. Schaeffer (who had served as secretary) and Mr. Schaeffer has officiated since. Mr. Schaeffer's son, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Esq., is the secretary and James F. Matz, superintendent.

The company has about four hundred patrons. It also supplies the inhabitants of the borough of Wyomissing whose residences are situated east of the Bernville road.

Fire Company.—The West Reading Fire Company was organized in 1901, secured a chemical engine and erected a frame building with a bell tower. It has one hundred members.

Belt Line.—A line of railroad was constructed through the eastern section of West Reading and opened for traffic in 1902 for the purpose of running coal and freight trains around Reading, in order to avoid the congestion of trains at the depot and limit the interruption to business at the Penn street crossing.

Halls.—The third floor of the West Reading Hotel has been set apart for amusement purposes.

The old one-story brick school building with its extension, situated on Franklin street between Second and Third streets, was purchased by William F. Behringer, retail butcher, upon its abandonment by the school directors when they took possession of the new school building, and he converted it into a hall for entertainments of all kinds. It is convenient of access and has a seating capacity of several hundred.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Members of the Reformed denomination residing in West Reading organized a congregation in 1891 and erected a one-story brick church building where they have held services until the present time. Arrangements are being made to erect a superior new church in a more prominent locality.

Members of the Lutheran denomination also formed an organization and erected a one-story brick church building in 1896, where they have held services since.

In 1898 a large double two-story brick school building was erected by the school district of Spring township, which displayed the enterprise of the directors and their appreciation of the future promise of West Reading, and when the borough was

established this school building became its property. The total cost was near $20,000.

ECKERT RESIDENCE.—George J. Eckert (fire brick manufacturer of Reading) was one of the first purchasers of lots in West Reading, having in 1874 purchased a block of lots along Penn avenue extending from Second to Third streets, and several years afterward erected on a knoll a fine two-story mansion for his residence which has occupied much prominence in the town until the present time.

SHILLINGTON

INCORPORATION.—The borough of Shillington, embracing an area of 284 acres of land, was erected by the court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county on Aug. 18, 1908. The application was presented on Sept. 9, 1907, and signed by 160 citizens of Cumru township, who resided in the vicinity of the "Three-Mile House," a long-established public place at the intersection of the Lancaster road with the thoroughfare commonly known as the "Philadelphia road," three miles southwest from Reading. Many property holders had entered a determined protest, but without avail.

In 1844, John Beidler secured the farming land there from the Valentine Stroup estate, upon which the "Three-Mile House" came to be established as a hotel, and the Beidlers have continued to own it until the present time. In 1848, Samuel Shilling purchased 128 acres, part of the same farm. In 1860, he laid off part of the land into lots, and soon afterward the place came to be known as Shillington. James G. Lash purchased part of the farm and in 1891 laid it off into lots; after which time the place grew rapidly by the erection of dwellings. The post-office was established in 1884.

In 1893, the heirs of Jonathan Miller, deceased, sold seventy-two acres, 107 perches of land to the west of Shillington to Henry Ahrens, George Eltz and J. B. Sterley, of Reading, and they laid it off into lots, which they called Edison, and then that section came to be improved rapidly.

The hotel was a popular resort for many years, more especially after a racing track had been established there in 1868. Previously the highway from that point toward Reading was occasionally used in spirited running races by ambitious owners of speedy horses, which attracted much public attention.

This section of road from the hotel to the bridge (crossing the Schuylkill river) was the first in the county to be improved by the State Highway department. The improvement was made in 1904-07, at a cost of $18,326.

Shillington became connected with Reading by trolley line in 1890; and the same year the line was extended to Mohnsville (now Mohnton).

FIRST OFFICIALS.—The first election of borough officials was held on Sept. 1, 1908, resulting in the election of the following officials:

Chief Burgess, Adam Rollman
Council, Martin Fritz (3 years)
Geo. E. Schupp (3 years)
A. Harry Boyer (3 years)
James Fry (2 years)
John T. Strunk (2 years)
Oswin F. Kroyer (1 year)
Albert Tobias (1 year)
School Directors, William A. Miller (3 years)
Chas. M. Yetter (3 years)
Levi Lausch (2 years)
W. H. Dankle (2 years)
Frank Miller (1 year)
Harry G. Hain (1 year)
Auditors, Calvin Wise (3 years)
Enos Messner (2 years)
Judge of Election, Frank M. Grill
Inspectors, Charles Weiders
Oscar B. White

On Feb. 16, 1909, the regular spring election was held and the following officials were elected to complete the local government established the previous September:

Chief Burgess, H. L. Hartman
Town Council, Oswin F. Kroyer
Irwin Bitting
School Directors, William Fichthorn
Harry G. Hain
Collector, Henry G. Fritz
Auditor, John W. Wertz
Justices of the Peace, Cyrus Brendle
Cyrus Hemmig
Constable, Charles Bossler

FIRST TAXABLES.—The following list embraces the names of the first taxables of the borough:

Joseph F. Artz
Cyrus D. Althouse
Howard W. Althouse
Caroline Artz
David U. Bortz
A. Harry Boyer
James Beckey
David B. Becker
Harry A. Beyler
Frank W. Bitting
David B. Becker
Lillie M. Baer
Emeline Body
Annie M. Bitting
Cornelius Beechert
Esther J. Bickel
Aaron E. Baer
Sophia Burkhart
Samuel G. Burkhart
Lydia Bickel
Irwin W. Bitting
Monroe Blankenbiller
Wellington Bickel
James M. Bartron
David A. Brensinger
Andrew G. Burkhart
Adam Brown
William H. Bohn
Augustus G. Body
William S. Bachman
Orville F. Becker
Frank F. Royer
Charles Bassler
Henry L. Clouser
Rosa Coldren
Samuel Curley
Elias H. Coldren
William B. Conrad
Addison F. Dietrich
Henry P. Deeds
Mary Deeds
William H. Dankle
Edward Dehart
Christian W. Erb
George B. Erb
Frank R. Eshelman
Lizzie Frees
John L. Fritz
Annie E. Fastnacht
Cyrus W. Fastnacht
Hannah Fry
James H. Fry
Charles H. Fisher
Annie Fromm
Matilda Fritz
William H. Fichthorn
Catharine Foreman
Harry T. Fritz
Catharine Fritz
Mary Flickinger
Henry Fritz
Henry G. Fritz
Martin H. Fritz
Harrison D. Foreman
L. W. Frankhouser
Ella C. Goodman
George H. Gaul
Franklin P. Gaul
Benneville M. Gaul
Frank M. Grill

Adam F. E. Grill
John M. Grill
Howard G. Gettis
Daniel D. Goll
Annie M. Hartman
Nelson Hoffert
Benton L. Hemmig
Abner M. Harding
Harvey T. Huyett
Cyrus H. Hemmig
Annie Houser
Nicholas J. Hoffert
Grace T. Hoffert
Jacob C. Hoshauer
Dr. M. Luther Huyett
Henry T. Hoffert
Martin H. Hertzog
Ella R. Hornberger
Benneville H. Hemmig
Mary M. Hill
Harry G. Hain
Dr. L. G. Hain
William P. High
Sallie A. High
Amelia Hill
Sallie Knauer
Oswin F. Kroyer
Susan Kring
Harvey Kring
William S. Krick
Wellington S. Krick
Amos Kurtz
Levi W. Kachel
George S. Kleinginna
Henry K. Kieffer
Elizabeth Kurtz
Wellington Kachel
John Keffer
Pierce Killian
S. B. Klopp
Frank J. Klopp
Charles W. Lorah
Isaac G. Leininger
Mrs. Gordon Lutz
James G. Lash Estate
Charles Marks
Priscilla Marks
Ella A. Matz
Rachel Moyer
F. P. Matz Estate
Charles G. Moser
David Matz
Henry V. Mohn
William V. Mohn
Frank H. Miller
John Y. Matz
Louisa Matz
Jacob H. Matz
Mary H. Mohn
S. H. Miller Estate
James N. Miller
Lillie W. Miller
Amanda Moore
Rhein B. Messner
William W. Miller
Harry O. Moyer
William A. Matz
William A. Martin
Henry B. Matz
George H. Matz
Ida R. Miller

Joseph R. Naugle
A. Frank Naugle
Elizabeth Oberholtzer
Mary Ott
James H. Pennapacker
James F. Pennapacker
William H. Palm
John H. Price
Katharyne J. Porter
Charles Rintz
Cyrus Reber
Ella Reber
Rebecca Reber
Francis Ruffner
Adam Rollman
Henry R. Ruth
Howard E. Ruth
Amos E. Ruth
John H. Romig
Mary N. Savage
John Streitberger
George Shupp
Amanda Schnader
Catherine Schnable
Wilson Sweitzer
James A. Stafford
Maria Schaeffer
Charles T. Scott
Maria Schweitzer
Anna Schweitzer
Jacob Schadle
L. W. Spires
Samuel B. Schweitzer
Herman G. Sowa
Amelia Spears
George E. Schaeffer
Jacob S. Steininger
Levi D. Stetler
Clinton E. Shilling
Frederick E. E. Shilling
Howard M. Shilling
William M. Stetler
John T. Strunk
David L. Stoner
Edwin E. Smith
George H. Trout
Albert H. Tobias
Jacob S. Tothero
Isaac Tothero
Lucy N. Tothero
James R. Trout
Michael Thiry
Elmer F. Trostel
William Trostel
James Von Neida
Ezra G. Von Neida
William A. Wentzel
John M. Wertz
Carolina Wertz
Jonathan Wanger
Oscar B. White
Mary H. White
Sarah B. Wilson
John Wolfkill
J. Calvin Weiss
Peter White
Charles M. Yetter
Emma B. Yetter
Harry W. Zwally
Matilda B. Zellers

Tenants

Eugene H. G. Arnold
Jacob B. Artz

Edwin L. Artz
Irvin Artz

Nathan Althouse
William H. Arnold
Jacob R. Artz
Frank Althouse
William H. Bitting
Marvin C. Beck
Alvin Binkly
Daniel D. Brendel
Dyson S. Bradley
Irvin Bright
Howard H. Bitting
John H. Behm
William K. Brendel
Jesse M. Bauder
George W. Bushman
Samuel M. Bitting
David C. Bohn
John G. Body
Harvey C. Boone
John T. Behler
Hiram W. M. Bickel
Cyrus U. Bensing
Richard S. Bitter
Cyrus K. Brendel
Jacob M. Bickel
Adam S. Body
Raymond F. Becker
John Bitting
Augustus M. Brown
Champion B. Bartron
Christian E. Coller
Benjamin F. Coller
Clair B. Cooper
Lemon Conrad
Frank B. Conrad
John K. Coldren
Walter F. Curley
James Coleman
Owen P. Deeds
Dr. L. V. Dillon
Charles M. Englert
John Eckert
William Eyrich
Frank H. Eshelman
John D. Erb
Daniel J. Erb
Isaac H. Eshelman
John H. Evans
William P. Fleisher
Nathan T. Fritz
Abraham S. Foltz
Bentley G. Foreman
Elmer E. Fair
Abraham Foltz
Christ S. Flickinger
Clinton F. Flickinger
Wallace C. Fritz
Daniel Fry
Harry Fitterling
Daniel S. Freeman
Thomas H. Fromm
David T. Field
John S. Farrell
Howard F. Folk
Henry B. Freese
John Fisher
Alvin J. Griffith
Fred A. Gehret
Thomas J. Goodman
Charles A. Goodman
Gottlieb Gouse
Harry G. Gouse
John A. Gaul
Walter M. Geiger
Samuel J. Gerhard

Levi M. Grill
Howard F. Goodman
Daniel Hummel
Elmer J. Heinly
Carolina Hatt
Charles Himmelberger
William B. Hendel
Jesse Herneisen
George W. Hartman
Ezra Homan
Lester A. Hemmig
Jacob Hoffert
Howard L. Hartman
Zacharias H. Hornberger
William A. Hoffman
Pierce B. Hatt
Rev. C. S. Haman
William A. Huyett
John J. Hoffert
Irvin B. Huyett
Charles Haag
William T. Hill
Walter G. Hill
Harry G. Hill
Adolph Jahn
John L. Knauer
William T. Keffer
Jacob T. Kline
Frank G. Keffer
Charles A. Klopp
James P. Kleinginni
Milton Kachel
Lewis A. Lehman
Jacob A. Lesher
John T. Lotz
Lester A. Lutz
Gordon Lutz
Washington Leinbach
George F. Lee
Almah S. Lutz
Levi H. Lausch
John Lessley
Harry Lausch
Walter H. Lantz
Vallie A. Matz
Evan Moyer
John H. Marks
Bentley Moore
John S. Miller
John M. Miller
Robert W. Moyer
Frank Moyer
Daniel H. Miller
Charles G. Miller
William H. Miller
Harvey C. Miller
Samuel S. Miller
Adam Miller
Frank P. Mohn
Charles S. Mohn
William M. Mohn
Chester A. Mohn
William H. Mohn
Katie Matz
Frank R. Myers
Chester A. Martin
Edwin P. Moyer
John Mahley
Harry R. Mahlschnee
Charles Matz
James W. Messner
William Manabeck
Reuben H. Nye
George Newkirk
Martin Ott

Joseph W. Oberholtzer	Isaac Schaeffer
Benjamin Putt	Charles J. Strause
Thomas Putt	Edward Sweitzer
Harry Putt	John A. Spears
Charles Putt	Berton Schonour
Daniel Pleam	Pearson Schaeffer
Claude W. Palm	Morris S. Schaeffer
Richard H. Porter	Zenas W. Schonour
Franklin E. Phillips	Martin L. Steffy
Herbert V. Ruth	Irvin Savage
William H. Rollman	John G. Stutzman
Harry Reber	Oliver Titton
Aldus K. Royer	Fred J. Thurrow
Samuel A. Richard	B. F. S. White
John Rupp	Thomas White
Charles Ritzman	Charles F. Wieder
Wallace Reddig	Frank Wieder
Mary Rollman	Thomas Wieder
Warren Reifsnyder	William S. Willis
Hiester Rhime	Daniel I. Wentzel
Harry Rhime	John G. Wentzel
Augusta C. Rohland	Evan J. Wentzel
Howard C. Remp	Charles W. Wentzel
Edwin C. Rollman	Harry W. Wertz
John Reiner	John W. Wertz
Emlein K. Royer	John Wertz, Sr.
Wesley Rollman	John Weiss
Elbina Sweitzer	Jeremiah F. Wanner
Albert C. Savage	Milton Wanner
Francis Savage	Francis S. Wolf
Alvin J. Savage	William H. Watt
John R. Schnabel	James Wieder
Adolph Schwetzke	John White
Harry C. Schaeffer	Elmer E. Yoder
Howard D. Sitler	Charles Yoh
Levi H. Snyder	William M. Zellers

Property-holders	225
Tenants	230
Total valuation	$421,765

BUSINESS IN BOROUGH.—The borough contained in April, 1909, the following:

Stores	8	Hotel	1
Flower Houses	3	Machine Shop	1
Cigar Factories	2	Veterinarians	2
Churches	3	Shoemaker Shops	3
Hat Factory	1	Cemeteries	3
Grist-mill	1	Race Course	1
Butcher Shops	3	Barbers	3
Blacksmith Shops	3	Drug Store	1
Wheelwright Shop	1	School Building	1
Tinsmith Shop	1	Doctors	2

INDUSTRIES

Grist-Mill.—A grist-mill was established along the Lancaster road, near the Wyomissing creek, many years ago. It was converted into a planing-mill by John Waren, and then destroyed by fire. Jacob Shadel became the owner of the premises, including the water right, and he restored the building as a grist-mill.

Flower-Houses.—Howard M. Shilling established a hothouse for the raising of all kinds of flowers in 1880, and he has carried on the plant until now, excepting whilst enlisted in the Spanish War, when his wife attended to the business. He enlarged his plant and has now 17,000 feet under glass.

Harry A. Beyler started in 1898 and has five houses in use.

Luke Deeds started in 1905 and after carrying on the plant a year died, when his wife, Aaron Stein and A. J. Fink incorporated the business. They have seven houses.

Cigars.—Charles M. Yetter started manufacturing cigars at Mohnsville in 1889. After carrying on the business eight years he located at Shillington, where he erected a large three-story brick factory, and has carried on the business quite extensively since then, employing from eighty to ninety hands, manufacturing about 100,000 cigars weekly. The business was incorporated in 1905.

The members of the Cumru Cornet Band started manufacturing cigars at Shillington about 1890, and after carrying on the business several years the Kramer Brothers of Lancaster county (who were engaged in the leaf tobacco business) became their successors and have since carried on the business, employing from eight to ten hands.

Howard Gettis and Irvin Bright have been engaged separately for some years manufacturing cigars in a limited way.

Planing Mill.—David Becker established a small planing-mill at Edison in 1898 and has since done various kinds of planing-mill work by himself.

Bakery.—Charles Strauss began a bakery business in 1901 and has since carried on an increasing business with several hands to assist him.

Scenic Painter.—Dyson Bradley and Clinton Shilling erected a large frame building in 1897 on the premises of George W. Shilling for the purpose of painting theatrical scenery and have since carried on the business successfully. Mr. Shilling has also shown considerable skill as a cartoonist on political and other subjects.

Hosiery.—Martin Fritz began the manufacturing of hosiery at Shillington in 1901 and has since carried on the business sucessfully, making men's half-hose, employing fifty hands.

Telephone.—The Ephrata Telephone Company established a telephone exchange at Shillington in 1908.

CHURCHES.—Members of the Reformed and Lutheran denominations associated together in 1874 and erected a brick church, but after remaining together three years, occupying the building alternately, the Lutherans withdrew. The Reformed congregation, under the name of Immanuel, have continued there until the present time. The edifice was rebuilt in 1908. Rev. W. J. Kershner has been the pastor since 1886.

Grace Lutheran congregation erected a brick church in 1902 and have kept up the organization until now.

Members of the United Evangelical faith, under the name of St. Luke's, erected a fine sandstone church in 1904 and have since been worshipping there.

CEMETERIES.—Three cemeteries have been established along the southern border of Shillington: The Fairview, in 1876, for members of the Protestant denominations in the vicinity; Mt. Sinai, in 1897, for the Reformed Jews at Reading who had maintained a small cemetery along South street for upward of fifty years; and the Russian and other Orthodox Jews several years afterward, having secured the land from Jacob Lash.

GRADED SCHOOL.—The Cumru school board erected a fine two-story brick building in 1901, and upon the erection of the borough it became the property of Shillington.

POORHOUSE.—The Poorhouse of the county adjoins the borough. It was established there by the county authorities in 1825, and has been maintained since then at the public expense.

MILLER MONUMENT.—In the center of the street leading to Mohnton, near the southerly line of the borough, a unique monument was erected in 1900 by the grandchildren of Christian Miller, who had for many years owned the farming land in that vicinity, and when he died his remains were interred in a private burying-ground on the farm adjoining the public road. It is a large dark granite stone about six feet high and is surrounded by a stone wall inclosing a lot about twenty feet square. The inscription on the stone reads thus: "In Memory of Christian Miller, Family and Friends."

CHAPTER XII—TOWNSHIPS

The Schuylkill river divides the county of Berks into two nearly equal divisions of territory, the eastern containing about 280,000 acres and the western about 246,000 acres, together 526,000 acres, or 822 square miles.

FOUR SECTIONS.—The eastern division can be divided into two sections by an irregular line extended eastwardly from the Great Bend of the river, along the upper boundary lines of Muhlenberg, Ruscombmanor, Rockland, District and Hereford townships, to Lehigh county. The southern section embraces about 133,000 acres, and the northern about 147,000 acres. Each section was identified from the earliest settlements by conspicuous streams of water, the southern section having come to be generally known by the name of *Manatawny*, and the northern section by *Ontelaunee*. Both these words are of Indian origin. The Indians having first possessed the entire territory, their names naturally became attached to it. These streams extend northwardly through the respective sections and drain the greater part of the territory.

The western division can be similarly divided, for a natural boundary line divides it also into two sections. It extends from the outlet of the Tulpehocken at the Schuylkill river along the northern and western boundary lines of Spring township to Lancaster county, and is formed by the creek named and its first tributary, the Cacoosing. The upper section was called *Tulpehocken* by the first settlers, a word also of Indian origin. This creek extends westwardly and northwardly, then again westwardly and drains the section almost entirely. And the lower section was called *Schuylkill*, from its connection with a large district of territory in Chester county which was known by this name. This latter section has two prominent creeks which are known by Indian names, Wyomissing and Allegheny, but neither of them was large enough to give identity to the entire section. The upper section embraces about 130,000 acres, and the lower about 116,000 acres.

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS.—The townships established in the county number altogether forty-three. In the descriptions of the respective Sections in this chapter they have been arranged to show the original townships at the erection of the county and the time when settled and established; and the additional townships established since 1752, and from which districts they were taken. This arrangement has been adopted for convenience of reference, as well as to avoid much repetition in description.

The names of the first taxpayers have been given in Chapter I, relating to the erection of the county; but the names of the taxpayers of the townships subsequently established, before 1800, have also been included in this Chapter, in connection with the Section where situated.

DEVELOPMENT.—When the county was erected in 1752, there were twenty-three townships—eighteen regularly established and five commonly recognized; and one town, Reading, the only place where a considerable number of dwellings had collected. Prominent highways extended from Reading through the several sections to the extreme limits of the county in eight different directions, to enable the taxpayers to visit the county-seat conveniently for the transaction of business relating to their own personal affairs and to affairs connected with the government of the county. As time advanced, decade after decade, intersecting highways were laid out; new townships and boroughs organized; post-offices established; newspapers issued; turnpikes, canals and railroads constructed; manufactures of all kinds encouraged; and numerous schools and churches erected. Now, after the lapse of one hundred and fifty-seven years, there are sixty-one political divisions, comprising one city, seventeen boroughs and forty-three townships, with a population of about 175,000, and a total valuation of property exceeding $100,000,000.

And fifty towns are scattered throughout the county, each of whose population exceeds one hundred.

GOVERNMENT.—The townships are under the general government of the county. For local affairs, they have a government of their own, the elected officers being two justices of the peace, a constable, six school directors, an assessor, three supervisors of roads, and three auditors. Their government is government in the simplest form and it is practically the unit of government. It is thoroughly democratic. There are only two purposes which it serves, the maintenance of roads and schools, and without these there would be no necessity for its existence. Being so simple, it is not seen or felt until the payment of taxes for road and school purposes is demanded. The taxpayers thus take a direct interest in their local government and are closely connected with it. But the higher the government advances, as into a borough, city, county, State, or nation, the farther they become removed from it, and their connection is necessarily only by representation. It is apparent that the township is the beginning of our system of free government, just as the nation is the end of it. The aggregation of townships compose our county; of counties our State; and of States our nation.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.—Besides the public thoroughfares for teams, the county is also well supplied with prominent railways which run generally parallel with them; the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley, along either side of the river Schuylkill, from the southern extremity to the northern; the Lebanon Valley to the west, the East Penn to the northeast, the Schuylkill and Lehigh to the north, the Reading & Columbia to the southwest, and the Wilmington & Northern to the south—all of these five from Reading; and the Colebrookdale, to the north, from Pottstown to Barto, through the eastern portion. The eight railroads cover a total length of one hundred and fifty miles.

The street-car lines were confined to Reading from 1874 to 1890. Then electricity was introduced for propelling the cars, and trolley lines began to extend from Reading into the surrounding country; first, southeast to Exeter township, and southwest to Mohnsville (now Mohnton); then west to Womelsdorf, and east to Boyertown, and north to Temple; and then the line to Mohnsville was extended to Adamstown and Lancaster; the line to Temple, to Kutztown and Allentown; and the line to Exeter, to Birdsboro; thus reaching out in every direction, excepting to the north to Hamburg and to the northwest to Bernville and Millersburg, and covering a total distance of seventy-five miles in the county.

The introduction of electricity as the motive power was the direct cause of these extensions. Horses were the motive power for sixteen years from the time that street railways were introduced at Reading. Before 1890, the extensions of the system into the rural districts for ten and twenty miles were not encouraged because of the cost and impracticability of running them; but by that time the feasibility of introducing electricity became more apparent and then the extensions began to reach out in the several directions from Reading as mentioned.

And just as connections were made for travel by railways, communication was opened to all parts of the county by telegraph and telephone, the former having started in 1848 and the latter in 1879. Through these channels, the energy of steam and electricity is displayed in a wonderful manner; and when we come to compare the methods and customs of the first settlers in respect to transportation and communication with the facilities and conveniences which we now have, we cannot help but be amazed at our social progress as a community. But another feature of this social progress, equally surprising, is the fact that so few persons were actually engaged in devising and creating the agencies by which this progress was accomplished.

The roads and railroads, and also the telegraph and telephone, have been referred to more fully in Chapter II.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.—In respect to the farming operations, there has been a gradual diminution in the past twenty years, and the condition of the farmers has been generally more or less depressed. All the numerous furnaces and forges, with a few notable exceptions, have been abandoned. The number of grist-mills in all the sections has been greatly reduced, and most of them have been converted into chopping-mills, if not altogether discontinued. In many places, creameries have been substituted; and where heretofore great quantities of flour were ground from wheat and rye raised in the vicinity, now great quantities of fine butter are being manufactured and shipped to large centers of population; or many thousands of gallons of milk are delivered at railroad stations and forwarded to Philadelphia and other places.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.—The religious sentiment of the people has remained about the same. At a number of places throughout the county, fine new churches or chapels were erected, reflecting the earnest spirit of the several denominations, and the two most prominent denominations, Lutheran and Reformed, have been particularly active and successful. As to the common school system, fine, graded schools were established, but the tendency has been to lessen the number of buildings in some of the townships on account of the decrease of population; and where certain children became too far removed from school-houses in consequence of the abandonment of some of the buildings, the local directors made provision for conveying them to and from school, if not able to get there by themselves.

TOWNS.—In the county there are one hundred and three towns and villages, and the names of the greater number have been given after individuals. They are distributed in the several sections as follows:

Manatawny	42	Tulpehocken	18
Ontelaunee	27	Schuylkill	16

Their names are given in connection with the sections. The figures opposite the names indicate the number of dwellings, and the population can be estimated by multiplying these figures by four. The figures adjoining the names indicate the year when the town was started. Fifty of the towns have over one hundred inhabitants.

STATISTICS.—Statistics relating to population, property, taxables, voters, etc., of the several townships will be found in the tables which embrace the entire county, in Chapter IX, Census.

MERCANTILE LICENSES.—The mercantile appraiser reported the number of licensed retail business places in the several townships of the county for the year 1909 as follows:

Albany	24	Marion	16
Alsace	4	Maxatawny	27
Alsace, Lower	14	Muhlenberg	32
Amity	29	Oley	37
Bern	18	Ontelaunee	13
Bern, Upper	18	Penn	17
Bethel	27	Perry	24
Brecknock	10	Pike	16
Caernarvon	19	Richmond	17
Centre	24	Robeson	28
Colebrookdale	15	Rockland	14
Cumru	33	Ruscombmanor	13
District	8	Spring	45
Douglass	15	Tilden	9
Earl	2	Tulpehocken	28
Exeter	34	Tulpehocken, Upper	15
Greenwich	26	Union	16
Heidelberg	20	Washington	32
Heidelberg, Lower	40	Windsor	6
Heidelberg, North	8		
Hereford	25		894
Jefferson	9	Boroughs	491
Longswamp	31	Reading	1,546
Maiden-creek	32		
		Total	2,931

LIQUOR LICENSES IN TOWNSHIPS FOR 1909

Albany	4	Jefferson	2
Alsace	3	Longswamp	9
Alsace, Lower	7	Maiden-creek	4
Amity	5	Maxatawny	10
Bern	4	Marion	3
Bern, Upper	2	Muhlenberg	9
Brecknock	1	Oley	4
Bethel	7	Ontelaunee	5
Caernarvon	2	Penn	4
Cumru	9	Perry	3
Centre	2	Pike	3
Colebrookdale	2	Rockland	2
District	2	Richmond	7
Douglass	3	Robeson	6
Earl	2	Ruscombmanor	3
Exeter	11	Spring	7
Greenwich	4	Tilden	2
Heidelberg	4	Tulpehocken	7
Heidelberg, North	1	Tulpehocken, Upper	3
Heidelberg, Lower	10	Union	1
Hereford	4	Washington	7
Windsor	1	In Boroughs	49
		In City of Reading	174
	191	Total	414

P. O. S. OF A. CAMPS.—The Patriotic Order Sons of America has established camps at the following places in the county, outside of the city and the boroughs:

No.	Place	Members	Assets
68	Hyde Park	316	$ 9,172
69	Mt. Aetna	77	4,369
99	Wernersville	186	7,818
107	Temple	110	831
128	Grimville	35	915
133	Shartlesville	161	8,075
141	Maxatawny	55	1,193
165	Leesport	242	8,150
213	Amityville	71	5,275
214	Millersburg	130	6,592
221	Lime Kiln	262	12,653
230	St. Lawrence	249	28,319
237	Stouchsburg	206	8,277
240	Douglassville	60	2,015
250	Blandon	88	7,196
278	Virginville	95	2,998
282	Sinking Spring	198	9,750
347	Henningsville	65	821
375	Robesonia	115	3,508
388	Geigertown	72	2,563
399	Bagenstose	56	1,471
427	Molltown	36	762
470	Siesholtzville	52	1,504
480	Pleasantville	117	2,441
592	Gibraltar	146	6,965
597	Rehrersburg	52	1,905
664	Strausstown	96	1,568
679	Morgantown	71	1,046
		3,419	$148,152
	Reading	3,835	113,398
	Boroughs	2,115	81,454
	Total	9,369	343,004

P. O. S. of A. Halls.—Camps in the county which own their respective halls where the meetings are held:

Bechtelsville	Lenhartsville
Oley Line	Shartlesville
St. Lawrence	Gibraltar
Hyde Park	

MANATAWNY SECTION

The Manatawny Section comprises fifteen townships, and the time of their settlement and erection is set forth in the following table.

ORIGINAL

	Settled	Erected
Alsace	1735	1744
Amity	1701	1719
Colebrookdale	1720	1741
Douglass	1720	1736
Exeter	1718	1741
Hereford	1732	1753
Oley	1712	1740
Ruscombmanor	1749	1752

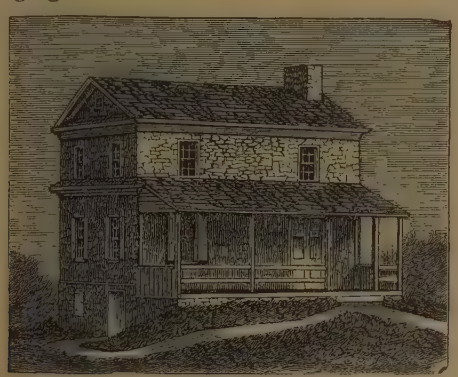
	ADDITIONAL Taken from	Erected
Rockland	Oley	1758
District	Oley	1759
Earl	Oley	1781
Pike	Oley	1812
Washington	Colebrookdale and Hereford	1839
Muhlenberg	Alsace	1851
Alsace, Lower	Alsace	1888

DERIVATION OF NAMES.—The derivation of the names was as follows:

Alsace, from the name of the principality in Germany whence the first settlers had emigrated on account of long continued religious intolerance and persecution.

Amity, from the friendliness of the Indians with the Swedes, the first settlers who had been induced to locate here by the persuasion of William Penn.

Colebrookdale, from a district of territory in England, called Colebrook, whence some of the first settlers had emigrated. They were Englishmen, familiar with the manufacture of iron, and the early discovery of iron ore in this region led to the taking up of grants of land here and to its settlement and improvement by them. The first iron furnace was established here about 1717 along the Ironstone creek, a tributary of the Manatawny (the locality being now within the southern portion of Boyertown); and the first forge was established several miles to the southwest along the Manatawny at the same time, the selection of the place having been made on account of the strong flow of water for power to carry on the process of forging.



DANIEL BOONE'S BIRTHPLACE

Douglass, from a distinguished name in the annals of Scotland, and supposed to have been suggested to the court at Philadelphia by the petitioners.

Exeter, from the name of a district in England, whence the first settlers emigrated. They were influential Friends, named Boone, Ellis, Hughes, Lincoln and Webb.

Hereford, from the name of a district also in England. The first settlers were almost entirely German, but the name was doubtless suggested by English ironmasters who were interested in the territory.

Oley, commonly supposed to have originated from an Indian word, Olink, meaning a hollow, the principal portion of land being rich and productive, almost surrounded by hills; but it may have been taken from Oleye, the name of a community in Waremme, a province in Belgium, and some of the early settlers may have emigrated from that vicinity.

Ruscombmanor, from the name of a district, Ruscomb, in Wales. The Penns, in 1739, had directed 10,000 acres in this vicinity to be set apart for their use, and this having been done, the land was called "Manor of Ruscomb."

Rockland, from the character of the land, many large rocks having been found here; which are still standing like great monuments undisturbed. They are very hard granite, and therefore capable of resisting the "tooth of time."

District, from the locality of the land as lying between Oley and Colebrookdale, by way of description.

Earl, from a title of nobility. For a number of years before 1781, District was called "East District," and Earl "West District," designated by the county commissioners to facilitate the assessment of real property.

Pike, from the name of a species of fish which abounded in the local streams before 1812.

Washington, from the name of General George Washington, out of respect to the memory of the first President of the United States.

Muhlenberg, from the name of the family which owned a large area of land in the proposed township at the time of its erection.

Alsace, Lower, from the locality, as distinguishable from the remaining or upper portion of the original township.

BOROUGHS.—The following boroughs have been established in this section:

Boyertown, in 1851.
Bechtelsville, in 1890.
Mt. Penn, in 1902.

Waterworks and electric lighting have been supplied at the first and last; but pumps and springs and oil lamps are still used at the second.

Towns.—The following towns are situated in this section:

Name	Houses	Name	Houses
Amityville[1] (1782)	16	Lorane[4] (1838)	20
Bally[2] (1860)	85	Monocacy Station (1870)	12
Barto (1869)	19	Morysville (1850)	55
Baumstown (1796)	60	New Berlinville (1835)	87
Black Bear (1810)	30	New Jerusalem (1828)	20
Douglassville (1829)	29	Oley Line (1870)	7
Dryville (1852)	12	Pikeville (1834)	20
Engelsville (1850)	45	Pleasantville (1850)	14
Eshbach (1858)	15	Pricetown (1780)	33
Friedensburg (1831)	145	Schultzville (1833)	7
Frush Valley (1858)	52	Shanesville (1867)	16
Gablesville (1850)	12	Siesholtzville (1849)	5
Glendale (1871)	30	St. Lawrence (1856)	80
Greshville (1853)	5	Stonetown	10
Herefordville (1830)	15	Stonersville (1847)	14
Huff's Church (1874)	15	Stony Creek Mills (1864)	45
Hyde Park (1876)	130	Temple (1857)	126
Jacksonwald (1870)	8	Treichlersville (1830)	10
Junction[3] (1870)	15	Tuckerton (1842)	47
Little Oley (1871)	30	Weavertown (1775)	23
Lobachsville (1835)	7	Yellow House (1800)	10

ROCKS OF ROCKLAND

First Settlers.—The first settlement in this section was made by a small colony of Swedes in 1701 along the Schuylkill river, four miles above the outlet of the Manatawny creek, in the vicinity of where Douglassville is now situated. They took up large tracts of land, which extended from the river northward for five miles. Some of their descendants are still there, notably the Joneses, Ludwigs, and Yocoms.

The second settlement was made in the central portion by Huguenots, English, and Germans, from 1712 to 1730, who also took up large tracts and then extended their movements to the north, even to the Blue Mountain, and to the west toward Reading. Many of their descendants are still in the vicinity; and in several instances (Bertolets, Boones, Deturcks and Lees) the land has been transmitted in a direct line of descendants of the first settlers, from generation to generation, from the beginning until now, a period covering one hundred and eighty years.

And the third settlement was made in the portion along what is now the eastern line of the county and within several miles of it, by English and Germans, for a distance of fifteen miles; and here, too, there are many of the first settlers, notably the Bauers, Bechtels, Livingoods, Rhoadses, Stauffers and Schultzes.

The hilly country of Earl township is the habitation of more old residents than any other district in the county. To the pure fresh air and most excellent water the old residents attribute their longevity. This township was the birthplace and home of Betzy Trout, who lived to be 101 years old. In the spring of 1909 the following were among the oldest residents in the township: Matilda (Weller) Motz, aged 87; Aaron Weller, 86; Henry Clauser, 86; Philip Haring, 85; Joseph Heckman, 85; Ezra Hartline, 84; Isaac Heydt, 84; Charles Clauser, 83; Mary Mathias, 83; Jonathan Swavely, 82, and wife, Emmeline (Shollenberger) Swavely, 77; William Dilliplane, 80, and wife, Sarah (Clauser) Dilliplane, 79; Catharine (Swavely) Mathias, 80; Mary (Focht) Clauser, 78; Samuel Rhoads, 78; Jacob Rhoads, 76, and wife, 73; David M. Mathias, 76; Simon Clauser, 73; William Reichart, 73; Hannah (Mathias) Clauser, 73; Ephraim Weidner, 73.

Among the old residents immediately outside of Earl township in the county are: Adam Levengood, 95; Abraham Ehst, 93; Jacob Bechtel,88; Levi Hess, 86; Godlieb Falkenstein, 82.

Industrial Prominence.—This section was particularly active for over an hundred years in the successful operation of numerous large industries for the manufacture of iron, every township having had one or more furnaces or forges; but shortly after the close of the Civil war, and more especially before 1880, they passed away like the dying twilight of evening. It may well be asked, "What was the cause, or what were the causes, of this great change?" Iron industries at comparatively few populous centers have, since 1880, developed extraordinary capacities whose annual production runs into thousands of tons, whereas the earliest industries together produced only limited quantities; and the general prosperity of the State and nation (1909), as evidenced by congested railroads and overflowing banks, surpasses everything heretofore known or experienced in industrial affairs. And yet these great centers, with all their success, wealth and power, are apparently as helpless in directing and controlling political policies and municipal matters as the depopulating centers in the townships, with exterminated plants of various kinds (furnaces, forges and grist-mills), are in improving their environment, social as well as financial!

Various and opposing causes are assigned for the peculiar and inexplicable, if not inextricable, condition; but the one great overshadowing cause is the manipulation of the ramifying railway systems in the interest of stock speculation for the enrichment of managing financiers.

The three other sections were similarly situated as to iron industries and grist-mills, though the numbers were not so large; and they, too, became similarly affected.

[1]Formerly New Storeville. [2]Churchville. [3]Towerville. [4]Exeter Station.

Iron Ore Mines.—In Colebrookdale township (now within the limit of Boyertown), the mining of iron ore was started at the very beginning of the settlements in connection with the manufacture of iron, and operations have been carried on there until now. The main shaft of the mine has been sunk to a depth of seven hundred feet. The deposit is inexhaustible notwithstanding the removal of many hundred thousand tons.

Operations were carried on also at Barto for fifty years, and for half of this period quite extensively. The shaft was sunk to a depth of five hundred feet. The mine was abandoned about 1900. The ore was rich in character and many thousands of tons were removed.

HIGHWAYS.—Numerous roads have been laid out in this section and consequently each township is well supplied. The most prominent are the following: Four from Reading, to Boyertown, seventeen miles; to Friedensburg, nine miles; to Pricetown, nine miles; and to Kutztown via Temple, seventeen miles. One from Douglassville, via Amityville and Pleasantville, to Kutztown, with a branch at Yellow House, via Friedensburg to Pricetown and Blandon. And one from Boyertown via Barto to Alburtis in Lehigh county.

Four turnpikes were constructed in the section: the Perkiomen, from the southern county line, via Douglassville and Baumstown, to Reading; the Douglassville, from Douglassville, via Amityville, to Yellow House; the Oley, from Pikeville, via Pleasantville and Oley Line, to Black Bear; and the Centre, from Reading to Tuckerton, which extended northwardly through Ontelaunee Section, via Leesport and Hamburg, beyond the county line to Pottsville and Sunbury. The Centre turnpike was abandoned as a toll-road in 1885; the Douglassville in 1898; and the Perkiomen in 1902.

ADDITIONAL TAXABLES.—The names of the first taxables of the several townships at the erection of the county are given in Chapter I; but the names of those in Douglass, Rockland and District are given in this connection because the townships were subsequently established. Previously, the taxables within their limits had been included with Amity and Oley. They are given to show the place in the section where the earliest settlers were located.

DOUGLASS

First list of taxables, prepared in 1756

Christian Bender
James Burns
Samuel Buzzard
Derick Clever
John Clous
Michael Cougler
Christian Conrad
Jacob Davidheiser
Valentine Foght
George Fritz
George Gearinger
George Hanselman
Philip Hapelbaker
Leonard Hersger
Michael Hoffman
Andrew Huling
Christian Kasebeer, Sr.
Michael Kaspotz
Valentine Keely
William Keepers
John Keffer
Peter Levengood
Adam Miller
Andrew Miller
Jacob Nagle
Yoakam Nagle
Martin Nahr
Philip Parthner
John Potts, Jr.
Nicholas Reem
Andrew Ringberry
Simon Ringberry
George Shadler
Christian Sheeler
Peter Sheener
Henry Shomberger
John Slice
Hieronimus Spies
Philip Walter, Sr.
Frederick Wambach
Christian Wigle
Daniel Wills, Sr.
Peter Yoakam

ROCKLAND

First list of taxables, prepared in 1758

John Albrecht
George Angstadt
John Angstadt
Peter Anstat
Conrad Bair
Mathias Beck
Nicholas Benninger
Lorentz Berig
Philip Berminger
Charles Bernhard
Casper Bicking
Peter Breifogel
Ludwig Bitting
Nicholas Blatner
Jacob Boger
Jacob Boral
John Bot
William Bot
Ludwig Brem
Nicholas Clemèntz
William Dabitsch
Nicholas Debb
Henry DeLong
Melchoir Donner
Michael Dressler
Jacob Drog
Deobald Drumheller
John Eck
Jacob Ellinger
Herman Emrich
Peter Ernst
George Fleck
Peter Folck
William Folck
George Hefner
Jacob Hefner
Christian Henry
Frederick Hersch
George Hoffman
Jacob Hoffman
Michael Jacobi
Nicholas Jacobi
Jacob Keim
Michael Keim
Michael Kerber
Simon Kerber
Peter Kieffer
Peter Klassmoyer
Michael Klein
Christian Kobb
Jacob Krebs
Andreas Krett
Peter Lobach
Henry Long
Ludwig Long
Michael Long
Nicholas Long
Peter Luder
Henry Mertz
Henry Mertz
John Moll
Nicholas Moyer
George Oberdorff
Casper Rap
George Reif
Frederick Reish
Peter Remer
Conrad Roth
Ludwig Rouzanner
Peter Ruff, Jr.
Peter Ruff, Sr.
Casper Rubbert
Frederick Schackler
George Scheffer
Michael Scheffer
John Scheuerer
Christian Schumacher
George Schumacher
George Seibert (Seuwert)
Henry Showash
Frederich Ubrick
Adam Wagner
Adam Wecht
Jacob Ziegemfuss

DISTRICT

First list of taxables prepared in 1756

Conrad Arnold
Jeremiah Bacon
Thomas Banfield
John Barns
Jacob Bernhard
Christian Brensinger
George Brown
Israel Burget
Jacob Bush
John Colron
Joshua De La Plain
Henry Dener
George Dotterer
Nicholas East
Daniel Eyst
John Fare
Jacob Frey
Jacob Fridge (Fretts)
Bernhard Gembling
Jacob Gross
Andreas Hacker
George Haltzshoe
Jacob Hard
Peter Hardman
George Hartlein
Michael Hartman
Paul Hartman
Lorentz Hauck
Stephen Hauck
Jacob Herb
Jacob Hill
Michael Hoffman
John Kabron
Conrad Keim
Adam Kildan
George Klauser
George Koutz
Michael Klein
Nicholas Koutz
George Lantz
Henry Machanet
William Mackey
Tobias Mauck
Frederick Martin

Dietrich Mathias	Nicholas Schlister
Jacob Mathias	Christopher Schock
S. Mayberry	Henry Schoerham
Frederick Mayer	Michael Schuhmacher
John Miller	Jacob Schweitzer
Peter Miller	Laurence Sheeler, Jr.
William Miller	Laurence Sheeler, Sr.
John Moatzer	Jacob Steinbrenner
Frantz Moser	George Stevenson
Andreas Norgang	William Stork
George Oyster	George Trust
Samuel Oyster	Adam Ulrich
Frederick Potts	Jacob Walter
Michael Radecher	George Adam Weidner
John Reidenauer	Charles Weis
Jacob Roth	Philip Weismiller
Valentine Schaeffer	Casper Weisner
George Schall	Peter Weller

NOTEWORTHY ENTERPRISES

FRIEDENSBURG BANK.—The First National Bank of Oley was chartered April 27, 1907, with a capital of $25,000, and located at Friedensburg. Israel M. Bertolet was selected as president and Sydney J. Hartman as cashier. In November, 1908, the total resources were $141,277.

READING WATER SUPPLIES.—The Egelman supply, appropriated in 1838, and the Antietam supply, in 1874, both from Lower Alsace; and the Bernhart supply, in 1858, from Muhlenberg. The first filtration plant was established at the Egelman reservoir in 1904, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons daily; the second plant in East Reading, in 1905, with a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons daily; and the third plant at the Bernhart reservoir in 1909, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily.

MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.—Mt. Penn Gravity railroad was constructed on Penn Mountain in 1890, length eight miles; and the Neversink, in 1890, length eight miles; both in Lower Alsace. They have had increasing success for the past ten years, thereby popularizing Reading very much.

CARSONIA PARK, established by the United Traction Company in Lower Alsace in 1896, embracing 150 acres. It has become a popular resort, there having been 250,000 visitors during the season of 1908.

BRUMBACH MILLS, established in 1853 in Exeter by William Brumbach for manufacture of woolen goods, and operated, since 1862, by his son Albert J., who rebuilt and enlarged the plant.

STONY CREEK MILLS, established in 1864 in Lower Alsace by Louis Kraemer & Co., for manufacture of woolen goods, and operated successfully since then.

TEMPLE FURNACE, established in Muhlenberg in 1867 by Clymer & Co. In 1873, the company secured a special charter. In 1900 it was re-organized with a capital of $30,000,000 for the purpose of operating anthracite coal mines. On account of its extraordinary powers it occupies great prominence in financial and industrial circles. The furnace produces 40,000 tons of pig metal annually.

SEIDEL FORGE, established in Exeter in 1870 by John Hennon. In 1872, Harry Seidel purchased the plant and has carried on operations since then. It produces forged iron for locomotive engines.

BROOKE FURNACE, No. 3, established in Exeter along the P. & R. R. by the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company in 1872. Annual product, 21,000 tons. Carried on with the Birdsboro works.

NEVERSINK DISTILLERY, established by John H. Close and A. H. Kretz at Exeter Station (Lorane) in 1892. Plant was enlarged in 1899 by Neversink Distilling Company. Mashing capacity, 434 bushels.

THE MUHLENBERG BREWING COMPANY was organized in 1895 and a large plant was erected along the Kutztown road in the southern end of Hyde Park, with annual production exceeding 10,000 barrels. Simson Becker served as president of the company for fourteen years.

COLEBROOKDALE IRON WORKS, established in Douglass by Brendlinger & Co., in 1867. Thirty years before, W. W. Weaver had started a foundry and tilt-hammer for the manufacture of wood-burning stoves. The works were enlarged several times. They produced sad-irons, kettles, fixtures, etc.

RAILROADS.—The *Reading Railway* was constructed in this section in 1837-38 from Reading to the Montgomery county line along the Schuylkill river, a distance of fourteen miles; and the *Colebrookdale Railroad* in 1869 from the county line via Boyertown northwardly to Barto, a distance of eleven miles.

Street Railway.—The trolley line to Stony Creek was constructed in 1890, and extended to Boyertown, via Oley Line, Friedensburg and Shanesville, in 1902.

STATE ROADS.—A section of State Road was put down from Barto to Bally, two miles, and thence to Schultz's Mill, two miles, in 1907 and 1908, being the second in Berks county and the first in this section. And another section was put down from a point near the Exeter meeting-house to Amityville, four miles in length, in 1908, which was the third in the county.

COLEBROOKDALE MINES.—Iron ore was discovered in Colebrookdale, now within the southern portion of Boyertown, as early as 1720, but it was not worked extensively until about 1845. In 1854 the first engine was put there by the Phœnix Iron Company to lift the ore, and from that time until now the mines have been in almost continuous operation. During this period of fifty years, it is believed that fully 800,000 tons were removed. It is one of the best equipped underground plants in the country; and next to the great "Cornwall," near Lebanon, it is the largest mine opened in Pennsylvania. There are four fire-proof shafts in operation: Phœnix slope, 500 feet deep; Warwick four-compartment shaft, 720 feet; Gable No. 2, four-compartment shaft, 665 feet; and Gable No. 1, three-compartment shaft, 515 feet. The character of the ore is "Bessemer Magnetic," yielding 55 to 56 per cent of metallic iron. On account of the great depth of the shafts, enormous quantities of water must be

pumped out; for which purpose four large pumps were put there at great expense.

Prospecting for Ore.—In 1907 certain persons from Philadelphia organized the Berks Development Company for prospecting for iron ore in the eastern portion of the county. They secured mineral rights on different tracts of land in Earl township in the vicinity of Shanesville, aggregating fifteen hundred acres, and have discovered considerable quantities of ore. They sank a number of shafts and found the best grade of magnetic ore. The general superintendent of the company is Jacob Schupp, of Reading. They employ twenty-four men. Aside from agriculture this is the only industry in the township. The company has its office in Philadelphia. Similar companies are being organized to secure such rights in District, Hereford and Longswamp townships, where large quantities of iron ore are also supposed to exist.

Oil Pumping Station, established at Barto in October, 1908, on tract of land covering twenty acres, for propelling oil along pipe-line.

Manatawny Iron Works, established along the Colebrookdale railroad in 1882 to take the place of the Pine Iron Works on the Manatawny creek, where the Bailey family had been prominently identified with the iron business for nearly forty years. The site of the "Pool Forges," started about 1720, was near the latter.

St. Michael's Seminary was founded by direction of the last will of Henry F. Felix at Hyde Park, in Muhlenberg township, in 1894, for the education of young ladies by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of West Chester, Pa., they having secured fifty acres of ground and erected a superior building for that purpose.

Telephone Exchange.—The long distance telephone exchange of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, is situated at the cross-roads on the Kutztown road, at the upper end of Hyde Park in Muhlenberg township, about three miles north of Reading. It was established in the "Centre Hotel" in December, 1889; the first building was erected August, 1896; and a brick fire-proof two-story building was substituted Jan. 1, 1905, with latest switchboard improvements. Annual messages outward from Reading, about 30,000; inward to Reading, 35,000.

Fair Ground, established in Muhlenberg township along northern city line in 1888, with area of twenty-four acres, at an expense of $40,000; for annual exhibitions of the Agricultural Society, in place of the Fair Ground at the head of Penn street, Reading, where they had been held for thirty years.

Suburban Towns.—Edward A. Larter and Sigmund Morris purchased 120 acres of land in Muhlenberg township, along the Kutztown road, beyond Hyde Park, and laid off eighty acres in 1903, and forty acres in 1907, comprising altogether 1,200 lots, which they named Rose Dale. The plan extends from the road eastward beyond the East Penn railroad. Up to June, 1909, 1,100 lots were sold, forty dwellings erected, and also a public school-house and Union Chapel.

They also laid off forty-two acres of land in Lower Alsace, east of Carsonia Park, into lots (400), which they named Melrose. They had sold by June, 1909, upward of 300 of them. Several dwellings have been erected there.

Chapel Rock, a remarkable collection of rocks, in Alsace township, two miles north of Antietam Reservoir, exceeding any other natural wonder in the county; visited by many pedestrians from Reading in all seasons of the year.

Oldest Buildings.—The oldest buildings in the county are in this section. The Mounce Jones building was erected in 1716, in Amity, near Douglassville, along the Schuylkill, and it is still standing, though somewhat altered.

A Moravian church was erected in Oley in 1742 and this also is still standing. The walls and windows are as they were then; but the roof has been removed and the interior altered.

Dwelling-house on the eastern half of the Bertolet farm in Oley, erected in 1754.

ONTELAUNEE SECTION

The Ontelaunee Section comprises nine townships, and the time of their settlement and erection is set forth in the following table:

ORIGINAL

	Settled	Erected
Albany	1740	1752
Longswamp	1734	1761
Maiden-creek	1732	1746
Maxatawny	1732	1742
Richmond	1732	1752
Windsor	1740	1752

ADDITIONAL

	Taken from	Erected
Greenwich	Albany	1755
Perry	Windsor	1821
Ontelaunee	Maiden-creek	1849

Derivation of Names.—The derivation of the names was as follows:

Albany, from the name of a place in England.

Longswamp, from the peculiar condition of the soil of a large portion of the township.

Maiden-Creek, from the stream which flows through the township.

Maxatawny, from an Indian word, Machksithanne, which means a bear's-path creek.

Richmond, from the name of a place in England.

Windsor, from the name of a place in England.

Greenwich, from the name of a place in England. These English names were suggested by the Friends, who exerted a controlling influence in the local government.

Perry, from the name of a distinguished naval officer in the United States Navy, Commodore Oliver Perry, who said, after the successful battle on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." One of the companies in the English war of 1812-15 was commanded by Capt.

John May from Windsor township, which included thirty-five men also from this township: and the political influence of these men led to the selection of the name for the new township.

Ontelaunee, from an Indian word, Ontelaunee, which means a little maiden; and from this translation Maiden creek was derived.

Boroughs.—The following boroughs have been established in this section:

Kutztown, in 1815.
Hamburg, in 1837.
Fleetwood, in 1873.
Topton, in 1875.
Lenhartsville, in 1887.

Waterworks have been supplied at the first four, and electric lighting at the first three.

Towns.—The following towns are in this section:

Name	Houses	Name	Houses
Blandon (1859)	135	Mertztown (1857)	54
Bowers (1860)	26	Mohrsville (1836)	20
Buena Vista	8	Molltown (1839)	16
Eagle Point	10	Monterey (1830)	12
East Berkley (1820)	7	Moselem (1856)	10
Farmington	15	Rothrocksville (1830)	23
Hancock (1870)	16	Shamrock (1859)	26
Halfway House (1800)	12	Shoemakersville (1833)	140
Kempton (1874)	22	Virginville (1874)	33
Klinesville (1825)	10	Walnut-town	5
Krumsville[1] (1885)	18	Weilersville (1812)	28
Leesport (1840)	131	Wessnersville (1858)	24
Lyons (1860)	95	Windsor Castle (1856)	5
Maple Grove	12		

First Settlers.—The territory embraced in this section was not released by the Indians to the heirs of William Penn until 1732, and on that account there was no general influx of immigrants before that time. Immediately afterward, a number of Friends entered and took up large tracts of land in localities now included in Ontelaunee and Maiden-creek townships. About 1752, nearly the entire area of these two townships was owned and occupied by Friends. The names of the more prominent families were Meredith, Parvin, Penrose, Lightfoot, Starr, Wily and Willits; and some of the descendants are still in this vicinity. These settlers went there by way of the Schuylkill Valley.

About the same time, a considerable number of immigrants of different nationalities, but mostly Germans, entered the section by way of the Manatawny creek and the Oley hills, and also by way of the West Branch of the Perkiomen creek and the Hereford hills, and they took up great quantities of land which reached from one end of the section to the other; indeed, they were so numerous and energetic that by 1740, within the short period of eight years, they had established six townships, embracing the entire section. There are numerous descendants of the first settlers in the several townships, notably the Merkels, Rothermels, Greenawalds, Dunkels, Heffners, Kutzes, Delongs, Hottensteins, Levans, Wanners, Kemps, Steins, Sells, Winks, Sharadins, Schaeffers, Zimmermans, Fenstermachers, Longs, Mertzes, Luckenbills, Mayberrys, Shappels, Grims, Smiths, Wessners, Dietrichs and Kistlers, as will be readily seen by comparing the taxables of 1909 with the lists of the taxables published in Chapter I.

[1]Formerly Smithsville.

Indian Atrocities.—Along the Blue Mountain in Albany, in 1755 and 1756, Indian cruelties were inflicted upon the settlers during the progress of the French and Indian war. [See Chapter VIII.]

Blue Rocks.—There is a natural curiosity located in Albany township, near the Greenwich township line, about three miles northwest from Lenhartsville, which has attracted much local attention from the time of the first settlements in the county in that vicinity. It consists of a large collection of rocks tumbled together irregularly, covering an area of thirty acres, which have a bluish appearance. They are surrounded by trees and vegetation, and visitors can distinctly hear the rolling and splashing of waters underneath, though invisible. The rocks can be seen from the State road, and the origin of the peculiar formation has excited much comment.

Iron Ore was discovered in Richmond, Maxatawny and Longswamp townships before the erection of the county in 1752. Active and successful operations in mining ore and manufacturing iron were carried on here for over an hundred years; but the industries were not so numerous as in the Manatawny Section. The Moselem Forge was one of the early iron industries.

Highways.—This section is intersected by many roads in all the townships. Three prominent highways are worthy of particular mention: Centre Turnpike, from Reading via Leesport to Hamburg and beyond the county line, which was abandoned as a toll-road in 1885, after having been maintained for over seventy years; the Kutztown Road, from the Centre Turnpike at Berkley, via the Halfway House and Kutztown to Allentown; and the "State Road," across the upper section, from Hamburg via Lenhartsville to the Lehigh county line, being a continuation of the highway from Harrisburg and Jonestown, in Lebanon county, to Millersburg and Hamburg, in Berks county.

Canal.—The Schuylkill canal was constructed in 1822 along the river from Leesport to the county line, twelve miles in length, and operated successfully for fifty years with numerous boats owned by private individuals.

Railroad.—Five railroads have been constructed in this section:

The *East Penn*, in 1857, from Temple northeastwardly to the Lehigh county line, a distance of twenty miles.

The *Kutztown Branch*, in 1870, from Topton, about five miles in length, on the bed of the proposed line from Allentown to Auburn, by way of Virginville, Windsor Castle, and Hamburg, partly constructed about that time.

The *Red Lion Branch* of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville railroad, about 1880, two miles in length, in Longswamp, for shipping iron ore.

The *Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad* (formerly Berks county), in 1874, from near Tuckerton to the Lehigh county line along the Ontelaunee creek, a distance of eighteen miles.

The *Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad* in 1885, from near Tuckerton to Hamburg, along the Schuylkill river, a distance of twelve miles.

Early Iron Works.—The Moselem Forge, in Richmond, the Brobst Forge, in Albany, the Delaplank (Union) Furnace, in Windsor, and the Mary Ann Furnace in Longswamp, were operated for nearly a hundred years from the time of the Revolution.

NOTEWORTHY ENTERPRISES

Leesport Furnace, established in Ontelaunee at Leesport in 1853, and carried on for about forty years. The plant was sold in 1899 and it has been carried on since by the Leesport Furnace Company.

Blandon Rolling Mill was built in Maidencreek along the East Penn railroad in 1867. It has been successfully operated since 1892 by Simon Seyfert. Annual product, 22,000 tons; hands employed, 225.

Topton Furnace, erected at Topton in 1871, and in operation since then, excepting several intervals. The Empire Iron & Steel Company has owned and operated it since 1900. Production, 500 tons of iron weekly.

Shoemakersville Clay Works, established in Perry, near Shoemakersville, in 1897, for manufacturing glazed sewer-pipe, and the Schuylkill Valley Clay Manufacturing Company conducted operations there for ten years.

Brick Company.—The Clay Works were purchased in 1908 by A. A. Gery and W. A. Gery, who organized the Glen-Gery Brick & Cement Company, for the manufacture of vitrified brick for building and paving purposes, and established a plant with a daily capacity of 60,000.

Inlaid Tile Company.—In 1907, the Reading Cement Inlaid Tile Company was incorporated by a Greek from Patras, in Greece, named Constantinn H. Geannakopoulos, and he established a small plant in Reading at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. In June, 1908, it was transferred to Shoemakersville, where a place was secured with a capacity of 200 square yards. The company manufactures all styles, colors and designs, and employs six hands. The machinery was imported. It is the only enterprise of the kind in the United States.

Cement Works.—A large cement works was established in Richmond township in 1899 by the Reading Cement Company (composed of Reading capitalists), at a cost of $350,000. The property comprised 100 acres, in which there is a large deposit of superior limestone, and the plant was equipped with machinery. It continued in operation for several years and employed from eighty-five to one hundred and thirty men and produced daily 450 barrels of cement. It was succeeded by the Vindex Portland Cement Company, which improved the plant and carried on operations several years with a daily capacity of 600 barrels. In 1908 the plant was leased to the Vindex Corporation, under the control of Charles Matcham, of Allentown, an experienced manufacturer of cement.

Mr. Matcham also organized the Allentown Portland Cement Company and secured a large adjoining tract to the north and west with intention of establishing a costly, modern plant with a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels.

Pumping Station, established near the mouth of the Maiden creek in Ontelaunee, seven miles from Reading, in 1889, for increasing the water supply of Reading. Daily capacity, 30,000,000 gallons. A large and costly filtration plant is being established at East Berkley by the Reading Water Board to be operated in connection with the Pumping Station.

Keystone State Normal School, established in 1866, in Maxatawny, adjoining Kutztown. The buildings are large and commodious and the management has been very successful. [See Kutztown, Chapter XI.]

Clay Works.—A number of clay works have been operated in Longswamp at and near Mertztown, during the past thirty years. Ochre has been produced in large quantities since 1882; and graphite since 1880.

Iron Ore Mines.—Twenty-five years ago over one hundred iron ore mines were carried on in Longswamp, Maxatawny and Richmond townships, yielding very large quantities of ore, but nearly all have been shut down. Only five are now in operation, with 100 hands and a production of 4,000 tons of hematite ore monthtly.

Gery Country Home.—In 1904, A. A. Gery, of Reading, erected a costly country home in Ontelaunee, along the Maiden creek, on the old Wily Mill property, which has become known as Glen-Gery.

Topton Orphans' Home, established in 1897 by the Reading Conference of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, on a commanding site in Longswamp, near Topton. The property comprises 115 acres. The Home is a three-story brick, commodious structure, with modern improvements. Inmates, boys and girls, 90; all denominations.

Kutztown Fair Ground, established in 1870, in Maxatawny, adjoining Kutztown, on the south, and the local Agricultural Society held exhibitions there for about thirty years. In 1905 a new place was established on the north side of Kutztown, with a superior half-mile track, and the first exhibition was held there in October.

Leesport Bank.—A number of enterprising business men of Leesport and vicinity organized a bank with a capital of $25,000, for the accommodation of the neighborhood, and named it the First National Bank of Leesport. The following directors were elected as the first board and the bank was opened for business in July, 1909: A.

F. Mogel, president; S. M. Deck, cashier; Charles Dunkel, D. H. Reiser, Jacob Bagenstose, Charles O. Collins, James A. Reiser, O. A. Keim, James H. Wagner, James R. Keim, M. S. Rentschler, Joseph Naftzinger, Sassaman Schappell, Lloyd Miller, James R. Weisner.

ELECTRIC PLANT.—William F. Krick established an electric plant at Sinking Spring in 1903 for supplying light to the residents of that town and also at Wyomissing and Shillington and extended wires in and to the places named. George F. Wertz, of Wernersville, established a similar plant at that place in 1904.

TULPEHOCKEN SECTION

The Tulpehocken Section comprises thirteen townships. The time of their settlement and erection is set forth in the following table:

ORIGINAL

	Settled	Erected
Bern	1733	1738
Bethel	1733	1739
Heidelberg	1733	1734
Tulpehocken	1723	1729

ADDITIONAL

	Taken from	Erected
Bern, Upper	Bern	1789
Tulpehocken, Upper	Tulpehocken	1820
Penn	Bern and Bern, Upper	1841
Heidelberg, Lower	Heidelberg	1842
Centre	Bern and Bern, Upper	1843
Marion	Tulpehocken	1843
Heidelberg, North	Heidelberg	1845
Jefferson	Tulpehocken	1851
Tilden	Bern, Upper	1887

DERIVATION OF NAMES.—The derivation of the names was as follows:

Bern, from the name of a canton in Switzerland, whence some of the early settlers emigrated.

Bethel, from the name of a Moravian meeting-house in this vicinity, showing the religious nature and influence of the inhabitants.

Heidelberg, from the name of a distinguished place in the southern portion of Germany, whence a large number of the earliest settlers emigrated.

Tulpehocken, from an Indian word, Tulpewihaki, which means a land of turtles.

Bern, Upper, from its location, being the upper portion of the township from which it was taken.

Tulpehocken, Upper, named for the same reason.

Penn, from the name of William Penn, who had been the proprietor of all the land in Berks county.

Heidelberg, Lower, from its location, being the lower, or eastern portion of the township in its division; and

Heidelberg, North, from its location.

Centre, from its location.

Marion, from the name of a distinguished general, Francis Marion, in the United States Army.

Jefferson, from the name of the first Democratic President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, indicating the political opinion of the petitioners.

Tilden, from the name of the unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1876, Samuel J. Tilden, who was supposed by the Democrats to have been elected, but counted out. This was a firm conviction of the Democrats in this township.

BOROUGHS.—The following boroughs were established in this section:

Womelsdorf, in 1833.
Bernville, in 1851.
Centreport, in 1884.
West Leesport, in 1901.

TOWNS.—The following towns are situated in this section:

Name	Houses	Name	Houses
Bern (1880)	18	Obold[3] (1835)	50
Blue Marsh (1775)	18	Rehrersburg (1818)	76
Brownsville (1864)	5	Robesonia (1855)	190
Fritztown (1812)	50	Schaefferstown (1836)	21
Freystown (1830)	13	Shartlesville (1860)	50
Lorah[1] (1884)	10	Stouchsburg (1832)	93
Millersburg (1814)	76	Strausstown (1840)	84
Mohrsville Station (1860)	45	Wernersville (1855)	200
Mt. Aetna[2] (1810)	55	West Hamburg (1860)	12

FIRST SETTLERS.—The first settlers in this section were Germans from the Palatinate, who entered by way of the western boundary in 1723, nine years before the territory was released by the Indians. They had landed at New York in 1712, and gone up the Hudson river about an hundred miles, but having been grossly deceived and imposed upon there, they migrated by way of the Susquehanna river and the Swatara creek to the headwaters of the Tulpehocken creek and settled in the vicinity of what is now Womelsdorf and Stouchsburg. The colony comprised thirty-three families, and among them were the Rieths, Fitlers, Scharfs, Walborns, Schaeffers, Zerbes, Fischers, Lashes and Anspachs. And five years later, there were other German families who migrated from New York, by the same course, to the Tulpehocken settlement; among them being the Hains, Schneiders, Loewenguths, Noeckers, Werners, Schmidts, and Kattermans. Numerous descendants of these families are still in this section.

In 1729 Conrad Weiser and his family also migrated from New York to the Tulpehocken settlement and his presence was a great help to the Penns in pacifying the Indians and preventing them from slaughtering the settlers. He was an accomplished interpreter and a very useful man in various ways. He took an active part in all local affairs, and he was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of Berks county in 1752 out of the townships which had been previously established to the east and west of the Schuylkill river.

The pressure of immigrating German families was so great that they entered the territory in spite of the protest of the Indians. The Proprietaries apologized and made various excuses and finally in 1732 secured a release from them. By that time, numerous settlers were in every part of the section; and before 1740, four townships had been established by the court at Lancaster, which embraced the entire section.

HIGHWAYS.—This section is intersected by numerous roads, three of them being especially promi-

[1]Formerly State Hill. [2]Wohleberstown. [3]Hetrichstown.

Tulpehocken Valley Pioneer Homesteads. 1723.

Drawn by C. I. Lindenmuth.

nent: the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike, from Reading, via Sinking Spring and Womelsdorf, to Lebanon (occupying the old "Tulpehocken Road" to Womelsdorf, which had been laid out in 1727, and subsequently extended northwestwardly, via Rehrersburg, to Pine Grove); the State Road, across the upper portion from Lebanon, via Millersburg, Rehrersburg, Strausstown and Shartlesville, to Hamburg; and the Bernville Road, from Reading, via State Hill and Bernville, to Millersburg.

CANAL.—The Union canal was constructed in 1828 along the Tulpehocken creek in this section, via Bernville and Womelsdorf, to the Lebanon county line, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and operated very successfully for thirty years, with prominent store-houses at the two places mentioned.

RAILROADS.—*The Lebanon Valley Railroad* was constructed in 1857 in this section from Sinking Spring westward to the Lebanon county line at Newmanstown, a distance of ten miles.

The *Reading Railway*, from the Schuylkill bridge above Tuckerton, to the Schuylkill county line, along the river, a distance of thirteen miles.

Trolley Line.—A trolley line of street railway was constructed in 1894 from Sinking Spring to Womelsdorf on the turnpike, a distance of nine miles.

NOTEWORTHY ENTERPRISES

CRAMING FORGE, established in 1749, in Tulpehocken (afterward Marion) township, along the Tulpehocken creek, three miles north of Womelsdorf; operated by George Ege from 1774 to 1824; and by Andrew Taylor and his sons William and B. Franklin from 1855 to 1885. A part of the forge site, including the water-power, was purchased by the borough of Womelsdorf in 1906, and an electric plant was established for supplying the inhabitants with electric light on the streets and in their dwellings.

ROBESONIA FURNACE, established in Heidelberg on Spring creek in 1794 by George Ege and known for fifty years as the "Reading Furnace," during which time charcoal iron was manufactured. The first anthracite furnace was erected in 1845. Since then it has been much enlarged and improved by the Robesonia Iron Company. Daily capacity, 160 tons; men employed, 200.

HAMBURG VITRIFIED BRICK Company, established in Tilden, above West Hamburg, near the Reading railway, in 1891, as a common brick plant and carried on as such until 1896, when the Mack Brothers of Philadelphia purchased it and began the manufacture of vitrified brick. They have operated it since then, running nine kilns, producing 10,000,000 bricks annually, and employing 75 men.

PAPER-MILLS.—Henry Van Reed started a paper-mill near the mouth of the Cacoosing creek, about 1825, and it continued in the family in a direct line from him, through his son, Charles, and his grandson, Henry Z., to his great-grandson, Charles L., for a period of over seventy years. The plant was then sold, remodeled, and operated since by different parties.

The Tulpehocken Paper Mill is a branch of the Reading Paper Mills, started by Jacob Bushong, in 1856, on the site of the old Kissinger grist-mill at the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek, and operated by him for twenty years.

DAUBERVILLE ICE PLANT.—Henry Ahrens and John R. Gonser established a large ice plant in 1888 in the lower eastern portion of Centre township on the Irish creek near its outlet into the Schuylkill. The dam covers thirty acres and the storage-house has a capacity of 25,000 tons. It was destroyed by fire in 1892 and immediately rebuilt.

HEALTH RESORTS.—Lower Heidelberg township has become famous for its costly and successful resorts, established on the South Mountain for the restoration and preservation of health. In the order of priority they are as follows:

Wenrich's Grand View, first established by Dr. Charles F. Leisenring, in 1849. Greatly improved and operated by Dr. R. D. Wenrich since 1897.

The Walter Sanitarium, established by Dr. Robert Walter in 1877, and enlarged several times, and become within thirty years, under his management, one of the greatest resorts of the kind in the country.

Preston's Sunnyside, established by Dr. James S. Preston, in 1880, and operated by his son James since 1882.

Grosch's Sunset House, by Francis Grosch, in 1876, and subsequently enlarged. His son-in-law, Dr. J. D. Moyer, has conducted the place since 1892.

Hassler's Highland House, started in 1890 by James Schaeffer, and after he operated it for some years, purchased by Richard Hassler, who has carried it on since.

BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME, established in 1867 in Heidelberg, one mile south of Womelsdorf, by the German Reformed Church. It was destroyed by fire in 1881, and immediately rebuilt. The management by the Board of Trustees has been very successful. In 1909 there were 155 orphans in the Home; thirteen from Berks county.

WERNERSVILLE STATE ASYLUM, established in 1894, in Lower Heidelberg, west of Wernersville. This is a very large and successful institution. [See Chapter VII.]

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, first established at Fourth and Pine streets, Reading, in 1889, by the Roman Catholic Church, for the care of young girls; and transferred to Glenside in Bern township, where a superior structure was erected, in 1900, on a commanding site along the river opposite North Reading. Inmates in 1909 were 180 girls; 47 Magdalens, and 20 Sisters. The property includes four acres of ground.

BERKSHIRE COUNTRY CLUB.—The Berkshire Country Club owes its inception to Alexander F. Smith, John J. Kutz and a few other gentle-

men, who in 1897 obtained some golf clubs and balls, and essayed to play "the royal game of golf" on a six-hole course which John Reid, a professional golfer from Atlantic City, laid out on grounds at Carsonia, where the present park is located. The Club was formally incorporated on May 10, 1899, by Wilson Ferguson, William Kerper Stevens, Herbert R. Green, F. C. Smink, George F. Baer, G. Howard Bright, M. Brayton McKnight, J. Lancaster Repplier, John M. Archer, William Seyfert and E. L. Parvin.

Owing to numerous streams and marshes, it was found that the grounds at Carsonia were ill adapted for the purposes of a country club, and in 1899 arrangements were made with the Reading Suburban Real Estate Company to occupy vacant land surrounding the suburban town of Wyomissing, where a nine-hole course, 2,159 yards in length, was laid out by Alexander F. Smith (architect), and where the Club flourished until the end of 1902. The house built by John B. Mull along the Wyomissing boulevard was occupied as a clubhouse.

In May, 1902, the Club purchased from George F. Baer sixty acres of farming land, situated in Bern township, near Reading, between the Schuylkill river (just north of Hain's Locks) and the Bernville road. A nine-hole golf course, 3,090 yards long, abounding in interesting features, was laid out by John Reid, as well as five tennis courts. In addition, there is a swimming pavilion, with bathhouses, and shooting grounds and traps, also a fine base-ball diamond and grounds. A spacious clubhouse, equipped with all the essential comforts and conveniences, lockers, shower-baths, etc., including furnished rooms for members, occupies a commanding site (110 feet above the river level) within 2,500 feet of the Schuylkill. It is surrounded by broad porches, and affords an extended view of the grounds and of the charming scenery of the surrounding country. It is located upon an ideal spot. The reception hall, parlor and dining rooms are large and splendidly furnished, and well adapted for luncheons, teas, dinners, dances and all social purposes. There is also a first-class café in charge of an experienced steward. Ample stable and shed accommodations are provided for horses, vehicles and automobiles. A private road has been constructed from the Bernville road direct to the clubhouse. The club automobile conveys members from the clubhouse to the Schuylkill avenue cars at Windsor street. Many members are conveyed by launch or boat from Hain's Locks. The grounds and clubhouse were formally opened to the members on June 13, 1903, and instantly met with approval. In May, 1909, there were 360 members.

The Silver Cup, presented by George F. Baer, Esq., for the Women's Golf Championship, was won in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 by Miss Elizabeth Smink; in 1907 by Miss Margaret Moss, and in 1908 by Mrs. Caroline Derr Archer; and the Silver Cup presented by F. C. Smink, for the Men's Golf Championship, was won in 1902, 1905 and 1907 by Alexander F. Smith; in 1903 and 1904 by A. Ellis Barron and in 1906 and 1908 by T. Iaeger Snyder. F. W. Nicolls won the Tennis Championship in 1903, and Robert E. Brooke in 1904. The Silver Cup, presented by George F. Baer, Esq., for the Tennis Championship, was won by Robert E. Brooke in 1905, and by Randolph Stauffer in 1906, 1907, and 1908. In the Handicap Shooting Match, Mrs. William Seyfert won the 1905 Silver Cup, presented by E. E. Stetson, Hunter Eckert and Samuel R. Seyfert.

The officers of the Club are: F. C. Smink, president; William Seyfert, vice-president; Frederick W. Nicolls, treasurer; George W. Delany, secretary.

GLENSIDE.—In 1902, George O. Runyeon, C. Q. Guldin and A. J. Brumbach laid off seventy-five acres into about 1,700 building lots along the Bernville road in Bern township, near the Schuylkill avenue bridge, and called the place "Glenside." About sixty dwelling-houses have been erected since. Some years before, a previous attempt had been made to establish a suburban town here.

WERNERSVILLE BANK.—The Wernersville National Bank was chartered March 10, 1906, with a capital of $50,000. George W. Wertz was selected as president, and Leonard M. Ruth as cashier. In November, 1908, the total resources were $273,579.

SCHUYLKILL SECTION

The Schuylkill Section comprises six townships and the time of their settlement and erection is set forth in the following table:

ORIGINAL

	Settled	Erected
Brecknock	1729	1741
Caernarvon	1700	1729
Cumru	1732	1737
Robeson	1720	1729
Union	1705	1752

ADDITIONAL

	Taken from	Erected
Spring	Cumru	1850

DERIVATION OF NAMES.—The derivation of the names was as follows:

Brecknock, from the name of a district in Wales; but the name had been given to a township in Lancaster county, of which the portion cut off in the erection of Berks county was a part.

Caernarvon, for the same reasons, as above stated.

Cumru, from the name of a district in Wales, whence the first settlers had emigrated.

Robeson, from the name of Andrew Robeson, the first settler of this vicinity, who had taken up a large area of land.

Union, from the circumstance of uniting two portions of territory in forming the township, one from Lancaster county, embracing about 5,600 acres, and the other from Chester county, embracing about 7,500 acres.

Spring, from the circumstance of a large spring of water, situated near the central portion of the

township, which frequently disappeared or sank away in dry weather, on account of the limestone fissure.

This formation was the only new township established in this section. A previous effort had been made in 1845 for the division of Robeson township, and though successful by petition to the court, the proceedings were set aside by a public election, which was held on March 7, 1846. The establishment of the new township, named Hay-creek by the court, after the strong stream of water in this vicinity, developed so much opposition that the objectors, headed by Levi B. Smith, of Joanna Furnace, secured the passage of an Act of Assembly by the State Legislature which directed the submission of the question to public vote, and the vote was unanimous against the division of the township.

Boroughs.—The following boroughs were established in this section:

Birdsboro, in 1872.
Wyomissing, in 1906.
West Reading, in 1907.
Mohnton, in 1907.
Shillington, in 1908.

Waterworks have been established at the boroughs named, excepting the last, which is supplied from Mohnton.

Towns.—The following towns are situated in this section:

Name	Houses	Name	Houses
Alleghenyville (1870)	20	Monocacy (1852)	44
Beckersville (1852)	8	Montello (1896)	18
Browerville (1820)	8	Morgantown (1770)	48
Geigertown (1828)	32	Oakbrook[1] (1885)	115
Gibraltar (1836)	75	Seyfert (1881)	40
Gouglersville (1855)	20	Sinking Spring (1831)	230
Hendelton (1880)	24	Springmont (1895)	23
Millmont (1885)	65	Weitzelville	18

First Settlers.—The first settlers in this section were Welsh, and it is believed that they took up land in the vicinity of Morgantown before 1700, having migrated up the Schuylkill Valley from the Welsh settlements in Chester county. Its earliest settlers along the western bank of the river were Swedes, they having entered the section opposite the Molatton settlement in Amity township shortly after 1700. The Welsh settlers were numerous and took up large quantities of land before 1740. The township of Caernarvon was erected in 1729; Cumru, in 1737; and Brecknock, in 1741, the names evidencing the nationality of the settlers. A number of English settlers also found their way to the central portion of Robeson before 1740.

Highways.—This section is intersected by many roads, the following being the most prominent: Schuylkill road, along the west bank of the Schuylkill, from the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek, via Flying Hill and Birdsboro to the Chester county line; the Morgantown road, via Green Tree Tavern and the Plow Tavern, to Morgantown; New Holland road, from Reading, via Angelica and Knauer's, to New Holland; and the Lancaster road, from Reading via Shillington, Five-mile House and Gouglersville to Adamstown.

[1] Laid out as Oakland.

Railroads.—The *Reading & Columbia Railroad* was constructed in 1864, extending from Reading westwardly through Spring township to Sinking Spring, and southwardly to the Lancaster county line, a distance of eight miles.

The *Lebanon Valley Railroad* was extended through Spring township in 1857.

The *Wilmington & Northern Railroad*, in 1870, extending from Birdsboro southwardly to Chester county line, a distance of ten miles; and in 1874 to "Poplar Neck" on the High farm northwestwardly, a distance of six miles.

Trolley Lines.—The Reading and Southwestern Street Railway was constructed in 1890, in Cumru township, from Reading to Mohnton, a distance of five miles; and in 1894 extended to Adamstown, a distance of five miles.

The Black Bear line extended in 1904 to Birdsboro, via Seyfert, in Robeson township, a distance of four miles.

Canal.—The Schuylkill canal was constructed in 1828, in Robeson and Union townships along the river to the Chester county line, a distance of nine miles; one level of six miles from the Big Dam to Birdsboro; and another level of eight miles to Laurel Hill, some distance beyond the county line.

Early Industries.—Three iron works were established in Robeson, and one in Union, before 1800, as follows: Bird's Forge, 1740; Gibraltar Forge, 1770; Joanna Furnace, 1790; Hopewell Furnace, 1765.

Establishments at the first two places have continued in operation until the present time, but the furnaces were abandoned and dismantled many years ago.

Numerous grist-mills were put in operation by the early settlers along the Wyomissing creek for a distance of seven miles, which evidences their appreciation of the stream for its valuable waterpower.

Suburban Towns.—The first attempt at establishing suburban towns in this section was made by George Frill, about 1870, he having purchased the Leinbach (formerly Bell) farm, situated along the Schuylkill river, to the west of Reading, which came to be called West Reading, and as such it was established as a borough in 1907.

Shortly afterward (1874) a number of capitalists at Reading purchased the Muhlenberg farm along the Schuylkill river, to the south of Reading, which they laid off into building lots (about 500) and called Millmont (translation of the name Muhlenberg, mill-at-the-mountain). Some lots were sold, but the county authorities then refusing to erect a bridge across the river at the foot of South Sixth street, the establishment of a town there was not a success, and their continued refusal has kept the place backward. The construction of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley railroad through the proposed

town in 1884 encouraged the erection of industries and a large natural ice plant there. The railroad company named the station "Orrton" after Jesse Orr, one of the founders of Orr, Painter & Co. The city "Disposal Plant" is near by along the river.

While this was going on at Millmont, Henry T. Kendall and George Brooke laid off about seventy acres along the Lancaster road, two miles from Reading, into lots, which they named Brookside; the George Bechtel Estate laid off about forty acres, and named it Oakbrook, where a post-office was established in 1897 but discontinued in 1906 on account of the rural route; and Mrs. Mary A. Boyer laid off about fifty-five acres (234 lots) which came to be called "Boyer Heights." Along the river, George A. Boyer established in 1898 a bathing place with 100 booths for bathers, which came to be very popular. It was washed away by a freshet in 1902, and rebuilt. For several years past efforts have been made to annex the land embracing these suburban improvements to Reading.

Springmont, in Spring township, along the turnpike near Sinking Spring, was laid out by Benjamin Knowles in 1895, and embraced 950 lots.

Arlington Place was laid out in Union township, along Schuylkill road, near Monocacy, in 1895.

West Lawn, in Spring township, along the turnpike beyond Wyomissing, was laid out by Irwin B. Dill, Warren H. and Frank H. Fenstermacher in October, 1907, and embraced 567 lots.

NOTEWORTHY ENTERPRISES

HENDEL HAT FACTORY was established in Cumru near Mohnsville, in 1878, and has been operated by George Hendel and sons since then. Hands employed, 250.

MILLMONT WORKS.—*Orr & Sembower* erected a plant in Cumru in 1884, for the manufacture of engines, and have been very successful. The firm was incorporated in 1890. They employ from 220 to 250 hands.

The Prizer-Painter Stove Company started the manufacture of stoves, ranges and heaters at Millmont in 1899 in a large building previously occupied by Orr, Painter & Co., in the same business. They employ 300 hands.

The Chantrell Tool Company was first started in 1888, at Reading, and after carrying on business there for four years, removed to Millmont. They manufacture household specialties, and builders' hardware. Hands employed, 160.

BELT LINE, extended through Spring and Cumru townships, along and crossing the Schuylkill, in 1901, and opened for traffic in 1902, for the purpose of relieving the great congestion of traffic on the main line of the P. & R. R. The length through this section is five miles.

ICE PLANTS.—*The Angelica Ice Company* was organized in 1886 and then established its first plant at Millmont for storing natural ice. Subsequently it secured additional plants along the Angelica creek; total storage capacity, 60,000 tons.

Mt. Penn Ice Company established a plant on the farm of William J. Shalter in Cumru, on Flying Hill creek, in 1902, and enlarged it in 1904. Total storage capacity, 7,000 tons.

GIBRALTAR IRON WORKS, established about 1770 in Robeson and maintained ever since. The Seyfert family became connected with the plant in 1835, and has operated it with the rolling-mill at Seyfert on the W. & N. railroad since 1882.

TRAP ROCK.—A large quarry was opened a mile south of Birdsboro in 1893 by *Dyer & Company*, of Norristown, on property of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, and has been carried on very extensively ever since. They operate four crusher plants and produce daily from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of crushed material, of various sizes, which is shipped to all parts of the country. They employ from 120 to 150 hands.

The Schuylkill Valley Stone Company was organized in 1907, by capitalists of Birdsboro, Norristown and Philadelphia, who established a large crusher plant in Union township, one mile south of Monocacy, with a complete equipment for supplying crushed stone and Belgian blocks in great quantities. A railroad siding has been extended from the Pennsylvania railroad to the plant. Over half a million dollars has been expended thus far in this enterprise.

MONTELLO BRICK WORKS was started by A. A. Gery in 1891 at Montello, in Spring township, a mile south of Sinking Spring, for the manufacture of vitrified brick. In 1899, a second plant was established at Wyomissing; and in 1905 the adjoining plant of the Reading Shale Brick Company was purchased.

GARBAGE PLANT.—In 1902, a plant was established in Cumru, a mile south of Grill village, to dispose of the garbage collected at Reading, which is delivered there by teams.

ELECTRIC PLANT.—The Metropolitan Electric Company has secured property at the mouth of the Wyomissing creek and has arranged to establish a large and powerful plant on this side, opposite Reading in this section, for supplying power and light.

POORHOUSE, established in Cumru in 1825, by the county of Berks, for the poor people of the county. Various improvements were made until 1874. The farm contains over 400 acres. It has been maintained there ever since by county appropriations.

READING DISPOSAL PLANT, established in Cumru along the river below the city, in 1894, at a cost of $130,000, for the purpose of disposing of the sewage by a process of filtration, pumped there from the foot of Sixth street.

FERTILIZER WORKS, erected in Cumru township near the "Big Dam" in 1905. A phosphate works had been carried on previously for several years at Wy-

omissing, which was discontinued on account of adverse litigation.

GLOBE RENDERING COMPANY.—In January, 1909, Dr. M. R. Adam, Dr. G. S. Rothermel, John G. Rhoads and Wilson Rothermel organized this company for manufacturing various oils, fertilizer products and poultry food out of slaughter-house offals and the carcasses of dead animals. They established their plant in the Angelica barn at Millmont, adjoining the "Disposal Plant," one mile south of Reading. They employ four hands and ship their productions to all parts of the country.

COUNTRY HOMES.—Costly country homes of Josiah Dives, Richmond L. Jones, Mrs. Catherine Archer, Herbert M. Sternbergh, George Horst and Jacob Nolde, in Cumru township, are worthy of special mention.

POLISH CONVENT.—A large institution was founded in Cumru township, beyond Millmont, by the "Bernardine Sisters of The Third Order of St. Francis, of Reading, Pa.," in 1905, for the purpose of educating teachers for Polish parochial schools, in different parts of the United States, being a continuation of the Convent which had been carried on several years on "Flying Hill." An orphanage is included, which had fifty girls in 1909. Sixty-five teachers are connected with this worthy institution, who are sent to all parts of the United States where needed to carry on Polish schools. This is the "Mother House" of the Order in the United States. The property embraces twenty acres of land, and the value is about $65,000.

STOCK FARMS.—*The Hillside Stock Farm* of W. Harry Orr, of Reading, was established in Spring township in 1893, for the purpose of raising high-bred horses, breeding from the Ashland-Wilkes stallion particularly, whose colts have developed remarkable speed on the track. The farm embraces 160 acres, situated along the Cacoosing creek, two miles south of Sinking Spring.

The *Spring Valley Stock Farm* of Abner S. Deysher, of Reading, was established in 1902, in the southern portion of Spring township, a mile west of Gouglersville, along the head waters of the Little Muddy creek. The farm comprises nearly 200 acres.

STATE POLICE.—A "Barracks" was established in Cumru in 1905 by the State Police for Troop C, but was removed to Pottsville May 31, 1909.

STATE ROAD.—A section of State Road, three miles in length, was constructed, in 1906, in Cumru on the road from Reading to Shillington. It was the first public improvement of this kind in Berks county. [See Chapter II.]

MILK STATION.—H. Dolfinger, of Philadelphia, established a superior milk station at Joanna on the W. & N. railroad, in July, 1909. It is a large two story brick building, equipped with the latest improvements for cooling the milk. A large warehouse and ice-house are connected with the plant; also a dam. John W. Jacobs (who had been in the coal and ice business there for many years) is the manager.

CHAPTER XIII—FAMILY REUNIONS

FIRST FAMILIES

The following article, prepared by the compiler of this history and published in the "Historical Register of Interior Pennsylvania," January, 1883, is regarded as applicable to this important chapter:

You have, no doubt, been already in a forest. There, in looking over the vast collection of trees, you saw, at different places, great oaks standing like hoary sentinels that witnessed, as it were, the coming in and going out of years until they numbered a century. Their wonderful arms overshadowed the earth below for a hundred feet, and their magnificent tops stood high above the many trees surrounding. Have you not compared with one of these a great family, whose progenitor, by his powerful manhood, gave to society vigorous sons and daughters, who, like the branches of the mighty oak, scattered their seed and their strength all over the land?

In every forest there are such trees. In every county there are such families. The giant oaks are conspicuous for their strength and breadth and height. So are the families conspicuous in similar respects—strength of physical character, breadth of mind in the various affairs of life, height of moral grandeur. The former are the pride and glory of the forest; so are the latter of the counties which comprise our great Commonwealth. Nature and time have been from the beginning creating and destroying both, but both are still living and flourishing. And as the one is necessary for the mountains and the valleys in respect to water and air and the intercourse of mankind, so is the other necessary for the counties in respect to government, growth, dignity, wealth and power.

Pennsylvania is a great State. She comprises a vast area of territory, rich in forests, fields and mines, and especially rich in internal improvements; and she is possessed by a magnificent people. She is proud of all these; and she can well be proud, for her possessions are well possessed. At the beginning of her history, her soil attracted energy and industry. Through these she has been developed to her present greatness, and these are still improving her by an ever-increasing greatness. It was a fortunate circumstance for her that such characteristics first found lodgment on her territory; and fortunate, too, that they transmitted their virtues, without wandering away, from generation to generation. She still holds to herself the blood of the first settlers. She is therefore distinctively Pennsylvanian in settlement, in growth, in wealth, and in government. Her sons, to a very great degree, possess all, control all. These constitute her great families. They are all distinctive as they are conspicuous. They appear in manufactures and trade as well as in agriculture; and they are as distinguished in jurisprudence as in legislation.

Pennsylvania was formed and named in 1682. Then three counties were set apart—Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. Within a score of years afterward a great feeling in her behalf was developed, attributable mainly to the wisdom and excellence of the policy of William Penn. It induced hundreds, even thousands, to immigrate hither. Upon landing, many proceeded northwardly and northwestwardly. Settlements succeeded each other rapidly,

and, for convenience in local government, township organizations followed. For a period of forty-seven years, no additional counties had been formed. Then settlers began to formulate them. In 1729, Lancaster was erected; in 1749, York; in 1750, Cumberland; in 1752, Berks and Northampton; in 1771, Bedford; in 1772, Northumberland; and in 1773, Westmoreland. These were erected in her history as a colony of Great Britain. As an independent State, they multiplied in rapid succession, numbering to the present time fifty-six, or averaging nearly one every other year. Altogether, the counties number sixty-seven. In each of these counties, local history is dependent upon families. Especially in the Provincial counties, prominent historical facts are inseparable from their respective first families. This feature is as plainly perceptible as the mountain ridges which extend through their territory.

In the several respects mentioned, Berks county is conspicuous. Her first settlers began to establish themselves along the Schuylkill river, several miles westward from the Manatawny creek, between 1700 and 1705. This district of territory did not then have a name. It was identified by being near the Manatawny. Now it is called Amity. It has been so called since 1720. In 1712, settlers began to locate in Oley. Then this district was so called. It included a large area of territory, at least sixty thousand acres. In Caernarvon, along the head-waters of the Conestoga, they began as early as 1720; along the Tulpehocken in 1723, and along the Maiden creek in 1733. They took up the lands, first by warrant and survey, then followed by patent. They possessed and improved them by cultivation, and they generally remained upon them until their decease, when they were transmitted by devise or conveyance to their children. In many instances they have been handed down to the third, and fourth, even fifth generation.

In the several quarters mentioned, east, south, west, and north, the descendants of many of the first settlers are still flourishing in number, in industry, in wealth, and in social, religious, and political influence. In taking a hasty glance over its broad territory, I can mention in the eastern district, along the Manatawny and its tributaries, the Baums, Bertolets, Boones, DeTurks, Egles, Griesemers, Guldins, Hartmans, Herbeins, Hochs, Hunters, Kauffmans, Keims, Knabbs, Lees, Leinbachs, Leshers, Levans, Lincolns, Lobachs, Ludwigs, Peters, Pottses, Reiffs, Rhoadses, Ritters, Schneiders, Spangs, VanReeds, Yocums, Yoders, Weavers, and Witmans; and, on the border along the headwaters of the Perkiomen, the Bauers, Bechtels, Benfields, Boyers, Clemmers, Ehsts, Funcks, Gabels, Gerys, Gregorys, Reidenaurs, Rohrbachs, Rushes, Sassamans, Schalls, Schultzes, Stauffers, Wagoners, Walters and Wellers; in the southern district along the Allegheny, Hay creek, Little Conestoga, and Wyomissing, the Blands, Clymers, Eschelmans, Evanses, Gauls, Geigers, Grings, Harrisons, Huyetts, Joneses, Kurtzes, Morgans, Pennepackers, Planks, Redcays, Robesons, Scarlets, Smiths and Ziemers; in the western district, along the Tulpehocken and its tributaries, and the Little Swatara, the Adamses, Althouses, Batdorfs, Bergers, Boeshores, Bordners, Brechts, Conrads, Eckerts, Eplers, Deppens, Dundores, Ermentrouts, Fishers, Fitlers, Frantzes, Groffs, Hains, Hiesters, Keysers, Kissingers, Klingers, Kricks, Kurrs, Livingoods, Millers, Newcomets, Obolds, Potteigers, Rebers, Reeds, Rehrers, Riegels, Scharfs, Seiberts, Seltzers, Shaeffers, Speichers, Spohns, Tryons, Umbenhauers, Walborns, Weisers, Wenrichs, Wilhelms, Womelsdorfs, and Zerbes; and, in the northern district, along the Maiden creek and its tributaries, the Brobsts, Davises, Dietrichs, Delongs, Dreibelbises, Dunkels, Gernants, Greenawalds, Grims, Hahns, Heffners, Heinlys, Hottensteins, Kauffmans, Kaerchers, Kellers, Kemps, Kieffers, Kirbys, Kutzes, Leibys, Lenharts, Levans, Merkels, Mertzes, Parvins, Penroses, Piersons, Prices, Rothenbergers, Rothermels, Saylors, Schaeffers, Shalters, Shappels, Shomos, Starrs, Trexlers, Wanners, Weilers, and Zachariases. Others could be mentioned, but these, however, stand out prominently in the development of the county from the first settlements of the several districts to the present time.

The great majority of the descendants have continued persistently engaged in agriculture upon or in the vicinity of the original settlements. Some moved to other districts of the county; others to Reading. Many sons and daughters migrated to the West and settled, particularly in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Colorado. Some of the sons turned to the professions—divinity, law, and medicine, in which they shone with more or less distinction; others to trades and manufactures, in which they realized rich rewards for their industry and well-directed energy. In tracing down all the pursuits of life carried on in the county, it is only occasionally that a complete stranger appears and identifies himself with her onward movements for any considerable period of time. This is especially the case in our politics. The names of the old families are continually on the surface. Not particularly demonstrative, they are like expert swimmers in deep water. They float onward majestically in the great stream of time; their heads are always visible; their endurance prevails.

In the development of the county through internal improvements, the turnpikes, canals, and railways, they are likewise conspicuous. They began early, if not ahead of time, not behind it. Their correspondence in reference to the improvement of the Schuylkill river for navigation began before 1770, and their enterprise brought coal to light during the period of the Revolution. Transportation and its facilitation were always encouraged by them. Some opposition was developed in the general endeavors to establish new motive power, as there is in most enterprises everywhere; but they were successful. In laying them down, they actually walked in the footsteps of their fathers; for the early settlers, in following the streams to locate their settlements, marked out, as it were, the courses for turnpikes, canals, and railways, which were to come after them, to facilitate the business intercourse of their children. In some respects, these improvements were slow; but a consideration of all things leads us to the conviction that they came to us just when they were needed.

In a political sense they have exhibited a persistent attachment to one leading principle. At first they were anti-Federal by a large majority. They opposed the great political movement whose object was the establishment of a Federal government and constitution. They preferred the right of States, as States united by a confederation, and of local self-government. Of these rights they were firm advocates, and though their political sentiments have been transmitted through three generations of government of, by, and for the people, and though party names have to a great extent been transposed, they have preserved this principle. Through this period, and through all the excitement of party strife for power and policy, they have been thoroughly patriotic. Now the great majority are "Democrats," a political name created by party leaders, and by it they are known. But, in reality, with them it is not name; it is principle—it is self-government. This has their devotion, their love, their admiration. If, in a hundred years to come, party names should be re-transposed to what they were a hundred years ago, the succeeding generations will nevertheless be found on the side of this principle which was advocated and sustained by their ancestors.

This idea of local self-government won the first families, and induced them to locate here. It was simple. They soon understood it, and they carried it on successfully in their various local affairs. Their children took to it naturally, and naturally retained it. After the lapse of a century, it is now a fixed idea with them. Education has not changed it. The education, as dictated by the State, has not even changed it. But this educational policy is, however, making apparent one consequence—a general tendency in many men for political preferment. It is producing many professional men of various kinds. All of them manifest a desire at some period or other to serve the State in one capacity or another. Of course, this is commendable; the State expects it—she encourages it. But

are they seeking preferment for emolument, or distinction through earnest labor for the public weal? They obtain the one with ease, because it is common, because the State is generous. But they seldom obtain the other, because it is not common—because it is not the gift of the State; it is rather the gift of nature, improved by time and well-directed efforts. As yet this principle of government in them has not been affected. Its virtue still prevails. In politics, therefore, as in agriculture and religion, the great majority of these first families have preserved their strength and greatness. This idea is not the notion of "State Rights," which the late Civil war settled. That fallacious doctrine had not, in fact, their advocacy, though they had been identified with the party that was led on by certain leaders who claimed it as a most material part of their political creed. They promptly denounced secession, and admirably sustained the National Government in her gigantic efforts to preserve the union of all the States. Their patriotism was then conspicuous as it had theretofore been in all the military periods.

For upward of ten years the descendants of some of the "First Families" above mentioned have formed and held "Reunions" at different places in the county, which have developed not only great interest in genealogy and genealogical research, but also much sociability and acquaintanceship amongst members of the respective families from all parts of the county, indeed, from all parts of the United States. The following families are among the more prominent which have kept up their reunions with much success and are therefore worthy of special mention:

BAER.—The Baer family of Berks and surrounding counties is one of the very large families, which has had large annual gatherings since its reunion was first organized, in 1899. The place of meeting has been Kutztown Park, and the historian is Dr. Samuel A. Baer, A. M., Ph. D., who with the aid of assistants and secretaries has collected many valuable records.

John, Melchior and Christophel (or Stoffel) Baer came across the ocean on the ship "Phoenix" in 1743. They settled in eastern Pennsylvania, and their descendants number today several thousand. The exact relationship between these three immigrants is uncertain, but the fact is established that they came to America on one ship, settled in the same section of the State, spoke the same language, and adhered to the same religious faith. Some think they were brothers, or at least close relatives.

Most of the Baers of Berks and Lehigh counties claim John (or Hans) Baer as their ancestor. Before 1750, he settled in Weisenburg, which is now in Lehigh county. He had four children: John, Adam, Jacob, and Barbara (who married Henry Fetter). John moved to Windsor township, Berks county, and his descendants live in Hamburg, and Windsor, Perry and Bern townships.

Melchior Baer, the second of this trio of immigrants, settled at Macungie, Lehigh county, and had several large farms. He had eight children, and made special bequests to Melchior and Jacob.

Of these, Melchior Baer married Catharine Desch, and they had ten children: David, Jacob, Polly, Elizabeth, Charles, George, Samuel, Henry, Susan and Catharine.

Jacob Baer (son of Melchior, Sr.) likewise had a numerous offspring. He had eleven children: Rachel, George, Joseph, Melchior, Samuel, Susan, Judith, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Manasses and Benjamin.

The third of the group of immigrant Baers was Christophel Baer, who prior to his coming to America patented 560 acres of land in what is now Whitehall, Lehigh Co., Pa. His history is complete. The records at Easton show that he was a systematic business man and possessed of great force of character. He was the great-grandfather of George F. Baer, the distinguished lawyer and railroad president. His family consisted of six children: Heinrich, Melchior, John, Salome, Apollonia and Jacob.

The Baer family traces its ancestors to Zweibrücken, Germany, where a place known for generations as "Bären Hütte" ("Bruin's Rest") is still pointed out. Tradition in connection with the homestead at Zweibrücken has it that one Peter von Baer, in the distant past, married the daughter of a count palatine, thus establishing rank. The family coat of arms is in the possession of American descendants.

The Baers have large reunions and render interesting programs. They expect to have their reunion incorporated and to publish a family history. The following are their permanent officers:

President, Henry C. Baer, Reading, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, Rev. John B. Stoudt, Macungie, Pa., George E. Baer, Schwenkville, Pa., John P. Baer, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, Fred N. Baer, Kutztown, Pa.
Treasurer, J. W. Baer, Phoenixville, Pa.
Historian, Dr. Samuel A. Baer, Graham, Va.

BERTOLET.—The Bertolet family of Pennsylvania was founded in Oley township, Berks county, by two brothers, Peter (Pierre) and John (Jean) Bertolet. The family in France has been for centuries one of the highest and most honorable in that country, many of the name having been distinguished personages. They are of noble rank, and the family seat was originally in Picardy. During the Reformation the Bertolets were strongly Protestant, and many, owing to Papist persecution, took refuge in other lands. Some time during the Revocation period a family of this name fled from Picardy to Chateau d'Oex, in Switzerland, and to it belonged the Peter and John who came to Pennsylvania, the former in 1719, and the latter in 1726. Both settled in Oley. The large old family Bible brought to the New World was sold in 1906 or 1907, at public vendue, to Sarah Bertolet, a maiden lady of Oley, for $183. This valuable book contains the family genealogy for several centuries. The family is traced back to 1470.

In 1720 Peter Bertolet signed the petition for the erection of Oley township. He died about 1727, as is recited in an application for a patent of his land in 1734. His wife Elizabeth and several children survived him.

In 1711 Jean Bertolet married Susanna, daughter of Duke Henri De Harcourt (1653-1703), a general and marshal of France. Jean Bertolet, owing to political unrest and religious persecution, fled to Selz, in Alsace, where he was engaged in farming for fourteen years, during which time five of his children were born. Thence he came to Pennsylvania, locating in Oley, near the Exeter line. Here in 1754 he built a large stone house which is still standing and occupied by a descendant, David Bertolet. On this original farm is a private Bertolet burial-ground where many generations are buried.

Jean Bertolet was a man of great piety and benevolence. He prayed with the Indians and performed missionary work in his section among all classes of men that lived there. He was one of the first Moravians of Oley, and was on terms of close intimacy with leading men of the church, especially Count Zinzendorf, who preached in his house in 1741 and 1742. This noble man and pioneer died in 1754. He founded a numerous and honorable posterity and many of his descendants have been eminent in various walks of life, Bishop N. Bertolet Grubb and Jacob Bertolet (deceased) being notable examples.

The family of Jean Bertolet was as follows: Abraham (1712-1776) married Esther De Turk; Maria (1715-1802) married Stephen Barnett; John (1717-1789) married a daughter of Peter Pallio; Esther (1720-1796) married Dr. George De Benneville; Susanna (1722-1800) married Jacob Fry; Frederick (1727-1779) married Esther, daughter of Abraham Levan.

The Bertolet family was one of the very first to hold a reunion in the county. Its first gathering was held in 1897 on ancestral grounds in Oley, and annually since then at different popular places. The eighth reunion was held at Carsonia Park in 1905. The officers of the Bertolet Family Association are:

President, Levi A. Bertolette.
Vice-Presidents, Israel M. Bertolet, Benjamin Bertolet.
Recording Secretary, Samuel E. Bertolet, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary, Daniel H. Bertolet.
Treasurer, Dr. Isaac B. Yeakel.

Boyer.—The Boyer Family Reunion of Berks county was founded by Dr. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., Ph. D., of Kutztown, in 1907, having then held its first reunion in Kutztown and the second at the Black Bear Inn (near Reading) in 1908. Both reunions were very largely attended and proved a success in every way.

The historian, Dr. Boyer, of Kutztown, is a man of cultured mind, energetic and indefatigable, and his researches will undoubtedly result in the production of a concise history of the "Boyer Family in America." Its history dates back to ancient times, and is traced to many countries. The name is variously spelt. The historian has prepared family charts and trees of the different branches which were on exhibition at the reunion in 1908.

Dr. Boyer's historical address at the last meeting was a feature and gave evidence of careful research. He has a deserved reputation for always doing things well.

The officers of the reunion are as follows:

President, Charles Boyer, Tatamy, Pa.
Secretary, Jacob L. Drumheller, Reading, Pa.
Treasurer, Abraham Boyer, Schofer, Pa.
Historian, Dr. C. C. Boyer, Kutztown, Pa.

Croll.—The descendants of John Croll held their fifth biennial reunion in Hancock Park in 1908. At this reunion Martin S. Croll, of Topton (father of William A. Croll, the present treasurer of Berks county), read a paper on the previous Croll reunions, the first of which was held in 1895, being one of the very first meetings of this character in this county.

The Crolls are descended from Philip and Ulrich Croll, who came to this country on the same ship, in 1728, on which Egidius Grim (the forebear of a large family) also emigrated.

John Croll, whose posterity held the reunions, was a descendant of Philip Croll. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Schlenker) Croll and was born in Greenwich in 1814, being of the third generation of American Crolls. The Grimville Church, in Greenwich township, is mentioned in old documents as the "Crolle Kirche," so named after this family.

Rev. P. C. Croll, A. M., in 1887, published "The Croll Family," a volume of 106 pages, as a souvenir of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of John and Catharine Croll.

DeLong.—The DeLong family of Berks county was founded here by Peter DeLong, who was a pioneer of the county and a settler in Maxatawny township, near Bowers Station. He was a freeholder of Maxatawny prior to 1745 and his neighbor was Henry Luckenbill. Peter DeLong lived near the present Christ Reformed (DeLong's) church, at the place later owned by Reuben Grim. He died about 1760, and his remains rest at the church named after his descendants. He reared a family of seven children, namely: John, Henry, Jacob, Michael, Abraham, Barbara and Frederick.

The DeLong family is most numerous in Maxatawny township. It is thrifty and thoroughly representative of the pioneer stock of this region. Its members have been holding reunions since 1900, with interesting proceedings. The sixth meeting was held at Kutztown Park in 1906, and the historical address on this occasion was delivered by Rev. Preston A. DeLong, of Chambersburg. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. William F. DeLong, of Annville, and Richard J. DeLong, of Philadelphia.

At the third reunion Rev. John F. DeLong delivered an able address on the pioneer, who came to Berks county from Ulster county, New York.

The officers of the reunion are:

President, Joseph DeLong, Topton, Pa.
Secretary, Irwin DeLong, Topton, Pa.
Treasurer, A. F. DeLong, Kutztown, Pa.
Executive Committee, Dr. W. D. DeLong.
James DeLong,
Rev. Calvin M. DeLong,
Solomon DeLong,
Martin S. Croll,
Rev. William F. DeLong.

DIEROLF.—The fourth annual reunion of this family was held at Bechtel's Park, near Gabelsville, July 24, 1909, and over three hundred descendants were present from Boyertown, Reading, and other places in Berks county, also from Pennsburg, East Greenville, Harrisburg and other places in Pennsylvania. The following officers were elected:

President, John H. Dierolf, Barto, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, John Strunk, Gilbertsville, Pa.,
Samuel Dierolf, East Greenville, Pa.
Secretaries, Mrs. Henry Mertzler,
Benjamin Olinger, Pottstown, Pa.,
Ammon Dierolf, Wyomissing, Pa.,
Francis Saltzer, Pottstown, Pa.,
William Derolf, Gilbertsville, Pa.
Corresponding Secretary, Levan Dierolf.
Treasurer, William Dierolf.

DIETRICH.—The Dietrich family held its first reunion at Lenhartsville, Pa., Sept. 26, 1903. This meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested. A permanent organization was effected, and at the instance of the founder, William J. Dietrich, the name "Dietrich Family Association" was adopted. The second reunion was held in Kutztown Park in 1904, more than two thousand five hundred people being present—reputed to have been the largest family gathering ever held in Pennsylvania. Eight States and the Dominion of Canada were represented. At the third reunion, held in Kutztown Park in 1906, over three thousand people were in attendance. Seventeen States, as well as Canada and Mexico, were represented. "The Dietrichs in Europe and America," an address by Rev. W. W. Deatrick, A. M., Sc. D., was a feature at this gathering. This Family Association is not merely a local organization, but it has members in most of the States of the Union. It has been the means of arousing much enthusiasm in the matter of reunions of other families and of stimulating research into family genealogy.

The Dietrichs trace their origin to Dietrich Von Bern, 454-526, the Champion of Civilization, and King of the Ostrogoths in southern Europe. Members of the family were leaders in the Crusades, in peace and in war, and in the Reformation they helped to make history. The Dietrichs are prominently mentioned in the annals of Germany, and six distinct families in the German Empire have coats of arms.

The association, having collected considerable data, has nearly complete records of the following immigrant forebears: Johannes, Adam, John Ludwig, Elias and John Jacob Dietrich.

The Dietrichs of Berks county are descendants of Johannes, Adam and Conrad Dietrich.

Johannes Dietrich came to America on the ship "Phoenix" in 1751, and about 1760 settled in Greenwich township, where he died in 1785, in which year his widow, Barbara, took out letters of administration. They had three sons: Johannes, Jacob and John Adam. The first two located in the upper end of this State, and John Adam lived and died in Greenwich township, where he was a farmer. His wife Susanna Arnold bore him twelve children, as follows: Maria, Rebecca, Jacob, Isaac, Elizabeth, Annie, Gideon, Adam, Moses, Rufena, Catharine and Reuben.

Adam Dietrich (1740-1817), a brother of Johannes, crossed the ocean on the "Britannia," landing at Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1767. He was accompanied by his brother, Casper Dietrich, who first located in Northampton county, Pa., and some time after the Revolutionary war settled in Virginia. Adam Dietrich was a sergeant in Capt. Jacob Baldy's Company in the Revolutionary war. He located in Maxatawny first, but later because of good water settled in Greenwich township. He was a farmer. His wife, Maria Barbara Steinbruch, bore him the following twelve children: Adam, Georg, Maria Barbara (married Johannes Zimmerman), Catharine married Rev. Johann Michael Schmidt), Jacob, Michael, Heinrich, Johan, a daughter that died in infancy, Christian, Polly (Maria Magdalena) (married a Becker), and Beckie (Anna Margaret) (married Jacob Heffner).

Conrad Dietrich (1763-1841) was born in Baltimore, Md., and came to Berks county, locating in Hereford township. Here he married Elizabeth Seisholtz, from Longswamp township. About 1795 he and his family came to Reading, where he died and is buried. The following are four of their nine children: George, Jacob, Susan (married Henry Fry), and Conrad (born 1798, died 1861, who had sons Conrad and William H., the latter now living in Reading).

The Dietrich Family Association is a flourishing organization. Its success in large measure is due to the efforts of the founder. The officers are:

President, Lawson G. Dietrich, Esq., Kutztown, Pa.
Vice-President, Henry O. K. Dietrich, Lenhartsville, Pa.
Secretary, William J. Dietrich, Reading, Pa.
Treasurer, Daniel F. Dietrich, Reading, Pa.
Executive Committee, Mahlon C. Dietrich, Kempton, Pa.,
Rev. W. W. Deatrick, Kutztown, Pa.,
C. H. Dietrich, Hopkinsville, Ky.,
Jonathan P. Dietrich, Klinesville, Pa.,
C. Joseph Dietrich, La Grange, Ill.,
Charles H. Dietrich, Kutztown, Pa.,
A. M. Dederick, Albany, N. Y.,
Samuel Detrick, Sunbury, Pa.,
Harry A. Dietrich, South Bethlehem, Pa.,
Joel D. Dietrich, Virginville, Pa.,
Dr. Charles J. Dietrich, Reading, Pa.

The Association has also ten active Assistant Secretaries. An illustrated pamphlet, really a finely gotten up souvenir program, contains a history of the Association, names of its officers, and the names and dates of emigration of the sixty-two immi-

grants; also a copy of the coat of arms with an explanation of same.

DRIES.—The Dries family held its first reunion in 1906, in Kutztown Park. It hails from the upper end of the county. The ancestor is said to have settled in Albany township. The second reunion was held in 1908, also at Kutztown. Besides a large number of vice-presidents and assistant secretaries, the following are officers:

President, Worths A. Dries, Kutztown, Pa.
Vice-President, James C. Driess, Oley, Pa.
Secretary, Charles A. Dries, Maiden-creek, Pa.
Manager, W. A. Dries, Reading, Pa.
Historian, J. Heber Dries, Molltown, Pa.

FISHER-HARTMAN.—The Fisher-Hartman families hold joint reunions because of the inter-marriages of their members. They hold annual meetings at Boyertown, Pa. They have succeeded in collecting many records. Their first meeting was held in 1907, and the second on Labor Day, 1908. The officers of the Association are:

President, George W. Hartman.
Vice-President, Charles T. Davies.
Treasurer, George H. Hartman.
Secretary, P. Henry Fisher.
Historian, William Kehl.

FURRY.—John Furry, a native of Europe, came to America in 1727. In 1744 he located in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, on a tract of 346 acres of land. He had two sons and two daughters, namely: Michael, John, Rosina (wife of Henry Berger) and Catharine (wife of Leonard Emerich).

John Furry, son of the forebear, settled on the west side of the Susquehanna river. Four sons and two daughters were born to him, the sons being as follows: John, Jonas, Lawrence and Henry. The first three upon their return from a grist-mill at Sunbury, Pa., found to their horror that the Oneida Indians had killed and scalped their parents and two sisters, and also burned down the house and taken a horse with them. The youngest son, Henry, they took with them to Canada, where he was afterward found. The three brothers buried their parents and sisters under an apple tree and came to Reading where some of the posterity now live.

The family held the first reunion in 1904 and the fourth at Carsonia Park in 1908. The officers are:

President, Henry S. Furry, of Reading, Pa.
Vice-President, John C. Furry, New Cumberland, Pa.
Secretary, G. H. Furry, Coopersburg, Pa.
Treasurer, Ulysses Furry, Bethlehem, Pa.
Executive Committee, Thomas Furry, Lionville, Pa.,
Harry and William Furry, Lebanon, Pa.,
D. C. Furry, Newmanstown, Pa.,
Mrs. Charles Furry, Lebanon, Pa.,
Mrs. Adam Furry, Richland, Pa.,
Mrs. Sallie Stephens, Allentown, Pa.,
Mrs. Jennie Shunk, Phoenixville, Pa.

GERY.—The Gery family, numerous in Hereford township, Berks county, and in Montgomery county, where the forebear settled before the middle half of the eighteenth century, has been holding annual meetings since 1908. The last reunion of the family was held at Siesholtzville. The family traces its history to one Jacob Geary (Gery), who was a redemptioner, and came into the Griesemer family to work out his passage. Later he married his master's daughter, and they reared a family whose descendants are now many, scattered over Berks, Montgomery and Lehigh counties. The officers are:

President, Irvin C. Gery, Siesholtzville, Pa.
Vice-President, William H. Sallada, Hereford, Pa.
Secretary, Jacob M. Gery, Topton, Pa.
Assistant Secretary, Charles O. F. Treichler, East Greenville, Pa.
Corresponding Secretary, Milton M. Gery, Zionsville, Pa.
Financial Secretary, William B. Moll, Seisholtzville, Pa.
Treasurer, Michael N. Gery, Hereford, Pa.

GRIM.—The Grim family of eastern Pennsylvania was founded by three brothers, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Gideon Grim, also known and name written as Gitti and Egidius Grimm, was the first to emigrate, landing in Pennsylvania in 1728. His brothers Henry and Jacob followed in 1730.

Gideon Grim located in Macungie township, Lehigh county, at a point where Macungie and Weisenburg townships, in Lehigh county, meet Maxatawny township in Berks county. Here he owned 1,000 acres of land, which was situated in the three townships mentioned. It is supposed that he sold part of this land to his brothers, who reared large families. Gideon Grim crossed the ocean on the same vessel in which the noted pioneer minister of the Lutheran Church, Rev. John Casper Stover, came to this country.

The Grim family is of patrician origin and long seated in Normandy. One branch established itself in Alsace, whence "Egidus Grimm" came because of religious persecution and as the result of reading an English book containing fabulous accounts of the New World. An interesting circumstance attaches to this family from the fact that an ancient pedigree, tracing the family back to a Norman baron who lived in the days of William the Conqueror, was brought by the emigrant to America.

The first Grim family reunion was held at Hancock, this county, in 1897, at which time the connection numbered over one thousand souls. The regular annual reunions in 1907 and in 1908 were held at Kutztown Park, both well patronized. Prof. Geo. A. Grim, superintendent of schools in Northampton county, Pa., delivered an historical address at the last gathering. The organization has succeeded in discovering a considerable number of records. Miss Anna M. Grim, of Allentown, Pa., as secretary, deserves commendation for her efforts in establishing a family tree.

Most of the Grims in Berks county live in Maxatawny and Greenwich townships and in Kutztown. Grimville, a village in Greenwich township, perpetuates the family name. It contains a store, hotel, tannery, church and school. The village was founded by "Col." Daniel Grim, locally known as

"Der Hellwedder Grim." He was colonel of the militia of his district.

The officers of the Grim reunion are:

President, J. Peter Grim, Allentown, Pa.
First Vice-President, A. S. Grim, Allentown, Pa.
Second Vice-President, A. B. Grim, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, Anna M. Grim, Allentown, Pa.
Treasurer, C. R. Grim, Monterey, Pa.
Executive Committee, Stanley Grim,
Oscar S. Grim,
Dr. Charles E. Grim,
William H. Grim,
Charles A. Grim,
Jacob L. Grim,
Harry E. Grim,
Walter J. Grim,
William A. Grim.

HAFER.—The Hafer family held its first reunion at Carsonia Park, Reading, in 1908. Much interest was manifested. It traces its history to Mathias Hafer, or Hoefer. He was a German, and emigrated in 1773 to Pennsylvania, locating in what is now Ruscombmanor township, Berks county. He first settled in Alsace township, and was married to Julia Schmid. They had eight children, viz.: John, Matthias, George, Benjamin, Isaac, Daniel, Henry and Maria. This is a long-lived family. The early Hafers were strong, robust people. The family is mostly settled in Reading, and the townships to the east of Reading, including Alsace, Exeter and Oley.

Mr. E. E. Hafer, photographer, Reading, is the president of the permanent reunion committee, and much credit is due him for the interest taken in tracing the early history. The list of officers, all from Reading, is as follows:

President, E. E. Hafer.
First Vice-President, Adam E. Hafer.
Second Vice-President, George M. Hafer.
Corresponding Secretary, Samuel G. Hafer.
Recording Secretary, William M. Hafer.
Treasurer, Samuel L. Hafer.

HEFFNER.—Descendants of Heinrich Haeffner (Heffner) in 1901 celebrated the 152d anniversary of his landing in America at Moselem Church in Berks county. Heinrich Haeffner was a son of Andraes Haeffner, of Eberstadt, Germany. His wife, Maria Eva Kelchner, bore him six children, namely: John Henry, Hans Georg, Eva Catharine, Elizabeth, Eva Magdalene and Catharine.

James S. Heffner, Esq., of Kutztown, was the president of the anniversary ceremonies.

Prof. George H. Heffner, son of George, son of Jacob, son of Hans Georg, in 1886 wrote a complete genealogy entitled "Heffner Records." This was the first history compiled of an upper Berks county family, and its influence upon other families, to trace their forebears, was most valuable. Professor Heffner rendered a service to posterity. His unselfish life has endeared him to the people of Berks county, among whom he lived and labored as teacher.

The pioneer Heffner came to America in 1749. The family is mostly scattered in the upper part of Berks county, and about Kutztown and Virginville.

HEINLY.—The Heinly Family Association was organized in August, 1898. Its members are the descendants of David Heinly, who emigrated from the Duchy of Wurtemberg, Germany, sailing in the ship "Patience," Hugh Steel, Captain, and landing in Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1749. On July 21, 1774, he received from Thomas and John Penn, sons of William Penn, a patent for about 300 acres, now in Greenwich township, Berks county, a portion of which land is still owned by his descendants.

The original ancestor lies buried in Dunkel's Church cemetery, about three miles from Virginville, and the original tombstone of sandstone still remains, in a fair state of preservation. On the obverse side the following appears, in German with English letters: "Hir ligd Dafid Heinle, Ist geboren 1728 den 17 Ockdober und gestorben den 3rd Ockdober, 1784." On the reverse side appears the following from an old German hymn published in the "Leipsiger Gesangbuch," written in 1638:

"Die Krone des Gerechdigkeid
Ist mein schmuck und ehrenkleid,
Damid will ich for Got bestehen,
Wan ich werd in himmel eingehen."

On Aug. 15, 1903, the descendants erected a memorial to their first ancestor, adjacent to the old tombstone. It consists of a granite base rough hewn and a granite top in the shape of a large book with old-fashioned clasps, on the open pages of which appear the following inscriptions:

On the left-hand page—

"In memory of
David Heinly,
Born October 17, 1728.
Died October 12, 1784.
Emigrated from Germany in 1749."

On the right-hand page—

"Erected by his descendants, to their
First American Ancestor,
August 15, 1903,
at the
Fifth Annual Heinly Family Reunion."

The Family Reunion was first held along the banks of the Maiden creek on the original homestead, but latterly at Kutztown Park, Kutztown, Pa. It is held annually in August, and attended by from 400 to 500 descendants. The Association was organized mainly through the efforts of David Heinly, formerly of Albany township, latterly of Kutztown, who was its treasurer until his death in 1907. A complete Family Record has been compiled.

The present officers of the Association are as follows:

President, David L. Heinly, Reading, Pa.
First Vice-President, G. Henry Heinly, Blandon, Pa.
Second Vice-President, Chas. H. Heinley, East Texas, Pa.
Third Vice-President, Henry Heinly, Schnecksville, Pa.
Secretary, Harvey F. Heinly, Reading, Pa.
Assistant Secretaries, Calvin H. Adam, Fleetwood, Pa.,
Charles H. Heinly, Klinesville, Pa.,
Titus Heinly, Reading Pa.,
Phares S. Heller, Allentown, Pa.
Treasurer, Prof. Charles B. Heinly, York, Pa.

Executive Committee, William Heinly, Manatawny, Pa.,
Enoch Heinly, Virginville, Pa.,
Samuel D. Heinly, Reading, Pa.,
John W. Adam, Fleetwood, Pa.,
Jarius Heffner, Kutztown, Pa.
Historian, Samuel G. Heinly, Reading, Pa.
Director of Amusements, William O. Heinly, Hamburg, Pa.

KISTLER.—The Kistler family is numerous in Albany and Greenwich townships, Berks county, and especially in the upper end of Lehigh county. The family traces its ancestry to George Kistler, called Jörg or Hanjörg (that is, Hans Jörg)—John George Kistler. He was from the Palatinate. In 1737 he came to the New World, and located in the Falkner Swamp, or Goshenhoppen, Montgomery Co., Pa. No doubt he brought his wife, Anna Dorothy, and his oldest children with him from Germany. In 1747 he settled in Albany township, Berks county. He died in 1767 and is buried at the New Jerusalem Church, in Albany township, where many of his descendants are buried. He left nine children, as follows: Jacob, John, Samuel, George, Philip, Michael, Barbara, Dorotha and Elizabeth. Nearly all of these moved to Lynn township, Lehigh county. Like the seed of Abraham of old, they multiplied, and soon populated the fine valley extending from Kempton, in Berks, to Lynnville, in Lehigh county, a distance of six miles. This valley is called Kistlers Valley.

John Kistler, son of the pioneer, in 1768, lived in Albany, and it appears remained on the homestead. He had sons, John William, born 1757, and Abraham, born 1761. The Kistlers have intermarried with the Dietrichs, Fetherolfs, Brobsts, and other old families of that section.

The family has been holding successful reunions since 1899. It held the fifth annual meeting at Neffsville, Pa., in 1904. The officers of the association, besides an executive committee of eleven members, are:

President, Henry D. Kistler.
Vice-President, Edwin D. Kistler.
Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. P. Kistler.
Recording Secretary, Elmer C. Kistler.
Assistant Secretary, P. W. Kistler.
Treasurer, C. K. Kistler.

KLINE.—The Elder Georg Klein Association was formed at Reading, Pa., in 1904, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a fitting memorial in honor of the ancestor after whom the association was named, and to properly care for a much neglected private graveyard where Elder Georg Klein, with others, is buried. The second meeting was held in 1906, at West Hamburg. The officers of the association are:

President, David R. Kline, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, William B. Kline, Berks, Pa.
Assistant Secretary, A. S. Kline, Upper Bern, Pa.
Treasurer, Newton Kline, Pottstown, Pa.
Executive Committee, C. K. Whitner, Reading, Pa.,
F. F. Kline, Reading, Pa.,
A. K. Kline, Reading, Pa.,
Dr. John K. Seaman, Rdg., Pa.
Dr. Warren Kline, Lebanon, Pa.
Improvement Committee, Jerome I. Kline, Reading, Pa.,
C. K. Whitner, Reading, Pa.,
A. K. Kline, Reading, Pa.,
A. S. Kline, Upper Bern, Pa.

Elder Georg Klein was born at Zweibrücken, South Germany, Oct. 9, 1715, immigrated to America in 1738, and located at Amwell, N. J. Becoming acquainted with the Brethren of the Dunkard Church, in 1739 he was baptized in that faith at Amwell, and soon after was chosen an assistant in the ministry. In 1750 he moved to North-kill on the Tulpehocken, in Berks county, and there took charge of "North-kill Meeting House." He is buried in upper Berks. He left a number of children, whose descendants are very numerous.

KRICK.—The descendants of Frantz Krick and his wife Catharine were organized into a reunion by Rev. Thomas H. Krick, in 1907, when the first meeting was held at Sinking Spring; the second was also held there, in August, 1908. This is one of the earliest and largest families of the Tulpehocken Valley, Berks county. Rev. Thomas H. Krick, a minister of the Reformed Church, now stationed at Coplay, Pa., spent considerable time and money in ascertaining the true history of the progenitor, Frantz Krick, who came to America from Germany in 1731, and about that time located in Spring, then a part of Cumru township. He reared a large family, thirteen children, and his descendants are numerous in Berks county. The ancestral homestead has remained in the family name to this date. Tradition states that Frantz Krick obtained his land from the Indians.

The Krick family is exceedingly patriotic and it has had members serving in every war fought in this country. John, Frantz, Adam, Peter and Jacob Krick, sons of the pioneer, fought in the Revolutionary war. In the War of 1812 were Francis and Peter Krick. In the Civil war seventeen members of the family participated. In the Spanish war there were four members of the family.

The officers of the Krick Family Association are:

President, Daniel Krick, Robesonia, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, William F. Krick, Sinking Spring, Pa.,
Daniel B. Krick, Sinking Spring, Pa.,
Benjamin K. Hunsicker, Wernersville, Pa.,
Isaac Krick, Sinking Spring, Pa.,
Daniel H. Krick, Ephrata, Pa.,
George Krick, Hamburg, Pa.
Secretary, Rev. Thomas H. Krick, Coplay, Pa.
Treasurer, William F. High, Reading, Pa.
Historian, Rev. Thomas H. Krick, Coplay, Pa.

LEVENGOOD (LIVENGOOD, LIVINGOOD). The first reunion of the Levengood family was held in the fall of 1906 to celebrate the ninety-third birthday anniversary of its oldest living member, Adam Levengood, and the gathering took place at the home of his son, Jacob S. Levengood, in Oley, near Friedensburg. The second and third meetings were held at the same place, the third on September 7, 1908, and the fourth is to be held in Friedensburg Park on Labor Day, 1909. The venerable man in

whose honor the first meeting was held was present at the second and third meetings also, well preserved and hearty. The organization was decided upon at the first gathering. In 1908 the following officers were elected:

President, David D. Livingood, Pottstown, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, William Livingood, Pottstown, Pa., John Stitzer, Reading, Pa., Casper Livingood, Birdsboro, Pa., James Eck, Reading, Pa., Abner Livingood, Millersville, Pa., Jacob Livingood, Elverson, Pa.
Secretary, Howard M. Livengood, Birdsboro, Pa.
Assistant Secretary, Oscar Levengood, Gilbertsville, Pa.
Treasurer, Jacob S. Levengood, Oley, Pa.
Historian, Howard M. Livengood, Birdsboro, Pa.
Assistant Historians, John Stitzer, Reading, Pa., Irwin Livingood, Pottstown, Pa.
Executive Committee, Adam Livingood, Birdsboro, Pa., Jacob S. Levengood, Oley, Pa., Elsworth Spohn, Oley, Pa., Monroe Shive, Reading, Pa.

After the business meeting the assembly, which included about two hundred and fifty representatives of the family, was addressed by ex-Representative Jacob R. Herzog and by Mr. Howard M. Livengood.

The Levengood family traces its ancestry back to Ulrich and Susanna Liebenguth, who came to America from the Palatinate about 1733, in the ship "Charming Betsy," landing at Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1733. At that time he was forty-five years old, his wife thirty-six. He was a man of sterling qualities, and his descendants belong to the best of the sturdy Pennsylvania German element in their section. Many of those who bear the name have made a reputation in the learned professions, and they are generally known for the substantial qualities that distinguished the early representatives of the family.

Ulrich and Susanna Liebenguth brought five children with them: Peter, aged sixteen; Adam, aged thirteen; Jacob, aged ten; Maria, aged eight; and Anna, aged five. From Philadelphia the family proceeded to New Hanover township, where they settled.

Jacob, third son of the emigrant ancestors, was born in Alsace, Germany, and was the progenitor of the Levengood family of which this article treats. He died April 1, 1804, and his remains are interred in the cemetery adjoining the Swamp Reformed Church. He had one son, Matthias, who married Catharine Shuster, and they had five children.

Adam Levengood is the father of four sons: Jacob S., at whose home the first three reunions were held; James, of Elverson, Pa.; Solomon, of Joanna Heights, Pa.; and Adam, of Friedensburg.

Ludwig.—The Ludwig family traces its origin to Michael Ludwig, who came from the Rhenish Palatinate to Oley township in 1733. He was a Pietist. The early generations in St. Gaul, Switzerland, were profound scholars and a number were ministers.

The Ludwigs in Berks county are numerous. They held their first reunion in 1902, and the seventh in 1908, at Friedensburg. They have been a corporate body since 1908. The historian of the family, the late Isaac W. Guldin (1834-1907), traced the family to Bohemia, in 1526. The forerunners of the Oley township branch in 1700 were seated at Dresden, Germany. Mr. Guldin worked faithfully for years to establish the ancestral history. He was eminently successful. In 1905 he collected his records, in type-written form, in a book. The officers of the organization are:

President, David V. R. Ludwig.
Vice-Presidents, Jacob D. Ludwig, Wilson P. Ludwig.
Secretary, Dr. J. Harry Ludwig.
Treasurer, Eli V. R. Ludwig.
Board of Directors, Jerome Ludwig, George S. Ludwig, Mrs. Edwin Rhoads, Mrs. Alex. B. Earhart, Cyrus D. Moser.

Lutz.—In Albany township is an old family by the name of Lutz whose ancestors were Frederick and Jacob Lutz. The latter was a resident in the district as early as 1754. His descendants, who are quite numerous about Kempton and Steinsville, hold annual gatherings. The elaborate dinners and suppers are a feature at these reunions. The last reunion was held at Kempton in 1908. The officers are:

President, John C. Lutz.
Vice-President, James S. Lutz.
Secretary, Frank E. Lutz.
Treasurer, Allen Lutz.

Reedy.—The first reunion of the Reedy family of Berks and Lebanon counties was held in 1908, near Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa. Jonathan B. Reedy, aged seventy-three years, is one of the leading spirits in the movement to have regular annual gatherings. No regular officers have been elected thus far.

William Reedy, father of Jonathan B., married Maria Bensing and they had five children, namely: George, Annie (m. Henry Engelhart), Catharine (m. Jonathan Strauss), Samuel and Jonathan B., the last named only surviving.

Ritter.—The Ritter family, which is numerous in Berks county and also in the adjoining county of Lehigh, where the town Rittersville perpetuates the name, dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. This family has been holding annual reunions since 1898. The last was held in Dorney's Park, Allentown, in 1908. The meetings are well attended. A history of the family is expected in book form for distribution at the eleventh reunion, in 1909. The ancestry is traced to Casper, Martin and Philip Ritter, who were German Palatinates. Their descendants are numerous and scattered over eastern Pennsylvania.

Exeter township, in Berks county, was the home of the Ritters of this section. There, in 1754, lived George Ritter, and in 1759 Francis (also mentioned in documents as Ferdinand) Ritter was one of the largest taxpayers in the township. He owned much land below Jacksonwald, where the old Rit-

ter graveyard is located along the Oley Valley trolley line.

Francis or Ferdinand Ritter, born in 1741, died in 1825. His children were Daniel, John, Jacob and Samuel. John was a representative in Congress from Berks county, refusing a third nomination to that office.

Tradition says the pioneer Ritter obtained his land originally from the Indians. Some of this tract is still is the family. The ancestor Ritter, the father of George and Ferdinand, tradition says was married to an Indian woman, who was buried on the farm owned by Daniel Ritter, later by Benjamin Ritter and now by Charles Breneiser, of Reading. The officers in 1908 of the Ritter Family were:

President, H. S. Ritter, Allentown, Pa.
Vice-President, J. R. Ritter, Reading, Pa.
Recording Secretary, I. J. Ritter, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, M. T. Ritter, Northampton, Pa.
Treasurer, Mrs. Edw. Diefenderfer, Catasauqua, Pa.
Committees, Historical,
Program,
Ways and Means,
Executive.

ROHRBACH.—The descendants of John Rohrbach, who emigrated to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Berks county, in the territory now embraced in District township, held a reunion at Hancock Park in 1908. A committee of arrangements, a history committee, and a committee on program were appointed and the following officers were elected:

President, D. R. Rohrbach, Williamstown, N. J.
Vice-President, Frederick Rohrbach, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, W. B. Rohrbach, Macungie, Pa.

The ancestor had sons Lawrence and John, Jr. The family is quite numerous in the eastern end of the county, where the first of the name settled. The ancestral homestead is still in the family.

SAUL.—Samuel Saul, who came to this country in 1716, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine. After some years in America he returned to his native land and remained about one year with his family. He came to America a second time, expecting to prepare a home for the family, who were to follow. He died, and his wife, not hearing from him, decided to follow him to the New World, making the journey with her three children, Johann Nicholas, Leonard and Christian, in 1753. They located at or near Pottstown, Pa., and Johann Nicholas Saul there made his permanent home. Leonard moved to Maxatawny township, Berks county; and Christian settled in Lancaster county at what is now Linglestown, Dauphin county. Each of the sons reared a large family, and owned his own home.

Johann Nicholas Saul, born Dec. 16, 1726, died Aug. 14, 1795, and is buried at the Swamp Church. In 1766 a son, Nicholas, was born to him. In 1792 the latter married Rosina Hartman, of District township, Berks county. Nicholas Saul was first taxed in Douglass township, Berks county. In 1779 he moved to West District township, Berks county. He was a rake-maker. He and his wife had these six children: Salome, Samuel, John, Jacob, Hannah and Esther. Nicholas Saul died in 1823, aged fifty-six years. His wife, Rosina, died in 1843, aged eighty years. After their death their son, Jacob, built a house, in 1844, upon the homestead where he lived and died, his death occurring in 1890, when he was aged eighty-eight years. His children were: Mary, Nicholas, Daniel, Catharine, Jacob, Franklin, Sarah, Lydia, Theresa and Thomas. John Saul, son of Nicholas, died on the homestead in 1867, aged sixty-eight years. He had: William, Daniel, John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Simon, Elias, Sarah Ann and Ephraim.

Salome, daughter of Nicholas, married Jacob Rothermel and had ten children. Hannah, daughter of Nicholas, married John Rubright; no issue. Esther, daughter of Nicholas, married Peter Rothermel and had eight children. Samuel, the eldest child of Nicholas, was in the United States navy, and was never married.

The Saul family held its first reunion in 1902 and the sixth in 1908, at Pendora Park, Reading. It has successful reunions, and has collected considerable data, to be published in a private history. The officers of this reunion are:

President, Rev. J. Elmer Saul, Norristown, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, Samuel H. Fegley, Reading, Pa.,
Dr. Charles K. Saul, Steelton, Pa.,
F. K. Miller, Reading, Pa.
Secretary, Jacob I. Saul, Pottsville, Pa.
Treasurer, Elias G. Saul.

SCHAEFFER.—George Schaeffer, the pioneer of the Schaeffers, came to this country from the German Palatinate, in August, 1750, and settled in Richmond township, this county, soon after his landing. His wife was Catharine Reib. They had the following five children: Elizabeth, the eldest, married John Bieber; Margaret, the next eldest, married Dewald Bieber; Maria married Michael Christman; Peter was the next and Philip, who married Elizabeth Fetherolf, was the youngest of the family and remained upon the homestead near Fleetwood. He had eight sons and four daughters, all of whom were well-formed, large and strong. Father Schaeffer died in 1792 and is buried in a private burial-ground on the farm where he lived and died.

The family held its first reunion in 1903, and the second in 1906, both in Kutztown Park. They were well attended. At both meetings D. Nicholas Schaeffer, Esq., of Reading, delivered an historical address on the pioneer Schaeffer. The second address was published in the December, 1906, number of "The Pennsylvania German." At the first reunion Rev. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, delivered an address, "Where Did the Pennsylvania Germans Come From and Why Did They Leave Their Fatherland?" At the second reunion Harry D. Schaeffer, Esq., of Reading, delivered an address, "Some Characteristics of the Schaeffer Family," and Rev. William

C. Schaeffer, a professor of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, delivered an address entitled, "My Recent Trip Through Germany"; Rev. David I. Schaeffer delivered an address entitled, "Historical Side Lights."

The Schaeffer family holds its reunions triennially. It is one of the largest, most honored and intellectual families of the county. The officers of 1908 were:

President, George D. Schaeffer, Fleetwood, Pa.
Secretary and Historian, Rev. David I. Schaeffer.
Executive Committee, Rev. C. E. Schaeffer,
James D. Schaeffer,
Joel M. Schaeffer,
Daniel B. Schaeffer,
James Schaeffer.

SEAMAN.—The Association of Descendants of Johan Ludwig Seaman was formed in 1903, and held its first reunion on ancestral grounds in Tilden township.

Johan Ludwig Seaman, the progenitor, was a native of Alsace, France. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the service of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, as body-guard. After eight years he married, and in 1748 emigrated to Pennsylvania, locating in Bern township, in that part of the district now embraced in Tilden township. He was a large land owner and owned a considerable portion of the township, which his descendants colonized in large measure. His remains are interred at St. Michael's Church. His wife, Catharine, bore him three sons, namely: Eberhart, John and Ludwig, each of whom reared families. John located in western Pennsylvania, where his descendants are very prosperous people, while Eberhart and Ludwig remained on ancestral homesteads. The Seamans are very numerous in upper Berks county and are a very representative and enterprising family. The second reunion was held at West Hamburg in 1904, and was largely attended. The family expects to publish a genealogical history. The permanent officers of the Association are:

President, Maj. Charles F. Seaman, Hamburg, Pa.
Secretary and Historian, A. S. Klein, Upper Bern, Pa.
Treasurer, William Seaman, Fleetwood, Pa.
Executive Committee, Dr. J. K. Seaman, Reading, Pa.,
Levi B. Seaman, Berks, Pa.,
A. S. Seaman, Frackville, Pa.,
Joseph S. Seaman, Pittsburg, Pa.,
A. S. Becker, Berks, Pa.

SCHNEIDER (SNYDER).—Reunion of descendants of Hans (Johann) Schneider.

The Snyder family reunions were begun by the descendants of David Snyder, a great-grandson of the first settler of the Snyders, Hans (Johann) Schneider. The first reunion was held on the old David Snyder estate, now owned and occupied by Jackson Snyder, one mile northeast of Oley Line, in September, 1904. In 1906, at the annual reunion, a historian was elected, Rev. Elam J. Snyder being chosen. The first history of the Snyders was read in connection with the reunion in 1907. At the same time it was decided to embrace in the reunion not only the descendants of David Snyder, but all Snyders who trace their ancestry to Hans Schneider.

The old family burial plot near Oley Line, in which are buried the first generations of the Snyders, was recently improved. It is the purpose of the organization to keep it in excellent order.

The officers at present are:

President, Harrison Yoder.
Vice-President, D. S. Brumbach.
Secretary, Samuel Reiff.
Treasurer, George W. Brumbach.
Historian, Rev. Elam J. Snyder.

STRAUSS.—The reunion of the descendants of Albrecht and Philip Strauss, who emigrated from Wurtemberg in 1732, was founded by B. Morris Strauss, Esq., of Reading. The organization committee met on Thanksgiving Day, 1902, at the home of Joseph Strause, near Bernville. In September, 1903, on the Albrecht Strauss homestead, now embraced in Penn township, the first Strauss reunion was held on the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the landing at Philadelphia of Albrecht and Philip Strauss, who located in Bern township, in Berks county, soon after their coming to America. They were farmers, and reared large and honorable families, record of whose progeny is found in these volumes. The reunions of 1905, 1907 and 1909 were held at Strausstown, in Upper Tulpehocken township. This town perpetuates the family name in the county.

The historian has found practically complete records of these two pioneers, which will finally be published in book form. The officers of the reunion are:

President, James W. S. Strause, Reading, Pa.
Secretary, Cameron E. Strauss, Reading, Pa.
Treasurer, Adam W. Strause, Bernville, Pa.
Historian, B. Morris Strauss, Esq., Reading, Pa.
Executive Committee, Henry N. Haas, Bernville, Pa.,
Milton M. Strauss, Strausstown, Pa.,
Frank B. Saul, Reading, Pa.,
J. Morris Strause, Auburn, Pa.,
Charles Ney, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,
Josiah K. Strause, Strausstown, Pa.

TREXLER.—The first reunion of the Trexler family was held at Kutztown Park, Berks county, Pa., on Aug. 28, 1907. It was largely attended. The officers of this reunion are:

President, James B. Trexler, Lewistown, Pa.
Vice-Presidents, Dr. Jacob Trexler, Lancaster, Pa.,
B. F. Trexler, Allentown, Pa.,
J. Allen Trexler, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary, Claude Trexler Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Treasurer, Morris D. Trexler, Topton, Pa.
Historian, Hon. Frank M. Trexler, Allentown, Pa.

This meeting was called to order by Claude Trexler Reno, Esq., and the history of the family was then read by Judge Trexler, the historian. His paper showed considerable research and gives to posterity a true record of the Trexler family, which is an honored family of the State, a number of no-

table personages being found among its members.

Peter Trexler, the forebear, came to America prior to 1720, and located in Oley township, Berks county. His name, among others, appears upon the petition for the erection of Oley township in 1720. Shortly afterward he removed to what is now Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county. In 1729 he obtained, through Casper Wister, land agent, a patent for land upon which he lived. He died in 1758. His last will bears date 1744. He disposes of his estate to his widow, Catharine, and his three sons and three daughters, named, respectively: Jeremiah, John, Peter, Anna, Catharine and Margaret.

Jeremiah Trexler (son of Peter) as early as 1732 had a public house at Trexlertown. He and wife, Catharine, had sons John and Peter.

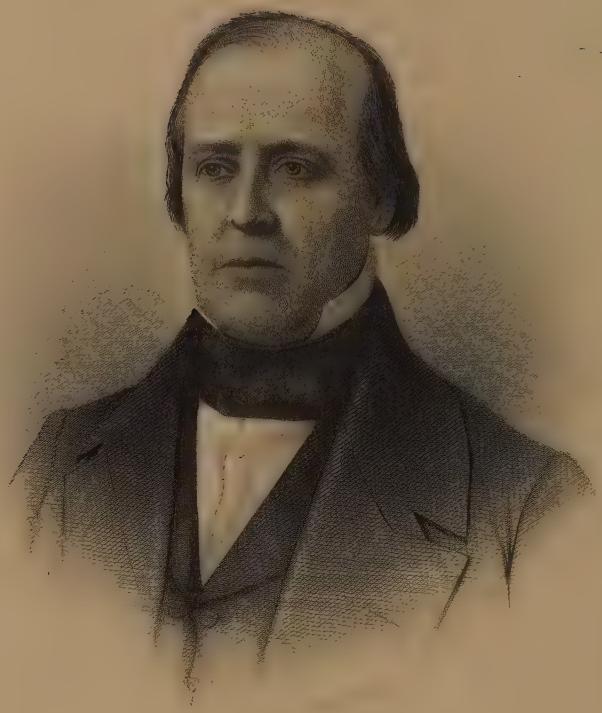
Peter Trexler, the second son of the first Peter, occupied a tract near Breinigsville. He was justice of the peace from 1752 to 1776, and in the Colonial system sat at the courts at Easton. His son, Peter, the third Peter in line of descent from the first settler, was known as the Mertztown Peter. In 1783 he was lieutenant-colonel of the militia. He had eleven children, and his posterity is known as the Berks county branch of the family. The names of his children as they appear in the family Bible (in the possession of Edwin H. Trexler, of Mertztown) are as follows: Maria, John Peter, Jacob, Reuben, Benjamin, Catharine, Jonas, Anna, Nathan, Daniel, Judith.

The minutes and proceedings of the first reunion of the Trexler family are published in pamphlet form. They were compiled by Claude Trexler Reno, of Allentown, Pa., and are valuable.

WAMSHER.—The Wamsher family has been holding annual reunions or picnics since 1906. It held its last meeting at Monocacy, in 1908. An effort is to be made to trace the family to the ancestor, and ultimately to publish a book. The officers of the reunion are:

President, Jasper Wamsher, Monocacy, Pa.
Secretary, Norman B. Wamsher.
Treasurer, Frank McDermond.
Executive Committee, Harry A. Riegel,
Howard Seidel,
Eugene Mauger,
Rev. Ruddy Millard.

YEICH.—The Yeich family held a reunion at Mineral Spring in the summer of 1908. Four generations of the family were represented in Mrs. William Yeich, Mrs. William Mauger, Mrs. Florence Miller and Miss Evelyn Miller.



J. Glancy Jones

BIOGRAPHICAL

J. GLANCY JONES was born Oct. 7, 1811, in Caernarvon township, Berks county. His ancestors were of Welsh origin. His great-grandfather, David Jones, settled in 1730 upon the Conestoga creek, near Morgantown, and there he erected and carried on one of the first forges in that section of the State. His grandfather, Jonathan Jones, was captain of a company of troops belonging to the Continental Line, enlisted by authority of Congress, and rendered distinguished services in the expedition against Canada in 1776. Afterward he was lieutenant-colonel. His death was occasioned by the hardships of that campaign. Jehu Jones, son of Jonathan and father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years engaged in the profession of teacher, for which he was qualified by a classical education. He died in 1864, at an advanced age.

J. Glancy Jones was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and in 1833 was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which his family had for generations belonged. His inclinations, however, led him to prefer the profession of the law; and having undergone the necessary course of preparation he was admitted to the Bar. He commenced practice in 1842, at Easton, Pa. The judicial district was composed at that time of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, and was presided over by Hon. John Banks. After a residence of three years at Easton he removed to Reading, and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county Jan. 7, 1845. He was appointed district attorney for Berks county, under the administration of Governor Shunk, in March, 1847, and served in that capacity until January, 1849. During that period he was tendered by the Executive the president judgeship of the Chester and Delaware District.

Though successful in the practice of his profession, he very early inclined to politics. Being a decided Democrat, he became active in the affairs of the dominant party in his native county, as well as in the State at large. He was the warm personal friend and political supporter of Morris Longstreth, the unsuccessful competitor of Governor Johnston in 1848, and the following year was chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1850 he was elected to Congress from the Berks District. Having declined a renomination, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the younger, was chosen as his successor for the term beginning in December, 1853. Mr. Muhlenberg having died shortly after taking his seat, a special election was held in February, 1854, to fill the vacancy, when Mr. Jones was chosen for the unexpired term. He was reelected for two succeeding regular terms, in 1854 and 1856, thus holding the position of representative, with but a brief intermission, for the period of eight years. As a member of the committee on Claims, he was author of the bill establishing the United States Court of Claims. In 1857 he was chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, a position of leadership which necessarily secured for its incumbent a national reputation.

After the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, in 1856, Mr. Jones was selected as a member of his cabinet. This selection was ratified by the Democratic press and party throughout the country with great unanimity, but Mr. Jones declined the appointment. In February, 1857, he tendered to Mr. Jones the mission to Berlin. "It is my purpose," he wrote, "to present your name to the Senate for that highly respectable and important mission immediately after my cabinet shall have been confirmed. And permit me here to add that I think your mind and qualities are admirably adapted to that branch of the public service." This position Mr. Jones declined. He continued his service in Congress as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and was the zealous advocate and supporter of President Buchanan's administration on the floor of the House.

In the year 1858 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, his opponent being Maj. John Schwartz, the candidate of the anti-Lecompton Democracy, which united with it the strength of the Republican party. Mr. Jones being the special representative of the policy of the Federal administration, the contest in Berks, as elsewhere, was conducted largely upon national issues. One of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the county ensued, which resulted in the election of Maj. John Schwartz by a majority of nineteen votes. The total vote in the district was upward of fourteen thousand. Immediately after the result of the contest was known, President Buchanan tendered to Mr. Jones the Austrian mission, which he accepted. Upon his confirmation by the Senate, he resigned his seat in Congress, and left, with his family, for his post in January, 1859. Upon the accession of the Republican party to power, in 1861, Mr. Burlingame was appointed by President Lincoln to succeed Mr. Jones at the court of Vienna; but, having been almost immediately recalled, Mr. Jones, at the request of the administration, remained in the embassy until the arrival of his successor, Hon. John Lothrop Motley, in the month of December. At the period of the outbreak of the Civil war in the United States the subject of the belligerent relations of the two contending sections devolved duties of a peculiarly delicate and responsible nature upon our diplomatic representatives abroad, and, so far as Mr. Jones's sphere of service was concerned, he sustained his official trust in a manner highly satisfactory to the administration and the government of the country.

Upon his return home, where he arrived in January, 1862, the period of Mr. Jones's public life practically terminated, though he did not cease to participate in the councils of his party for many years afterward. He resumed the practice of the law, and carried it on for about ten years, when declining health compelled him to retire from all employments of a public nature.

Mr. Jones was, for a long period, prominent in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been frequently a delegate to diocesan conventions, and having taken a leading part in the measures which led to the establishment of the new diocese of Central Pennsylvania in 1871. During his entire political and professional career he preserved a character of unblemished integrity, and in his private relations to his fellowmen was equally above reproach. He had many warm and zealous friends, and succeeded, as few public men succeed, in preserving the personal esteem of his political opponents, against whom he never cherished animosity or resentment. He was well fitted to be a leader of men, and those who differed most radically from him in political opinion did not hesitate to acknowledge the winning power of his personal influence. He was a very social man. His domestic life was especially hap-

py and attractive. His wife, Anna Rodman, a daughter of the Hon. William Rodman, of Bucks county, formerly a representative of that district in Congress, was a lady of superior refinement and most estimable Christian character, and her decease, in 1871, severed the ties of a peculiarly united and affectionate household.

Mr. Jones died at Reading, March 24, 1878, in his sixty-seventh year, and upon that occasion the Bar of the county united in a testimonial of marked respect to his memory and appreciation of his public services.

Two of his sons, Charles Henry and Richmond L. Jones, were admitted to the Berks county Bar in 1863, having studied law in their father's office. The latter was a representative from the county in the Legislature from 1867 to 1869, and the former became a resident and practitioner at the Bar of Philadelphia. Mr. Jones's eldest daughter, Anna Rodman, married Farrelly Alden, of Pittsburgh, and died there in December, 1885. His youngest daughter, Katharine, married William Thomas Wallace, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

BERKS COUNTY ANCESTRY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Concerning the historical fact that the paternal ancestors of President Abraham Lincoln were residents in the Eighteenth Century of Berks county, whence they migrated to Virginia, Louis Richards, Esq., president of the County Historical Society, in a recent paper read before it, wrote in part as follows:

Among the early immigrants to the Colony of Massachusetts—or Massachusetts Bay, as it was called in colonial times—were the Lincolns from old England. The first of the name from whom the President's descent can be traced was Mordecai Lincoln, who is said to have been born at Hingham, near Boston, in 1657. The tradition that he was an "ironmonger" is strengthened by the fact that his son Mordecai followed that occupation. The latter, who was by the first wife, was born in 1686, and had two brothers, Abraham, born 1689, and Isaac, born 1691. The preference for Scriptural Christian names was followed in the family through many succeeding generations. President Lincoln, writing a brief autobiography in 1860, said that an effort to identify his Quaker ancestors in Pennsylvania with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai and Solomon. Since that date the connection of the families has been reliably established. By a second marriage, Mordecai, Sr., had other children, some of whose descendants remain in Massachusetts at this day. The son Mordecai, Jr., removed with his brother Abraham to East Jersey about 1717, acquiring lands in Monmouth county. He resided there until probably 1720, at which date, and down to 1726, he is found assessed as a taxable in Nantmeal and Coventry townships, Chester Co., Pa. That he was possessed of considerable estate, and was an ironmaster, appears from record evidence of his association with Branson and Nutt, pioneers of the iron industry in that State, in the erection of a forge at Coventry, on French creek. His one-third interest in that establishment, and the lands appurtenant, he sold to Branson for £500, in December, 1725. In 1726 he is designated as a resident of Chester county in a conveyance to him in that year of certain lands in New Jersey. On May 10, 1732, he obtained from Thomas Millard, of Coventry, a conveyance of one thousand acres of land in that part of Amity township, Philadelphia county, now included in Exeter township, Berks county; the tract being a portion of sixteen hundred acres formerly belonging to Andrew Robeson. The date of this deed is conjecturally that of his first residence in what is now Berks county, though it is possible that he may have come there earlier. In 1732-33 he is found in commission as one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

His will dated Feb. 22, 1735 (O. S.), was proved June 7, 1736, indicating very nearly the date of his death. By it he divided his land in Amity township equally between his sons, Mordecai and Thomas, making provision contingently for an expected child, which, if a son, was to share the inheritance with his two brothers, each to take a third part. A certain tract of three hundred acres of land in the Jerseys he devised to his son John, and other lands in the same Province to his daughters Ann and Sarah, leaving bequests to his remaining daughters, Hannah and Mary. His wife Mary received the residue of his personal estate, and the use of his plantation for life, being also constituted executrix. His friends Jonathan Robeson and George Boone were designated as her assistants in that office, according to a custom then prevalent.

The son John, who was by a former wife, was the lineal ancestor of President Lincoln. He subsequently sold his land in New Jersey, and emigrated to Rockingham county, Va., in 1765. This date is established from the tax lists of Berks county and the local records in Virginia in correspondence therewith. John had a son Abraham who went to Kentucky in 1782, and two years later was killed there by the Indians. Abraham left three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas. The president was the son of the last named, by his first wife, Nancy Hanks.

The posthumous son of Mordecai of Exeter, named Abraham, half-brother of John, was born Oct. 29, 1736. He became the most prominent member of the Berks county family in public life. From 1773 to 1775 he was a County Commissioner; served as sub-lieutenant of the county in 1777, was a member of the Pennsylvania General Assembly from 1772 to 1786; delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787 to ratify the Federal Constitution, and a member of the convention which devised the State Constitution of 1790. He died at his residence in Exeter township Jan. 31, 1806, in his seventieth year. He married in 1761 Anne Boone, daughter of James Boone, and his wife Mary Foulke. Her father's brother, Squire Boone, was the father of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and a native of Berks county, to whom she was thus first cousin. Thomas Lincoln, brother of Abraham, was a thrifty landholder, and was sheriff of the county in 1758 and 1759. Mordecai Lincoln, the other brother, remained a resident of Berks county up to about 1789, removing to Dauphin and subsequently to Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

President Lincoln referred to his Pennsylvania ancestors as Quakers. There is no evidence of the connection of the New England Lincolns with the Friends. Some of the members of the branch which came to Pennsylvania became affiliated with that denomination through intermarriage. Anne Boone, wife of Abraham Lincoln, the county commissioner, was brought under mild censure for marrying out of meeting. The Boones were of English descent, and staunch Quakers. George Boone, a native of Devonshire, who emigrated to the Province in 1717, belonged for a time to the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, in Philadelphia county. Having acquired lands in what is now Exeter township, Berks county, in 1718, and settled there, he was appointed in 1723 by the Gwynedd Meeting to keep the accounts of births and marriages of Friends in his vicinity. He donated the ground for the meeting-house and burial-place of the Oley Monthly Meeting, since called the Exeter Monthly Meeting, constituted in 1737. The Boones were a prolific race, and, together with the Lincolns, left numerous descendants, who were among the most intelligent and respectable of the county stock. The two families were closely associated, and in the Exeter Meeting Ground the earlier generations of both lie buried.

Squire Boone, father of Daniel, removed in 1750 with his family to North Carolina, on the Yadkin river. Thence after he had grown to manhood, Daniel went to Kentucky, and entered upon his famous career as pioneer of that remote border land of civilization. From the connection of the Boones and Lincolns in Berks county, the inference is reasonably certain that the Southern migration of John, the President's ancestor, in 1765, was the direct result of that of the Boones, fifteen years previously.

A theory regarding the maternal ancestry of President Lincoln is that his mother, Nancy Hanks, was descended from a family of that name traceable in Berks county at the period when the earlier generations of the Lincolns

were seated there. Nancy Hanks was a daughter of Joseph Hanks, of Nelson county, Ky., and one of her aunts on the maternal side married Abraham Lincoln, of Virginia, the grandfather of the President and son of John. All that is positively known upon this head is that a family by the name of Hanks appears in the records of the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of an early date, and that the name of one Joseph Hanck is found upon the list of taxables of the town of Reading between 1758 and 1763. Whether the latter was identical with the Joseph Hanks of Kentucky, father of Nancy, is a matter of conjecture. In the absence of more definite facts, either for or against the supposition, no positive conclusion can be reached upon the subject.

[On page 299 may be seen a cut of the building where the children of Mordecai Lincoln, Sr., were born. It is situated about a mile below Lorane Station, several hundred feet north from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, near a small stream. An extension was built to the west end.]

HON. THOMAS WHARTON, Jr., the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the constitution of 1776, was born in 1735, in Chester county, Pa., a son of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton, grandson of Thomas and great-grandson of Richard Wharton.

Richard Wharton, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Kellworth, in the parish of Overton, Westmorelandshire, England, at an early date, was the emigrant ancestor of the Wharton family in America.

Thomas Wharton, who later achieved so great a distinction in his native State, spent his boyhood attending school in the primitive institutions in the vicinity of his his home, and assisting on the paternal farm, and he became a young man of sterling character. In 1755 he moved to Philadelphia, where he apprenticed himself to an employer by the name of Reese Meridith and later was associated with Anthony Stocker. With the latter he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Stocker & Wharton, in the mercantile line. This firm became very strong, and according to the custom-house bonds of 1762, was one of the heaviest importers in the city.

Governor Wharton, then but a prosperous merchant, was married Nov. 4, 1762, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Susannah Lloyd, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Kearney) Lloyd, and they had the following children: Lloyd, Kearney, William M., Sarah N. and Susannah. The mother of these children died Oct. 24, 1772. On Dec. 7, 1774, Thomas Wharton married (second) Elizabeth Fishbourne, daughter of William and Mary (Tallman) Fishbourne, and they had three children, viz.: Mary, Thomas F. and William Fishbourne. Governor Wharton was an Orthodox Friend.

It is passing strange that the history of Thomas Wharton, Jr., a man whose life was so closely linked with that of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose affairs he administered during the darkest struggle in which she and her sister colonies ever engaged, is not more widely and more intimately known. One most obvious reason for this is to be found in the circumstance of his early death, which abruptly terminated a useful and honorable career; for, considerable as were the services which he had already rendered his country, the potentialities of the future were even greater, and without doubt he, who had acquitted himself so creditably, would, had he lived to see the new government permanently established, have continued to hold positions of honor and trust in his native State. To quote: "Full justice has never been done to the magnanimity and ability of Pennsylvania's statesmen and warriors during the Revolutionary contest. The quiet and unassuming character of her population has caused the historians, in a measure, to overlook their merit in the council and in the field."

By reading the history of Pennsylvania during those momentous years from 1774-1775 and up to 1778, we recognize the worth of Governor Wharton, from the pages of her records and archives, full of important orders emanating from him at trying crises; or, in glancing over the journals of the day, which abound in proclamations that even now stir us by their tone of deep and earnest patriotism. Through ringing calls to arms and eloquent appeals to the nobler impulses of mankind, we gain some insight into the character of the man of whom few written expressions are left us. He was a man, however, who had impressed his personality in such a way that we know he was universally beloved.

Thomas Wharton had been called to numerous positions of trust, had served with honor and capacity on the committee of Safety, and in 1776, when the Commonwealth of Pennyslvania called together a convention to frame a new Constitution, for the Province of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Resolve of Congress (on May 10th of that year), on July 24th a Council of Safety was established, in which the convention vested the executive authority of the government until the new Constitution should be put in operation. Thomas Wharton, Jr., who had given abundant proof of his zeal and ability when a member of the late committee of Safety, was now chosen president of the newly formed council and again distinguished himself in a most creditable manner. In February, 1777, an election was held for the choice of assemblyman, in place of several who had declined to act. Thomas Wharton, Jr., was elected councilman from Philadelphia and later, as such, assisted to organize the Supreme Executive Council and thus complete the new government. This was done and the General Assembly and Council united and elected Mr. Wharton president of the latter body. As president of the Council of Safety, Mr. Wharton had filled with honor a position of trust, hence, it is not strange that he should have been offered one of greater responsibility under the new government. It seemed, indeed, as if by mutual attraction, the best minds of the country were drawn together, and that, with an insight born of the necessities of the hour, men recognized each other's worth and discerned in what field their talents would be best developed for the good of the common cause.

Thus Thomas Wharton, Jr.'s talents were pre-eminently administrative, and from one important position in his State he was raised to another until finally called upon, amid the bitter political dispute of 1777, to fill the most elevated position his proud State could offer him, that of president of the the newly formed Supreme Executive Council. On March 5, 1777, the new president was duly inaugurated as president of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, captain-general and commander-in-chief, and served as such until May 23, 1778, when his death occurred in the city of Lancaster. His funeral was solemnized with civil and military honors and his remains were interred at the Evangelical Trinity Lutheran Church at Lancaster. His fame rests with posterity.

William Fishbourne Wharton, the third child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fishbourne) Wharton, was born Aug. 10, 1778, and was married (first) May 10, 1804, to Susan Shoemaker, who died Nov. 3, 1821. She was the mother of nine children as follows: Thomas, George M., Fishbourne, Henry, Joseph, Deborah, William, Edward and Elizabeth. He married (second) Mary Ann Shoemaker, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children, namely: Susan F. and Philip Fishbourne. Two of these children, George M. and Philip F., attained distinction in legal and artistic circles.

Besides Miss Susan F. Wharton, who is the only living grandchild of Governor Wharton, several of his great-grandchildren have resided in Berks county, namely: Wharton Morris, grandson of Kearney, who was a son of the Governor by his first marriage; Maria Wharton Brooke, widow of Dr. Brooke and a granddaughter of Kearney Wharton; and Robert Wharton Bickley, also a grandson of Kearney Wharton. Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Bickley are living in Reading at the present time, both widows. Miss Susan F. Wharton, who until lately resided at No. 138 North Fourth street, Reading, is now living at "The Poplars," Wyomissing, esteemed for her ancestry and also for her personal characteristics.

EDWARD BIDDLE, representative from Berks county in the First Congress, was born in 1732. He was the fourth son of William Biddle, a native of New Jersey, whose grandfather was one of the original proprietors of that State, having left England with his father in 1681. His mother was Mary Scull, the daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1761. James, Nicholas, and Charles Biddle were three of his brothers.

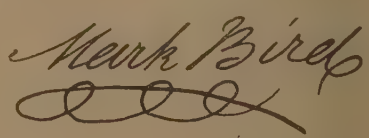
In 1758, Edward Biddle was commissioned an ensign in the Provincial Army of Pennsylvania, and was present at the taking of Fort Niagara in the French and Indian War. In 1759 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1760 commissioned as a captain, after which he resigned from the army and received 5,000 acres of land for his services. He then selected the law as his profession, and after the usual course of study at Philadelphia in the office of his eldest brother, he located at Reading, where he soon established himself as a lawyer. In 1767, he represented Berks county in the Provincial Assembly, and he was annually re-elected until 1775, and again elected in 1778. In 1774 and 1775, he officiated as speaker, having previously been placed upon the most important committees, and having taken an active part in all the current business.

When the citizens of Reading held a public meeting on July 2, 1774, to take initiatory steps in behalf of the Revolution, they selected him to preside over their deliberations, and the resolutions adopted by them were doubtless drafted by him. His patriotic utterances won their admiration, and they unanimously gave him a vote of thanks and appreciation of his efforts in the cause of the rights and liberties of America. On the same day, while presiding at this meeting, the Assembly of Pennsylvania was in session and elected eight delegates as representatives to the First Continental Congress, and among them was Edward Biddle of Reading. He was again elected as one of the delegates to the new Congress, which was held in May, 1775; and he was elected the third time. The first two terms extended from Sept. 5, 1774, to Dec. 12, 1776, and the last from 1778 to 1779. The public records in the county offices, especially in the prothonotary's office, disclose a large and lucrative practice by him as an attorney-at-law, and this extended from 1760 to the time of his decease in 1779. It seems to have been as much as, if not more than, that of all the other attorneys taken together.

He died Sept. 5, 1779, at Baltimore, Md., whither he had gone for medical treatment. He married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of Rev. George Ross, of New Castle, Del., by whom he had two daughters, Catharine (m. George Lux, Esq., of Baltimore); and Abigail (m. Capt. Peter Scull of Reading). We conclude this article with Mr. Biddle's autograph.

MARK BIRD, distinguished ironmaster and patriot of Berks county, was a son of William Bird, one of the most prominent iron men of Berks county from 1740 to 1762, whose works were situated near the mouth of Hay creek, in Union township. He was born at that place in January, 1739, and learned to carry on the iron business. After his father's death in 1762, he took charge of the estate, and by partition proceedings in the Orphans' court came to own the properties, which consisted of 3,000 acres of land, three forges, a grist mill, and a saw mill. About that time he laid out a town there and named it Birdsboro. By the time the Revolution broke out, he had enlarged his possessions very much, and come to be one of the richest and most enterprising men in this section of the State. The recorder's office shows that he also owned at different times various properties at Reading.

In the popular demonstrations at Reading for the Revolution, he took an active part. At the meeting Dec. 5, 1774, he was selected as one of the committee on Observation, recommended by Congress, and Jan. 2, 1775, he was chosen one of the delegates to the Provincial Conference, and placed on the committee of Correspondnce. He was also prominently identified with the military movements, having in 1775 and 1776 served as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Battalion of the county militia, which was formed out of companies in the vicinity of Birdsboro. In August, 1776, as a colonel, he fitted out 300 men of his battalion with uniform, tents, and provisions at his own expense. They were in service at, or near, South Amboy in the fall of 1776, and may have constituted a part of the "Flying Camp." In 1775 and 1776 he officiated as one of the judges of the County courts. In 1785 his landed possessions in Berks county included eight thousand acres, upon which were the extensive iron works at Birdsboro, and also the Hopewell Furnace on Sixpenny creek, which he had erected about 1765. And it is said that he owned large property interests in New Jersey and Maryland. About 1788, he removed to North Carolina, where he died some years afterward. He married Mary Ross, daughter of Rev. George Ross. He was a brother-in-law of Edward Biddle; and also of George Ross, of Lancaster, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His own signature is herewith reproduced.



GABRIEL HIESTER (son of Hon. Gabriel Hiester, a prominent representative man of Berks county) was born in Bern township Jan. 5, 1779. He was given a good English and German education, and his youth was spent on his father's farm. His father having taken an active and successful part in local politics, he naturally exhibited the same spirit at an early age. By appointment from the Governor, he was prothonotary of the county from 1809 to 1817; clerk of the Quarter Sessions from 1809 to 1812, and 1814 to 1817; and associate judge from 1819 to 1823. During the War of 1812-15 he served as brigade-major in the campaign at Washington and Baltimore. He served as a Presidential elector in 1817 and in 1821, casting his ballot upon both occasions for James Monroe. Governor Shulze appointed him surveyor-general of the State in 1824, when he removed to Harrisburg, and he officiated in that position for six years. While at Harrisburg he became interested in the iron business, and he erected the first rolling-mill in that vicinity, continuing actively engaged in it till his decease there in 1834. He married Mary Otto (daughter of Dr. John Otto, of Reading), and she died in 1853. They had the following children: Louisa, Harriet (m. C. B. Bioren), Augustus O., Gabriel and Catharine.

JOSEPH HIESTER, Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Nov. 18, 1752. His father, John Hiester, emigrated to this country in 1732, from the village of Elsoff, in the province of Westphalia, Germany. Some years afterward, he settled in Bern township, where he was married to Mary Barbara Epler, a daughter of one of the first settlers in that section of the county. He and his two brothers, Joseph and Daniel (who had emigrated in 1738), took up large tracts of land comprising several thousand acres, which extended from the Bern church to the Tulpehocken creek. He died in 1757, aged fifty years. His wife was born in 1732; and she died in 1809.

Joseph Hiester grew to manhood on a farm. In the intervals of farm labor, he attended the school which was conducted at the Bern church, and there he acquired the rudiments of an English and German education. The homestead was situated about a mile north from the

church. He removed to Reading before he was of age, and entered the general store of Adam Witman. While there he became acquainted with Witman's daughter, Elizabeth, and he was married to her in 1771. He continued with his father-in-law till the breaking out of the Revolution; then he raised a company of eighty men in July, 1776, which became a part of the "Flying Camp," and participated in the battle of Long Island. He was taken prisoner in the engagement, and he and the other prisoners endured many hardships for several months before they were exchanged. He then remained at home only a short time, sufficient to regain his health and strength, when he again joined the army, near Philadelphia, returning in time to participate in the battle of Germantown. He continued in active service till the close of the war. Upon his return from the Revolution, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, and some years afterward became sole proprietor of the store. He conducted his business operations very successfully for a number of years. Public affairs also received much of his attention, not only relating to political government, but also to the development of Reading and the county by internal improvements. He served in the General Assembly from 1787 to 1790, being there when that body ratified the Constitution of the United States. He was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1789, and assisted in framing the Constitution of 1790. He was the first State Senator from Berks county from 1790 to 1794. In 1797 he was elected to represent the county in Congress, and he was continued as the representative from 1797 to 1807. After an intermission of eight years, which he devoted entirely to business at Reading, he was again sent to Congress in 1815, and re-elected twice. While holding this office he was prominently identified with the political affairs of Pennsylvania, so much so that in 1817 he became the nominee of the Federal party for Governor, though not elected then. The party selected him in 1820 as the most available candidate, and he was elected. This was a great victory for him, but especially for his party, inasmuch as he was the the first successful candidate which the Federalists had placed in the field against the Democrats.

The administration of Governor Hiester was characterized by great activity in promoting the growth of the Commonwealth, especially through internal improvements. He suggested that the sessions of the Legislature might be shortened without detriment to the public good, that public improvements could be made advantageously and domestic manufactures encouraged with success, and that there existed an imperative duty to introduce and support a liberal system of education connected with general religious instruction. While he occupied the gubernatorial chair, the State capital was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg. The building was begun in 1819 and finished in 1821, and the General Assembly convened in it for the first time on Jan. 3, 1822. The capital had been at Lancaster since 1799, and previously at Philadelphia. Upon the expiration of his term as governor he lived in retirement at Reading. His residence was situated on the northern side of Penn street (No. 437) midway between Fourth and Fifth streets. He owned a number of farms in Alsace (now Muhlenberg), Cumru and Bern townships, tracts of woodland on Mount Penn (altogether numbering nearly two thousand acres), seven prominent business stands and dwellings in Reading, and also out-lots. He occupied and farmed the out-lots for his own use—a custom then carried on by the more prominent inhabitants in order to supply their families with vegetables—and kept horses and cows.

Governor Hiester was a man of commanding presence and pleasing address. He was about six feet tall and weighed about 200 pounds. He was a member of the Reformed Church. His wife died in 1825, aged seventy-five years. He died in 1832, aged seventy-nine years. His surviving children and grandchildren were: a son, John S. Hiester; two daughters, Catharine (widow of Hon. John Spayd), and Rebecca (married to Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg); a granddaughter, Mary E. Muhlenberg (daughter of Mary Hiester, who had married Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg), and the children of Elizabeth Hiester (who married Levi Pauling), Joseph, Henry, Elizabeth (married Thomas Ross), James, Rebecca, Ellen and Mary. Governor Hiester's autograph is shown herewith.

JOHN PRINGLE JONES, first President Judge of Berks county under the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, from 1851 to 1861, was born near Newtown, Bucks county, in 1812. His father died when he was young. His mother was of an English family in Philadelphia. His education was acquired at the Partridge Military Academy in Middletown, Conn., at the University of Pennsylvania, and the College of New Jersey at Princeton, from which last he was graduated in 1831. He studied law in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1834. While in Berks county, in 1835, he determined to locate at Reading. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney general of Berks county and served in that office until 1847. During this time he was associated in the practice of law with Robert M. Barr, Esq., who in 1845, was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. At the expiration of the official term of the Hon. John Banks in 1847, he was appointed to fill this position. By an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1849, Berks county was erected into a separate judicial district, of which David F. Gordon, Esq., was appointed president judge, and Judge Jones continued to preside in Lehigh and Northampton counties until 1851.

In 1849, Mr. Barr, the State reporter, died and Judge Jones completed two of the State Reports, known as the "Jones reports." In 1851 he was elected president judge of Berks county for ten years. After the expiration of his term he devoted himself to literary pursuits and to the management of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he was elected president.

In 1867, Judge Maynard (of the 3rd Judicial District, then composed of Lehigh and Northampton counties), died, and Judge Jones was appointed his successor for the unexpired term. This was the last official position he occupied. In 1872, he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife, and traveled through France, Italy, Germany and a part of Russia. He was taken sick and died in London on March 16, 1874. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery. He married (first) in 1840, Annie Hiester, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading. After her death, he married, in 1851, Catharine E. Hiester, daughter of John S. Hiester.

GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM was born at Reading June 13, 1813, eldest son of Benneville Keim (president of the Farmers Bank for a number of years, Mayor of Reading for three terms, and enterprising business man of the county), and his wife, Mary High (daughter of Gen. William High, wealthy farmer at "Poplar Neck," of Cumru township, and prominent in the military affairs of the county).

At the age of twelve years William H. Keim entered the Military Academy at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, then one of the foremost educational institutions in the United States, and was graduated with honor in 1829. Upon returning home, he entered the store of his father, one of the largest general hardware stores in Reading, and continued actively engaged in this pursuit for nearly thirty years. The greater part of the time he was a proprietor of a large store, in co-partnership with his brother, John H. Keim. Besides the store business, he encouraged enterprises generally for the development of Reading. His early military training gave him a natural taste for military affairs and he found much gratification in the volunteer service of the State militia. Before the age of seventeen years he was an orderly sergeant of the "Washington Grays," and in 1837 he became captain (succeeding his

cousin, Capt. Daniel M. Keim). He was promoted rapidly till 1842 when he was elected major-general of the 5th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin and Schuylkill counties. In that year he took a prominent part in the military encampment held at Reading, which was an eventful occasion in the history of military affairs in Berks county. In 1844, during the religious riot at Philadelphia, he was ordered to assist in quelling the disturbances. His services in organizing the local militia and in bringing them under proper discipline were both untiring and successful, and they were placed in the front rank of the volunteer soldiers of the State. In 1848 he was elected to the office of Mayor of Reading for one term, becoming the second Mayor of the city. Several years afterward, he took great, if not the principal, interest in establishing at Reading the Pennsylvania Military Institute, for the purpose of enabling young men to obtain education in military matters. In November, 1858, he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy till March following, caused by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones—being the first and only Republican elected to represent Berks county in Congress. In 1859, he was elected Surveyor-General of the State for the term of three years, at that time holding the office of Major-General of militia, and while at Harrisburg, in 1860, he suggested to Governor Curtin that the Commonwealth should be put in a condition of defense, inasmuch as the signs of political discontent over the election of Lincoln indicated civil strife; and he recommended in that behalf a general encampment of the militia of the State. Governor Curtin accepted this timely suggestion, and an encampment was held at York in September, 1860, with General Keim as the chief in command. In January following, upon visiting his home at Reading, he called upon Capt. James McKnight (who commanded the Ringgold Light Artillery, a company of volunteers in his brigade), and asked him to keep his company in readiness so as to be able to respond promptly to any order that might be given. Through this notice, the Ringgold Light Artillery came to be the first company that responded to the President's call for troops in the Civil war and reported for duty at Harrisburg in April, 1861. General Keim offered his service when the crisis arose, and Governor Curtin appointed him to a command of the State troops under the first requisition of the President. After the campaign on the upper Potomac, he received from the President the appointment of Brigadier General of National troops. Resigning the office of Surveyor-General, he obeyed the order to join the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Williamsburg, one of the most severe contests of the war, he distinguished himself. Although too sick to be on duty, he could not be prevented from leaving the hospital, and having mounted his horse he led his brigade on the field. His coolness, judgment and great bravery during the action were conspicuous. Though under fire nearly the whole time, he was perfectly calm. A bomb fell almost under his horse. Every one about him turned pale with fear. The explosion covered him with mud. After the battle, General McClellan called on him, complimented him for the great service which he had rendered, and ordered him to the post of honor in advance of the army. But the excitement incident to this battle aggravated his illness, and he was obliged to ask for a furlough. This was granted and he returned to Harrisburg, where his family had taken up a temporary residence. Unfortunately his health was too far gone, and he died May 18, 1862, in the very prime of life and usefulness, aged forty-eight years. The news of his death produced a profound sensation of regret throughout the Army of the Potomac. General McClellan was deeply affected by the loss of this faithful commander, and he, on May 26th following, issued general orders announcing his death and complimenting his faithful, patriotic services to his country, and these were read to every regiment in the army. His remains were brought to Reading, and buried with military honors in the Charles Evans cemetery.

JACOB RUSH, the first President Judge of Berks county, was born near Philadelphia in 1746, and was a brother of the celebrated artist and physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush. He received an excellent preparatory education and then entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1765. Immediately after the State Constitution of 1790 was adopted, he was appointed to preside over the Courts of the Third Judicial District, which included the county of Berks. He afterward became president judge of the First District (of which Philadelphia formed a part), and held that position for many years until the time of his death. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and in its darkest days stood firm to its principles. While president judge of the county he resided in Reading, on the west side of South Fifth street, between Cherry and Franklin streets. He died at Philadelphia Jan. 5, 1820.

GEN. GEORGE MAY KEIM was actively engaged in the financial, industrial, political, military and social life of Reading for upward of thirty years, dying suddenly in 1861, while co-operating in the organization of troops at Reading for service in the Civil war. He was born at Reading, March 23, 1805, and was a member of a family which has been settled in Berks county for over two centuries, being a lineal descendant of John Keim, who emigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was one of the first settlers in Oley township, this county. He took up land before 1718, and located in the upper section of the township, near what is now the village of Lobachsville, carrying on farming there until his death in 1732. In religion he was a Friend, a follower of Pastorius.

Nicholas Keim, son of John, was one of the earliest successful merchants of Reading. He was born in Oley township April 2, 1719, and engaged in farming until 1755, when he moved with his wife and only son to Reading, where he opened a general hardware store and also engaged in grain dealing, etc. In 1769 he purchased from Mark Bird the Weiser store stand, familiarly known as the "Old White Store," on Penn street, near Fifth, where he continued to do business successfully for a number of years. During that time he was one of the principal merchants of the place, and he had extensive transactions with the leading merchants of Philadelphia and Germantown, many prominent names appearing on his receipt books. In about 1785 he transferred the business to his only son, John, and retired from active life. He died Aug. 3, 1802, after a lingering illness. Mr. Keim was a progressive man, not only in the conduct of his own affairs, but also in the promotion of every cause affecting the development of the community in which he lived. He married Barbara Snyder, and they had one son, John. They lived in a large two-story stone dwelling located on the Northwest corner of Penn and Ninth streets.

John Keim continued in his father's footsteps as a successful merchant, but surpassed him greatly in the accumulation of property. He was born in Oley township July 6, 1749, and was six years old when the family removed to Reading, in whose development and commercial life he was destined to play so prominent a part. In the fall of 1777 he marched with the battalion of Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lotz to reinforce the army under Washington, and was honorably discharged in 1782, after five years' service. After his return from the war he joined his father in the conduct of the general hardware store, of which he became sole proprietor in 1785, as previously related. About the year 1800, he took into partnership his two sons, Daniel and George, under the firm name of Keim & Sons, and they carried on the business for a number of years. Meantime John Keim was acquiring new and varied interests, and became prominently identified in different ways with the life of his adopted city. In 1787-90 he served a term as county commissioner, and he was also burgess for a time. He became a large property owner, and in the improvement of his own holdings saw the value of internal improvements in the city, of which he was an enthusiastic advocate. He built a num-

Leo von Klenze.

ber of dwelling-houses and put up the first three-story brick building in Reading, and he was accounted one of the wealthy men of Berks county in his day. In 1806 he leased to Charles Evans, Esq., the three-story brick building on South Fifth street which afterward became the property of Mr. Evans, who resided there for many years. Mr. Keim was prominently identified with the first steps taken toward the building of the Penn street bridge, lending all his influence to the project. He was a man highly respected and well thought of, for though strict in business and of the highest integrity he was never stern or unreasonable in his transactions. In an obituary notice which appeared in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* it was said: "He had resided in this borough for sixty-four years, during which time he amassed a large fortune, which never caused a widow's tear nor an orphan's execration . . . What he has left behind him was justly his own. As a creditor he was ever lenient and his numerous tenantry can testify to his goodness as a landlord." He died Feb. 10, 1819, in his seventieth year, and was laid to rest in the Episcopal burial ground.

On Oct. 15, 1771, John Keim married Susanna de Benneville, through whom General Keim is of French-Huguenot extraction, she having been a daughter of Dr. George de Benneville. They had four children: Daniel de B., born Sept. 8, 1772, who died in 1833; George de B., who is mentioned further on; Benneville, born at Reading, Nov. 30, 1790, who died there Oct. 30, 1872; and Esther de B.

Dr. George de Benneville was one of the early practitioners of medicine in Oley township, where he was located before 1750. He was born in London July 26, 1703, a descendant of George de Benneville, a Frenchman of Normandy, born in the city of Rouen. The Doctor's father, who bore the same name, was a "French refugee, who, being persecuted for his religion, retired with his family and connections into England upon invitation of His Majesty King William, who took a tender care of them and employed them at his court." After a varied career, in his thirty-eighth year (1741), with the aid of Queen Anne, of England, Dr. de Benneville came to Philadelphia. He was in failing health at the time of his arrival, but the changed environment was to bring renewed strength. Benneville was met at the wharf by Christopher Sauer, the printer of the oldest Bible in this country, who did not know him but was led to meet him by the influence of a dream. He took the stranger home with him and there Benneville met Jean Bertolet, of Oley, Berks county, where a colony of Huguenots had settled. The Bertolets had located there as early as 1726. Bertolet persuaded the Doctor to settle near him in the forest, and in 1745 he married Esther de Bertolet, daughter of Jean. While in Oley he taught school, practised medicine and preached the gospel, becoming the founder of the Universalist Church in America. He held the first meetings in the home which he had built (on the farm at one time owned by Daniel Knabb) near the "Oley line," for teaching the doctrines and beliefs of that religious denomination. The walls of this historic old de Benneville house in Oley township are still standing, although it was erected in 1745. He was there until 1755, when he moved to Branchtown, on the old York road, Philadelphia county, where he acquired an extensive medical practice. He died there in 1793, aged ninety years, and his wife died in 1795, aged seventy-five years.

Gen. George de Benneville Keim, second son of John Keim, was born at Reading Dec. 16, 1778, and received his education in the school held in the old Friends' meeting house. He was then sent by his father to Philadelphia, entering the large hardware establishment of the Chancellors, in order to familiarize himself with the business. When he returned to Reading, in his twentieth year, he was taken into partnership by his father, who carried on the business established at what was known as the "old white store." This building was the first business place at Reading. In addition to merchandising George de Benneville Keim also engaged in the manufacture of iron, being interested in the Reading Furnace and various forges. From 1809 to 1814 he did business in Philadelphia in connection with the export of bread stuffs. Many of his business interests were of direct benefit to this region, not only in the way of furnishing profitable employment to a large number, but also in introducing new industries, thus increasing the resources of the section materially. He was one of the first to attempt the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine; he used his means and influence in raising the quality of the live stock in Berks county; and was active in promoting agricultural interests generally, owning several farms in Exeter township and vicinity. Mr. Keim served as president of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania for over thirty years; he was one of the promoters of the Reading Water Company and its first president, filling that position for a long period.

Mr. Keim was the chief burgess of Reading, served as president of the town council for many years, and was prominent in the development of the county and of Reading, not only in business affairs and as a factor in the local civil government, but also in the promotion of education and other matters affecting the broader development of the community. He took an earnest interest in the establishment of the Reading Academy and the Reading Female Seminary, both of which held an important place in the literary training of the young people of that day. The matter of local public improvements always received his hearty support, and he was active in the erection of bridges and the building of good roads, being for many years one of the managers of both the Perkiomen and Reading & Sunbury turnpikes. He was a zealous worker in Christ Church, and took an active part in the building of same, the lot for which was donated by a member of the Price family, to which his wife was related. All benevolent objects and worthy charities were encouraged and supported by him.

When the whiskey insurrection broke out, in 1794, Mr. Keim volunteered, serving in the government forces, and he always took the keenest pleasure in military matters. In 1821 he received the appointment of aid on the staff of Governor Hiester, with the rank of colonel; in 1830 he was elected major-general of the 6th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, succeeding his brother-in-law, Hon. Samuel D. Franks, and when he retired, five years later, was succeeded by his son, George M. Keim, who in turn was succeeded by his cousin, Gen. William H. Keim.

On Feb. 4, 1799, Mr. Keim married Miss Mary May, daughter of James May, and to them were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: John M., George M., Daniel M., Ann, Susan, Catharine and Rebecca (m. Wirt Robinson, an eminent civil engineer of Richmond, Va.). George de B. Keim passed away Aug. 20, 1852, and his wife died in 1854.

James May, father of Mrs. Mary (May) Keim, and maternal grandfather of Gen. George May Keim, was a well-known citizen of Reading. He was born March 20, 1749, in Coventry township, Chester county, Pa., son of Robert and Elizabeth May, and grandson of Robert May, who came to this province before the year 1700, and married a daughter of John Brooke. Mr. May was of Quaker ancestry. Prior to the Revolution he moved to Reading, where he ever afterward made his home, becoming one of the prominent citizens of that place. In the Act of 1783, incorporating Reading into a borough, he was named as one of the assistant burgesses, and he was particularly well known as an early advocate of public improvements in this section, being identified prominently with such ventures as the Union canal, Centre turnpike, etc. He was a general merchant and also dealt extensively in grain, lumber, etc., and was connected with various important institutions, being a director of the Branch Bank and a member of the first Board of Trade at Reading. He was one of the two wardens of the Episcopal Church, the other having been Marks John Biddle, Esq. His death occurred at Reading in 1819.

James May married Bridget Douglass, daughter of George Douglass, and by this union lost his birthright in

the Society of Friends, the Douglass family being Episcopalians. Their children were: Mary (m. George de B. Keim), George, Sarah (m. Hon. Samuel D. Franks), Thomas and Elizabeth.

George May Keim received his early education at home and at Bentley Hall, the school conducted by Joshua Hoopes, at Downington, Chester Co., Pa. In 1823 he was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He studied law under Charles Chauncey, Esq., at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar June 5, 1826, being admitted to the Bar in Berks county on Aug. 11th following. As a leader in important public affairs, in various business enterprises of note, and in the government of his country, he found this preparation of immense value. In fact he used his legal knowledge more in such ways than in direct professional labors. At the early age of twenty-two, in 1827, he was elected cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, of which his uncle, Benneville Keim, was the president, and held that position until 1836. He held a substantial interest in many projects tending toward the commercial development of Reading, and encouraged the establishment of others. He aided in the erection of the first rolling-mill and nail works, owned by Keims, Whittaker & Co., and was a member of the firm of Jones, Keim & Co., who carried on the Windsor Furnace, in Windsor township. This firm had a reputation for its fine castings, made directly from the iron ore, notable among which was "The Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci. He understood thoroughly the value of agriculture in the economy of the county, and used his influence and means in raising the standards in various branches of farming. He introduced imported thoroughbred cattle into the county, and was one of the organizers of the Berks County Agricultural Society, delivering the address at its first annual meeting, Oct. 28, 1852. He was the second president of the society, serving as such for several years, and it was during his administration that the county commissioners leased to the society for ninety-nine years the "Commons" for the annual exhibitions. He made agricultural addresses in various parts of the State by request. Another source of revenue which he considered valuable in the State led him to an early investigation of her mineral resources, and he made a thorough study of the geology and mineralogy of the State, in the course which he acquired a comprehensive collection of minerals, including valuable specimens from all parts of the world. In this connection might be mentioned his Indian relics, which were principally from central Pennsylvania, and which after his decease were presented to the Smithsonian Institute. The minerals were given to Lehigh University. In 1829 General Keim was commissioner, and later for some years manager, of the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

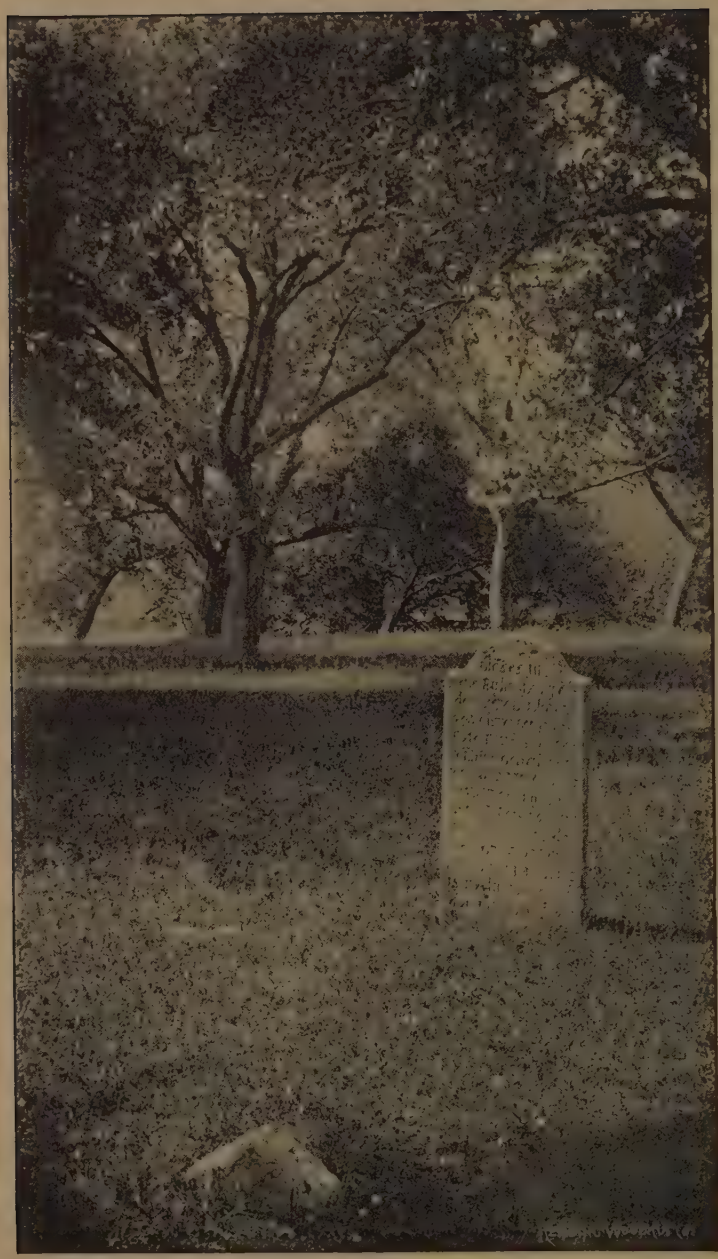
General Keim early became identified with public affairs. He represented Berks county at the convention called to amend the State Constitution held during 1837-38, and his speech on banking attracted considerable and most favorable notice. His name appears among such distinguished ones as John Sergeant, Charles Chauncey, Thaddeus Stevens and George W. Woodward as a member of the committee of nine who issued a stirring address concerning the ways and means of providing for common school education and the general diffusion of useful knowledge, as well as the industry and pecuniary prosperity of the State. In 1838, when a vacancy occurred in Congress because of the resignation of Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, who accepted the mission to Austria, General Keim was elected to fill out the term, and he was subsequently re-elected for two terms, remaining in Congress until March, 1843. At the election for Speaker of the House in the XXVIth Congress he received a complimentary vote. During the XXVIIth Congress he distinguished himself in a patriotic speech against a petition praying for the dissolution of the Union. He declined renomination for a fourth term. In 1842, toward the close of his Congressional career, he presided at a dinner given to Charles Dickens in Washington, in March of that year, when many men prominent in politics and letters were present to welcome the great author.

Upon his retirement from Congress the General was offered his choice of three positions by President Tyler, and he selected that of United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania in order to remain at home. In 1844 he was re-appointed by Polk. Meantime he found his popularity throughout the State increasing steadily, and such was the confidence in his ability and integrity that he could have had the Democratic nomination for governor in 1848, but he would not consider the proposal. In 1852, upon the death of Mayor Getz, he was elected to fill the unexpired term, entirely without solicitation. In 1860, at the Democratic convention in Reading, he was elected a Presidential elector at large.

From early manhood General Keim manifested his interest in military matters. In 1830 he was elected captain of the Reading Artillerists, to succeed his uncle, Capt. Daniel de B. Keim, and not long afterward he became colonel of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1835 he became major-general of the 6th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which included the companies of Berks, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, succeeding his father in that position. When the Civil war broke out he immediately identified himself with the Union cause, and he labored faithfully and zealously to hold the Democratic party in his county together in the trying period immediately preceding the war. In the spring of 1861 he raised a company of volunteers for home defense, and he was active and enthusiastic in drilling and preparing them for actual duties. One of the last acts he performed was to head a paper with his name, offering the services of this company to the government. It was undoubtedly the unusual exertion of this undertaking that brought on the stroke of paralysis from which his death soon ensued, on June 10, 1861, when he was fifty-six years old. He was buried at sunset on the 12th, in the Charles Evans cemetery, with military and Masonic honors. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Reading up to that time, his death being sincerely mourned throughout the State. The numerous enterprises he encouraged and supported won him friends in every walk of life, and his genial disposition, open-hearted and companionable nature, retained them forever.

General Keim married in 1827 Julia C. Mayer, youngest daughter of Hon. Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, and six children survived them: George de Benneville, Charles Wetherill, Henry May, Julia Mayer (Mrs. Gustavus Augustus Behne), Susan Douglass and Mary May. Mrs. Keim died May 12, 1857. The sons have attained an eminence in the public life of the State worthy of the name and family traditions.

CONRAD WEISER was the most prominent historical character in the county of Berks previous to 1760. His great prominence arose from his intimate connection with the provincial government of Pennsylvania for thirty years. He was the principal judge of Berks county from 1752 to 1760. He was born Nov. 2, 1696, at Afstaedt, a small village in the County of Herrenberg, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and there he acquired a general education, which included the principles of the Christian religion according to the catechism of Martin Luther. Whilst in his fourteenth year he emigrated with his father and family (which included himself and seven other children) to New York, landing June 17, 1710. At that time several thousand Germans were sent to America by Queen Anne. Shortly after their arrival they were removed to Livingston Manor by the Governor of New York, to burn tar and cultivate hemp to defray the expenses incurred by Queen Anne in conveying them from Holland to England and from England to America. They labored till 1713 in this employment under the direction of commissioners; then, finding that they were existing under a form of bondage, they protested against the treatment and this



GRAVE OF CONRAD WEISER IN HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP

effected their release. About 150 families of them, including the Weiser family, removed to Schoharie, forty miles west of Albany. Whilst spending the winter of 1713-14 at Schenectady, the elder Weiser was frequently visited by an Indian chief of the Mohawk tribe, and during one of these visits the chief proposed to Conrad to visit the Mohawk country and learn the language of that tribe. This proposition was agreed to.

Conrad Weiser was in his eighteenth year when he went to live with the Indians. He was a strong young man, but all of his strength was necessary to endure the sufferings which he was compelled to undergo whilst living with them. He had scarcely clothing sufficient to cover his body during the winter of that trying year. Besides much suffering, he was frequently threatened with death by the Indians during a state of intoxication. In July, 1714, he returned to his father's home at Schoharie. In this time he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the Mohawk language, and while at home he increased this knowledge by acting as interpreter between the German settlers of that vicinity and the Mohawk Indians. The settlers having been disturbed in their possessions, Conrad Weiser's father and a number of others migrated to Pennsylvania. They located in Tulpehocken in the spring of 1723, in the midst of the Indians; and there they also commenced the improvement of the land without permission from the land commissioners. The Indians complained but the settlers were not disturbed. Subsequently the Indians released their rights and about 1733 they removed beyond the Blue Mountains.

Conrad Weiser was married to a young woman of Schoharie in 1720. He continued at that place till 1729, when with his wife and five children he removed to the Tulpehocken settlement, locating on a tract of land near the present borough of Womelsdorf. Shortly after his arrival, his ability and success as an Indian interpreter became known to the Provincial government, and the Governor employed him in negotiation with the Indians. His first services in this capacity were performed in 1731, and from that time for nearly thirty years he was almost constantly engaged in this important work. He assisted at numerous treaties, and in the published proceedings of these treaties his name appears prominently. His integrity was particularly recognized and publicly complimented.

He was one of the most prominent men in the French and Indian War. His numerous letters indicate his zeal, courage and patriotism. He served in the war as a colonel, and his services were of great value to the government and to the people of Berks county.

The first proceedings for the erection of Berks county were instituted in 1738. In this behalf Mr. Weiser was very active, and he continued active till the county was established in 1752. The town of Reading was laid out by the Penns in 1748, and in the sale of the town lots Mr. Weiser acted as one of the commissioners. He was prominently identified with the first movements in building up the town, and in developing the business interests of the place.

The Governor of the Province, in 1741, appointed him as a justice of the peace, and he filled this office for a number of years. When the county was erected in 1752, he was appointed one of the first judges. He acted as president judge of the courts till his decease in 1760. He lived at Reading mostly during the latter part of his life.

Conrad Weiser died on his Heidelberg farm July 13, 1760, and his remains were buried in a private burying-ground on the place, where they have remained since. He left a widow and seven children: five sons, Philip, Frederick, Peter, Samuel and Benjamin; and two daughters, Maria (m. Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg) and Margaret (m. a Finker). He was possessed of a large estate, consisting of properties at Reading, and lands in Heidelberg township and in the region of country beyond the Blue Mountains. In Heidelberg he owned a tract which included the privilege of a "Court-Baron," granted to him in 1743, the tract having originally contained 5,165 acres as granted to John Page in 1735, and having then been erected into a manor, called the "Manor of Plumton." At Reading one of his properties was a business stand, and it has continued to be a prominent business location from that time till now, a period embracing over 150 years.

For upward of fifty years, various unsuccessful efforts were made in behalf of erecting a suitable memorial to Conrad Weiser. In 1892 and 1893, the compiler of this history delivered a lecture before local teachers' institutes in different parts of the county entitled "Life and Times of Conrad Weiser" for the purpose of securing a memorial, and the Reading Board of Trade led the school authorities of the county to set aside November 2, 1893, for observance by the teachers and scholars as "Weiser Day," and to facilitate this observance 3500 copies of the lecture were distributed gratuitously to all the schools of the city and county. It was not until October 30, 1907, that a modest tablet was placed in the west wall of the Stichter Hardware Store on Penn Square by the Historical Society of Berks County, which reads as follows:

POSTERITY WILL NOT FORGET HIS SERVICES.—WASHINGTON.

In Memory of
COL. CONRAD WEISER.

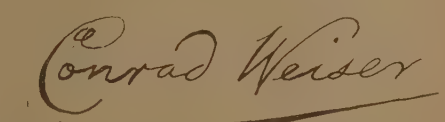
PIONEER, SOLDIER, DIPLOMAT, JUDGE. AS INTERPRETER AND INDIAN AGENT HE NEGOTIATED EVERY TREATY FROM 1732 UNTIL NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

THE WEISER BUILDING, WHERE HE OFTEN MET THE INDIANS IN CONFERENCE, WAS ERECTED BY HIM ON THIS SITE IN 1751.

BORN IN GERMANY IN 1696, ARRIVED IN BERKS IN 1729, DIED IN 1760, NEAR WOMELSDORF, WHERE HIS REMAINS ARE BURIED.

HIS UNSWERVING HONESTY SET A SHINING EXAMPLE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERKS COUNTY THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED IN 1907 BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE COUNTY.

We append the autograph of this noted pioneer:



WILLIAM MUHLENBERG HIESTER, son of the celebrated physician, Dr. Isaac Hiester, was born in Reading, May 15, 1818. His maternal grandfather was Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Hetty Muhlenberg, died in 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He received a preparatory training at the West Nottingham Academy in Maryland, and subsequently entered Bristol College in Pennsylvania, graduating in 1837, in the second and last class of graduates from that institution. He read law in the office of Judge Banks, attended a course of lectures in the Law Department of Harvard College, and was admitted to the Bar at Reading, Jan. 7, 1840. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1843 by Harvard College. He practised his profession four years in Erie, Pa., in 1845 returning to Reading, and associating himself with the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1852 he was elected by the Democratic party as a member of the State Senate, and served until 1855, taking foremost rank among the Democratic members. At the opening of the session of 1855, after an exciting

contest, he was elected speaker of the Senate on the twenty-seventh ballot. His career as speaker was dignified, firm and impartial. In January, 1858, he was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. William F. Packer, and continued in that office during the administration of three years. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States in the campaign of 1860, but subsequently earnestly advocated the administration of Abraham Lincoln and was a warm friend of the Union. In the summer of 1863, when Pennsylvania was being invaded by General Lee, Mr. Hiester was appointed by Gov. Curtin one of the mustering officers, with the rank of major, to muster in troops that volunteered for ninety days' service, in response to the Governor's proclamation of June 26, 1863, calling for sixty thousand men. He was assigned to duty at the temporary rendezvous on the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Reading, which, in compliment to him, was designated Camp Hiester. In the execution of his military commission he mustered into the State service eight full regiments of volunteers, comprising an aggregate force of eight thousand men. After the war he supported the Republican party, and in 1864 was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Berks county District. After this event, he retired from participation in public affairs, and devoted his attention to the benevolent and business interests of his native city. He was a director in the Reading Library Company, in the Charles Evans Cemetery Company and the Reading Gas Company, and a liberal supporter of the public and private charities of the city. He died in Reading Aug. 16, 1878, leaving a widow and a son Isaac, who is a practising attorney at Reading.

JACOB SALLADE, son of Andreas and Eva (Schmidt) Sallade, was born at Womelsdorf (Middletown) July 13, 1789, and there educated. He was employed for a time as clerk in a general store of a brother of Governor Shulze, at that place, and also officiated as justice of the peace. In 1824 he received from Governor Shulze (with whom he was upon intimate terms, they having been brought up together in the same town) the appointment of clerk of the Orphans' Court and clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and then he removed to Reading. He held these offices for three years, after which he filled the office of prothonotary for three years—from 1826 to 1829—by appointment also from Governor Shulze. During the next ten years he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Reading, and he also served as a justice of the peace for a time.

In 1839 Gov. Joseph Ritner appointed him surveyor-general, and he continued to serve in this position for six years. During that time he resided at Harrisburg, and he died there shortly after his term expired. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. He was a man of fine personal appearance and enjoyed much popularity during his official career.

Mr. Sallade married Susanna Mayer and they had seven children, Maria Catharine, Andrew M. (an attorney at Reading), Charles M., Sarah, Susanna, Rebecca and Jacob M. (an attorney at Reading).

GOV. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE was not a resident of Berks county when elected Governor, but his birth and earlier life in the county entitle him to a place in this work. He was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, July 19, 1775, son of Rev. Christian Shulze, a Lutheran clergyman. His mother was Eve Elizabeth Muhlenberg, the oldest daughter of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was liberally educated in the ministry, and regularly ordained as a minister in 1796, and he assisted his father for eight years in the discharge of pastoral duties to several congregations in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties. Owing to a rheumatic affection, he was obliged to relinquish preaching in 1804. He then moved to Myerstown, then in Dauphin county, and pursued the business of merchant. In 1806 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and afterward twice re-elected, serving his constituents with distinction for three terms. In 1813, upon the erection of Lebanon county, he was appointed to fill the office of prothonotary, in which he continued for eight years. In 1821 he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1822 he was chosen senator, to represent the Senatorial district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Whilst serving as a senator he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, and was elected by a majority of 25,706 over Andrew Gregg, the Federal candidate; and in 1826 he was re-elected governor with little opposition. In 1829 he was again brought out as a candidate, but for the sake of harmony in the party he withdrew, and George Wolf was nominated and elected. Whilst acting as Governor he had the honor of tendering the courtesies of the State to General LaFayette, who was then upon his celebrated tour through the country. His administration of the affairs of the State government during his official career was distinguished for integrity, wisdom and statesmanship.

During President Jackson's opposition against the Bank of the United States, Governor Shulze left the Democratic party. But he was not active in political life after his retirement from the office of governor excepting on one occasion, in 1840, when he was a member of the Harrisburg Whig convention, which nominated General Harrison for President. In this connection he ran as a Senatorial elector upon the Harrison ticket, and was elected, and afterward officiated as president of the State Electoral College.

Upon retiring from office he removed to Lycoming county, where he continued to reside until 1846. During that period he was engaged in certain extensive speculations in this great and enterprising county, but he was not successful in them. Then he moved to Lancaster, where he continued to reside till his death, Nov. 18, 1852. He was a superior man, and he enjoyed the high esteem of his fellow-citizens for his many excellent personal and social characteristics. He was one of the few really prominent men whom this county has produced. His predecessor in the gubernatorial chair of this State was Joseph Hiester, who was elected to this high office from Berks county.

GEORGE EGE was born March 9, 1748, and died Dec. 14, 1829, aged eighty-one years, nine months. During his long and active business career he was extensively known as the largest landowner of his time in Berks county, and prominently identified with the iron interests of the county for a period of half a century. In 1774 he purchased an interest in Charming Forge for eight hundred and thirty-eight pounds. Nine months later he bought the remaining interest for one thousand six hundred and sixty-three pounds, and became its sole owner and manager. In 1804 he built and operated Schuylkill County Forge, near Port Clinton, then in Berks, now in Schuylkill county. At that time he was possessed of the following landed estates: Charming Forge, with four thousand acres; Reading Furnace, with six thousand acres; Schuylkill Forge, with six thousand acres; and four large farms in Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships, embracing one thousand acres. The names of these farms were "Spring," "Sheaff," "Leiss" and "Richards." In 1824 the assessed value of his personal and real estate was three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. During the Revolutionary war he was an ardent patriot, and in 1783 was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1791 he was appointed one of the first associate judges of Berks county under the Constitution of 1790, and served continuously with marked ability until 1818, a period of twenty-eight years, when he resigned the position to devote himself exclusively to his extensive business interests. He died at his home at Charming Forge, in Marion township, Berks county, and his remains were interred in the cemetery of Womelsdorf.

Judge Ege married Elizabeth Oberfeldt, of Amboy, N. J., by whom he had three children, George, Rebecca and Michael. There are no descendants of George now liv-

ing; Rebecca married Joseph Old and died without issue; Michael married Maria Margaretta Shulze, daughter of Rev. Mr. Shulze, pastor of Tulpehocken church. One of the grandchildren of Michael and Margaretta Ege, Harriet, married John Ermentrout, and lived at Reading to an advanced age.

CHARLES EVANS, founder of the superb cemetery at Reading which bears his name, was born in Philadelphia March 30, 1768. His parents were David Evans, of Philadelphia, and Letitia Thomas, of Radnor, both members of the Society of Friends. He received a good education, and when twenty years of age, entered the office of Benjamin Chew, Esq., a distinguished lawyer at Philadelphia, for the purpose of reading law. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1791, and two months afterward went to Reading to practice law. In his profession he was faithful, capable and diligent. He continued in active business till 1828, and then retired with an ample fortune. In 1846 he founded the Charles Evans Cemetery, situated in Reading, and established it firmly by large donations of money and grants of property. He died Sept. 5, 1847, and was buried in the cemetery of his endowment. He married Mary Keene, daughter of Reynold Keene and Christiana Stille, his wife, both of Philadelphia. He was the first philantrophist at Reading. Strange to say, notwithstanding this incentive to others who have been engaged in business at Reading and accumulated fortunes, not a single individual since then has been moved to make a similar gift, donation or grant for a public cause.

GEN. JACOB BOWER, prominent Revolutionary hero and county official of Berks county, was born at Reading in September, 1757. When eighteen years old, he enlisted in the stirring cause of the Revolution, becoming sergeant in the company of Capt. George Nagel (the first company raised at Reading). He marched with this company to Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1775, and participated in the first battles for freedom in that vicinity. In July, 1776, he became captain of a company of the "Flying Camp" in the Pennsylvania line; and he afterward served as captain of different companies in the Continental line, until the close of the war for independence, in 1783. He was one of the American officers who organized the General Society of the Cincinnati, May 13, 1783, in the Cantonment of the Hudson river; and he was one of the original members in the formation of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, which convened at Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1783.

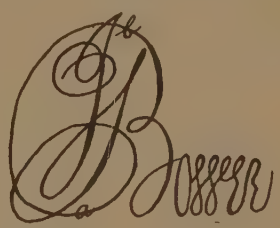
When the war was over, Captain Bower returned to Reading. After serving for some years as a clerk in the county offices, the Governor selected him to fill various local positions, in which he was active for some ten years, serving as sheriff from 1788 to 1790; as county commissioner, 1790-1793; as recorder, registrar and clerk of the Orphans' Court, 1792-1798; and as county auditor from 1799 to 1800. He was also delegated by the Governor in 1793 to act as one of the commissioners in the establishing of a branch bank of Pennsylvania at Reading.

Immediately after the Revolution, a complete system of militia was organized in Pennsylvania, and Captain Bower, on account of his former services, was selected as major of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in Berks county. He kept up an active interest in the military affairs of the country until his decease. He participated also in the war of 1812-15, serving as brigadier-general of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, by appointment of Governor Snyder. During the trying winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, General Bower was stationed there and his "Orderly Book," in which he kept a record of the transactions of the officers from April 9, 1778, to June 17, 1778, is an interesting relic, consisting of two small volumes, and is still in the possession of the family.

General Bower resided at Reading until after 1800, when he removed to Womelsdorf, and he died at the latter place, Aug. 3, 1818. The following obituary appeared in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, published at Reading, Aug. 8, 1818:

"Died at Womelsdorf, in this county, on Monday last, after a tedious and severe illness, aged sixty-one years, Gen. Jacob Bower. The deceased was a faithful and active officer during the whole of the Revolutionary war. He sacrificed at the shrine of Liberty a large patrimony, but, like many other veterans of the Revolution, was doomed to feel the stings of adversity in his old age."

Gen. Bower married Rebecca Wood, daughter of Col. Joseph and Mary (Scull) Wood, the latter of Philadelphia. Colonel Wood died from wounds received at Fort Ticonderoga, in the Revolution. To this union were born six children. Among the many descendants still living are: Mr. Robert Scott Bower, of Philadelphia; Dr. William Bower and Mr. Addison Bower, of Myerstown, Pa.; Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania; Hon. William Potter, President of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and ex-United States Minister to Italy; Mr. Charles A. Potter, of Philadelphia; and Col. Henry A. Potter and Mrs. Stephen Jones Meeker, of Orange, N. J. We present General Bower's autograph herewith.



The father of General Bower and the ancestor of this prominent family of Pennsylvania was Conrad Bower, a pioneer settler of Reading, who became one of the city's largest property holders. He married Catherine Hoover, and they had the following children: Jacob; George; Catherine, m. John Spohn; Barbara, m. Henry Miller; Susanna, m. John Truckenmiller; and Eve, m. Michael Harvey. After the death of Conrad Bower in 1765, in the following year, his widow became the second wife of Michael Bright, a man of substance, and she died in 1814.

JEREMIAH HAGENMAN, third elected President Judge of Berks county, from 1875 to 1889, was born at Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 6, 1820. He obtained a preparatory education in the schools of that town, and when sixteen years of age engaged in teaching; then he removed to Reading, where he entered the public schools and prosecuted higher branches of study till he was nineteen years old. He then began the study of law under Peter Filbert, Esq., teaching occasionally while pursuing his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar April 7, 1842. He opened an office, and soon entered upon an active practice, which he conducted successfully for seventeen years, when he was elected additional law judge of Berks county. In 1875, upon the elevation of the Hon. Warren J. Woodward to the Supreme Bench of the State, he was promoted to the office of president judge, and in 1879 he was re-elected for another term of ten years. The attorneys always appreciated his courtesy on the Bench, and the younger attorneys found him possessed of a kindly spirit and great indulgence. He became interested in politics soon after his admission to the Bar, and was prominently identified with the movements of the Democratic party from 1850 till 1869. He attended many State Conventions as a delegate; and in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1850 he was elected the first district attorney (under the act then passed creating the office), and after serving three years was elected for a second term. The public school affairs of Reading received his earnest attention for nearly forty

years, he having first become a director about 1846. He advocated the erection of more commodious and attractive school buildings; and in 1865 he first suggested the practicability of heating the buildings by heaters in the cellars. He served the county commissioners as solicitor for a number of years. About 1860 he was instrumental in having them to allow half of the court fines to be appropriated toward establishing a Law Library for the Bench and Bar in the court-house. John S. Richards, Esq., an attorney at the Bar, suggested the idea. Subsequently legislation was obtained allowing this to be done, and a Law Library Association became incorporated.

In 1850 Judge Hagenman married Louisa A. Boyer, daughter of George Boyer, who was a descendant of one of the first families in the county and a prominent member of Trinity Lutheran congregation, having taken an active part in the erection of its church building in 1791. They had one son, George F. Hagenman, a practising attorney at the Reading Bar, who was killed in the Honda wreck, in California, May 11, 1907. Judge Hagenman died March 6, 1904, and his wife in 190—.

EDWARD B. HUBLEY was born at Reading in 1792, son of Joseph Hubley, a practising attorney of the Berks county Bar. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Bar April 5, 1820. After practising at Reading for a while he moved to Orwigsburg, then the county-seat of Schuylkill county, and there continued his profession for a number of years. He represented that district in Congress for two terms, from 1835 to 1839. He held the appointment of canal commissioner of this State for several years, under Gov. David R. Porter, and acted as a commissioner of Indian affairs under President Polk. In all these positions he discharged his duties with ability and fidelity. About 1848 he returned to Reading and continued to reside here for eight years; he then removed to Philadelphia, and died there shortly afterward, Feb. 23, 1856, aged sixty-four years. He married Catharine Spayd, eldest daughter of Judge Spayd.

GEN. DAVID McMURTRIE GREGG, one of the most distinguished and widely known residents of the city of Reading, occupies an enviable place in the esteem of the people of the county and State as one of the best and most efficient officers from Pennsylvania in the Civil War. Educated at West Point and trained by actual experience in the United States regular army for a number of years, he was fully prepared to perform his part in preserving the Union. And in thus acting the part of a patriotic son of the nation, he rose to a high rank, creditable alike to his early training and his natural ability as a director and leader of men. General Gregg served during the entire war, and won promotion after promotion, being finally breveted Major General U. S. Volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864.

General Gregg was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833, son of Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg. On both sides of the house he comes of ancestors of whose records in civil and military life he may well be proud. The Gregg, Potter, McMurtrie and Elliott families, from whom General Gregg is directly descended, all settled in the colony of Pennsylvania at a very early date, and had much to do with the development and improvement of the Keystone State. The first Gregg ancestor of whom there is any sure knowledge was David Gregg, who was born at Ayrshire, Scotland, about 1630. He was a Captain in Cromwell's army in 1655, and was within the walls of Londonderry during the great siege of 1688-89 as a faithful supporter of the Prince of Orange, William III., against the exiled King of England, James II. Both David and his son John, who was born near Londonderry in 1665, were killed by a party of Roman Catholics in one of the conflicts that were constantly occurring between the Orangemen and the Romanists in the North of Ireland.

John Gregg's two sons, David and Andrew, and their sister Rachel, Mrs. Solomon Walker, and her husband, came to America in 1726, first settling in New Hampshire, where David remained. Andrew and Mr. Walker, becoming dissatisfied, left there and landing at Newcastle, Del., finally located on a tract at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, Pa. In 1748, he purchased and moved to a plantation near Carlisle, where he remained until his death, that event occurring in 1789. His first wife having died at Chestnut Level, leaving six children, he married Jean Scott (1725-1783). To the second union were born Andrew and Matthew.

Andrew Gregg, grandfather of General Gregg, was born June 10, 1755, near Carlisle, Pa., and died May 30, 1835, at Bellefonte, Pa. He received his eary training at Rev. John Steel's Latin school in Carlisle, and completed his education at Newark, Del. While a resident of that place he served a considerable period in the militia of the Revolution. In 1779, he accepted a tutorship in a college, now the University of Pennsylvania. In 1787 he married Martha Potter, daughter of General James Potter, and in 1789 removed to Penn's Valley, Center county. In 1791, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress, and remained a member until 1807, when he was chosen United States Senator, his term of office ending in 1813. In 1820, he was appointed Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania by Gov. Joseph Hiester, and in 1823 was nominated for Governor on the Federal ticket in opposition to John Andrew Shulze, but was defeated in the ensuing election. There were born to Andrew Gregg and wife, Martha Potter, ten children, as follows: Mary married William McLanahan; Jean m. Roland Curtin (of their children, Andrew Curtin was the war Governor of Pennsylvania); Martha m. Dr. Constans Curtin, brother of Roland; Eliza m. David Mitchell; Juliana m. General James Irvin; Andrew m. Margaret Irvin, sister of General Irvin; James P. m. Eliza Wilson; Matthew Duncan, Gen. Gregg's father, m. Ellen McMurtrie; Sarah m. Henry Kinney; and Margery m. Rev. Charles Tucker. The mother of this large and illustrious family, Martha (Potter) Gregg, was born April 10, 1769, and died Aug. 20, 1815.

John Potter, grandfather of Martha (Potter) Gregg, emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1741, being accompanied by his sister Isabella, and her husband John Hamilton. They landed in Newcastle, Del., in September, 1741. In 1746, Mr. Potter settled in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., near the village of Greencastle. He was the first sheriff of Cumberland county. In September, 1756, he became a captain in Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning. The date of his death is unknown. His wife died in 1778. Of their eight children, James was born on the bank of the Foyle, Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729, and came to America with his father in 1741. On Feb. 17, 1756, he was commissioned ensign in his father's company, Lieut. Armstrong's Battalion, and served in the Kittanning expedition, in which campaign he was wounded. He was promoted to the position of Captain Feb. 17, 1759, and commanded three companies on the northern frontiers. Captain Potter removed to Sunbury in 1768. In 1775 occurred the stirring events of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, which aroused every patriotic son of Pennsylvania, and hurried them into a conflict which finally resulted in the recognition of American Independence. Captain Potter was among the first to offer his services for the struggle then so doubtful, and on Jan. 24, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the Upper Battalion, and in July of that year he became a member of the Constitutional convention. He was in command of a Battalion of Northumberland County militia in the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and at Princeton Jan. 3, 1777; and on April 5, 1777, was appointed third Brigadier General of the militia of the State, commanded a brigade at Brandywine and Germantown, and served in the outposts at Valley Forge. In 1780, when residing at Middle Creek, Snyder county, he became a member of the State council, and on Nov. 14, 1781, was elected Vice-President of Pennsylvania. He was unanimously elected Major General May 23, 1782, and in 1784 was elected a member of the council of Censors.

General James Potter first married Elizabeth Cathcart. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Chambers, daughter of James and Mary Patterson. Mary Patterson, whose maiden name was Stewart, was a granddaughter of George Stewart, who settled in Conestoga township, Chester county, in 1717. To General Potter and his wife Mary were born three daughters and one son; of this family Martha became the wife of Andrew Gregg, and was the grandmother of General David McM. Gregg. At his death General Potter possessed an immense landed estate in Penn's Valley, Center county.

Matthew Duncan Gregg was born April 5, 1804, in Penn's Valley, Center county, and fitted himself for the legal profession, being admitted to the Bar at Huntingdon in 1825. In 1828, he was united in marriage with Ellen McMurtrie, daughter of David and Martha (Elliott) McMurtrie, of Huntingdon. From that place he moved first to Pine Grove Mills, Center county, and in 1838 took up his residence in Bellefonte, where he engaged in the iron business. In 1845, in connection with his brother James P., and his brother-in-law David Mitchell, he purchased the Potomac Furnace, in Loudoun county, Va. Nine children were born to the union of Matthew D. Gregg and Ellen McMurtrie, as follows: Martha, born May 28, 1829, m. Richard R. Bryan; Andrew, born May 28, 1831; Gen. David; Mary, born Aug. 20, 1834, m. G. Dorsey Green; Ellen, born Dec. 24, 1836; George, born Feb. 10, 1838; Henry H., born March 19, 1840, m. Rose Mitchell; Thomas I., born Oct. 8, 1842, m. Bessie D. McKnight; and Olitipa, born Aug. 10, 1844, died Dec. 28, 1848. On July 25, 1845, Matthew Duncan Gregg died, and in August of the same year occurred the death of his brother, James P., both being buried in a churchyard between Leesburg and Point of Rocks, Va. Ellen Gregg, the mother, died at Bedford, Aug. 17, 1847, and is buried at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

David McMurtrie, Ellen McM. Gregg's grandfather, was born at Ayr, Scotland, about 1709, and came to America in 1735, settling in Philadelphia, where he engaged in selling merchandise. On March 18, 1754, he married Margery Fisher at Cooper's Ferry, now a part of Philadelphia, and his children were as follows: William, born May 15, 1757; David, Jan. 14, 1764; Charles, July 21, 1766; and James, Dec. 16, 1768. Just before the Revolution David McMurtrie moved to Bedford, now Huntingdon county, and began the improvement of large tracts of land, owned by him on Shaver's creek and in the town of Huntingdon. He died in 1782.

David McMurtrie, the son of the above-mentioned pioneer, was born in Philadelphia and went to Huntingdon with his father, where he became a merchant, carrying on his business first in Huntingdon, then in Petersburg, and again in Huntingdon. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1802. He married Martha Elliott, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Carpenter) Elliott, and they had the following children: James E.; Anna m. (first) Ed. Patton, (second) Thomas Jackson; Mary m. James Gwin; Ellen, born Jan. 3, 1802, m. Matthew D. Gregg, and died Aug. 17, 1847; David m. Martha McConnell; Benjamin E. (first) m. Sarah H. Orbison, and (second) Mrs. Ellen Patton Dorsey; Margery; Robert Allison m. (first) Sarah Briscoe, (second) Mrs. Maria Dennison; Martha m. James McCahen; and William m. Margaret Whittaker.

Robert Elliott, great-grandfather of General D. McM. Gregg's mother, through Martha Elliott McMurtrie, was born prior to 1730, but it is uncertain whether his birthplace was in America or Ireland. His home was in Peters township, Cumberland (formerly Lancaster) county. He was twice married, the issue of his first marriage being two sons—Benjamin and George—and his two daughters—Barbara and Jane. Benjamin Elliott was born in 1752, in Peters township, Cumberland (now Franklin) county, and became a resident of Huntingdon in 1775. When but twenty-four years of age, he was elected one of the delegates from Bedford county, Huntingdon being then in that county, to the convention, which met July 15, 1776, at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of framing the first constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was sheriff of Bedford county in 1784-85, and became the first sheriff of Huntingdon county in 1787. In that year he was also elected a delegate from Huntingdon county to the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the Federal constitution. He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council from Huntingdon county, Oct. 31, 1789, and served until Dec. 20, 1790, when the Council's term of office expired by reason of the election of Governor Mifflin. He held several county offices in Huntingdon county, including that of Associate Judge. He died in Huntingdon, March 15, 1835, and was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery. He was thrice married. His first wife was Mary Carpenter, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Herr) Carpenter, and a granddaughter of Heinrich Zimmerman, who was born in Switzerland, in 1675, and who made his first trip to America in 1698, returning to his native place in 1700. This gentleman married Salome Ruffner. Being a physician, he practised his profession until 1706, when having engaged in a conspiracy against the government he was compelled to flee the country for safety. He accordingly came to America, where he settled in Germantown. In 1710, he began to acquire lands in Lancaster county, and in 1717, he moved there. He died about 1750, leaving a large estate to his heirs. Benjamin Elliott and his wife Mary had three children, namely: Martha, born in 1779, m. David McMurtrie, and died in 1841; Mary, born in 1781, m. Robert Allison; and James prepared for the legal profession, but died young and unmarried. Benjamin Elliott's second wife was Sarah Ashman, and his third Susan Haines.

General Gregg spent his earlier boyhood with his father's family in Bellefonte, Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg. In April, 1845, the family removed to Potomac Furnace, Loudoun county, Va. When, in the following July, the father died, the widowed mother, with her nine children returned to Hollidaysburg; her death occurred at Bedford in August, 1847. David then became a member of the family of his uncle, David McMurtrie, living in Huntingdon, and for two years attended the school of that excellent teacher, Mr. John A. Hall. From this school he went to Milnwood Academy, in the lower end of Huntingdon county, and a year later joined his elder brother Andrew at the University at Lewisburg. While at the University he received an appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he entered July 1, 1851. He graduated in June, 1855, standing eighth in a class of thirty-four members; among his classmates being Generals Averill, Webb, Ruggles and Comstock, all prominent officers in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, and General Nichols, of the Confederate army. He became Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, July 1, 1855, and served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1855-56, being commissioned Second Lieutenant of First Dragoons, Sept. 4, 1855. In 1856, he was assigned to frontier duty in the West and on the Pacific coast, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil War recalled him to the East. He was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1856, took part in the march to California in the same year; was at Fort Tejon, Colo., in 1856-57; Fort Vancouver, Wash., in 1857-58; and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., in 1858. He took part in the Spokane expedition of 1858, being engaged in a desperate combat with the Indians at To-hols-nimme, Wash., May 17, 1858; was present at the combat of Four Lakes, Wash., Sept. 1, 1858; and skirmish on Spokane river Sept. 8, 1858. He was on frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla, in 1859; at Fort Dallas, Oregon, 1859-60; was scouting against the Snake Indians in 1860, being engaged in a skirmish near Hamoy Lake, Oregon, May 24, 1860. The winter of 1860-61 was spent in duty on the Warm Spring reservation.

General Gregg became first Lieutenant of the First Dragoons on March 21, 1861, and was made Captain in the Sixth Cavalry on May 14, 1861. During the first months of the war he saw duty in the defenses of Washington, D. C., and throughout the remainder of the war was con-

nected with the Army of the Potomac. From Oct. 12, 1861, till January, 1862, he was on sick leave. He became Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pa. Vol. Cavalry, Jan. 24, 1862, and took part in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. He was engaged in the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, skirmishes at New Kent Courthouse, Savage Station, Bottom's Bridge, and White Oak Swamp, June, 1862, battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and covering the movement from Harrison's Landing to Yorktown, August, 1862. He was in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which extended from September to November, 1862, being engaged in several skirmishes on the march to Falmouth, Va., in October and November. On Nov. 29, 1862, General Gregg was commissioned Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers. From December, 1862, to June, 1863, he commanded a Division of Cavalry, being engaged in the skirmish at Rappahannock bridge, April 4, 1863, and "Stoneman's Raid" toward Richmond, April 13 to May 2, 1863. The Pennsylvania campaign of the Army of the Potomac was participated in by General Gregg still as a division cavalry commander; he was engaged in the combat of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, skirmish at Aldie, June 17, Middleburg, June 19, Upperville, June 21, and the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3. He was in the skirmish at Shepherdstown, July 16, and took part in the pursuit of the Confederates to Warrenton, Va., closing the campaign in the latter days of that busy month.

Central Virginia then became the scene of operations for the Army of the Potomac, and General Gregg there participated in the action at Rapidan Station, Sept. 14, Beverly Ford, Oct. 12, Auburn, Oct. 14, and New Hope Church, Nov. 27, 1863. From March 26 to April 6, 1864, General Gregg was in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in the Richmond campaign from April 6, 1864, to Feb. 3, 1865, was in command of the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the skirmishes at Todd's Tavern May 5-7, 1864, where he was in command, Ground Squirrel Church May 11, combat at Meadow Bridge May 12, battle of Haws Shop May 28, skirmish of Gaines House June 2, battle of Trevillian Station June 11, action of St. Mary's Church June 24, where he was in command, skirmish at Warwick Swamp July 12, combat of Darbytown July 28, skirmish at Lee's Mills July 30, 1864. On Aug. 1, 1864, General Gregg came into command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, being brevetted on that date Major General U. S. Volunteers, for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly in the Reconnaissance on the Charles City road." On Aug. 17, 1864, he was in the action at Deep Bottom, skirmishes and battle of Ream's Station Aug. 23-25, combat of Peebles' Farm Sept. 29 and 30, of the Vaughan Road Oct. 1, where he was in command, the battle of Boydton Plank Road Oct. 27, destruction of Stony Creek Station Dec. 1, and skirmish at Bellefield Dec. 9, 1864, which terminated General Gregg's active work in the army. He resigned from the service Feb. 3, 1865.

General Gregg's brothers, Henry H. and Thomas I., were both in the Union army and served three years, the former as Captain in the 125th P. V. I., and as Major in the 13th P. V. C., the latter as Lieutenant in the 6th P. V. C., and as Aide-de-camp on his brother's staff.

In February, 1874, President Grant appointed General Gregg U. S. Consul at Prague, Bohemia, which position he resigned and returned to Reading in the following August, where he has since made his home. In 1891, he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, was elected, and made a splendid record in his three years of service. He was elected Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1886, and was continued in office by successive elections every year until 1904, when he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Order. He is President of the Board of Directors of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company of Reading, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. General Gregg has the right to append LL. D. to his name, that honor having been conferred on him by the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pennsylvania.

On Oct. 6, 1862, General Gregg married Ellen F. Sheaff of Reading, a great-granddaughter of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, as also of Gov. Joseph Hiester. They have two sons, namely: George Sheaff and David McMurtrie.

Thus is presented in measurably full detail the career of one of the most noted of Reading's citizens, belonging to Reading first, but in a larger and better sense to the State and nation. With a glorious record of duty faithfully done, General Gregg is serenely passing the evening of life amid the scenes of its former activities, and is showered on every side with the plaudits of a grateful people.

GEORGE BROOKE bears a name so intimately connected with the development of Birdsboro that a history of the recent generations of the Brooke family would be a nearly complete history of that borough. And no account of that borough, in the last hundred and more years, could be written without frequent reference to the achievements and efforts of the Brookes in every phase of its evolution from a settlement of a few houses to one of the finest boroughs in Berks county. The Brookes have ever been noted for intelligence and general excellence of character, proved in the wise administration of large interests, whose prosperity has had a direct bearing upon the public moral and material welfare as well as upon their own fortunes. They have also been noted for their unselfish public spirit, their means and influence having always been given liberally to the promotion of all projects tending toward progress, enlightenment and the general improvement of the conditions affecting the daily life, comfort and happiness of the mass of humanity. To the brothers, Edward and George Brooke, especially, is the borough indebted for many of its best advantages.

The Brookes are of English descent, the founders of the family in this country having come hither from Yorkshire, England, in 1698. John and Frances Brooke, with their two sons, James and Matthew, arrived in the Delaware river that year, but because of a contagious disease aboard their vessel the passengers were not allowed to come to Philadelphia, disembarking lower down the river. The parents died there soon afterward, and were buried in the graveyard at Haddonfield, N. J. They belonged to the Society of Friends, and before leaving England John Brooke had purchased of William Penn 2,500 acres of land, to be taken up anywhere where vacant land might be found between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Accordingly the sons James and Matthew took up the land in what is now Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pa., where they settled.

Matthew Brooke, grandson of the Matthew who came over with his father in 1698, was the third in direct line to bear the name. He was the father of Edward and George Brooke, and was reared near Limerick. In 1796 he purchased a farm at Birdsboro, Berks county, and in 1800, in partnership with his brother, Thomas Brooke, and their brother-in-law, Daniel Buckley, purchased the Hopewell Furnace. From that time to the present the family has been prominently identified with the locality. Matthew Brooke occupied the old mansion house built by William Bird, the original proprietor of this property, in 1751, a beautifully located residence facing the Schuylkill river, to whose banks the lawn stretched. On the side of the estate which lay along the shores of Hay creek, just where it emptied into the Schuylkill, was a grove of beautiful old trees, which one of the Birds fenced in and used as a deer park. When the canal was built in front of the house the place was no longer desirable for residential purposes, and the family moved to a house down near the lower forge, which was torn down in 1879 to make room for the enlargement of the rolling-mill. Matthew Brooke

Geo Brooke

continued to operate the iron industries successfully until his death, in advanced age. He had led an active life in many ways, having served the Colonial forces during the Revolution when a mere boy, and while in the army was captured and held prisoner, but finally exchanged. His business energies, while devoted chiefly to the iron works, were not confined to any one channel, and he was one of the first stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Reading, one of the most important financial institutions of that city at the present day. He was an Episcopalian in religious connection. He married Elizabeth Barde, like himself a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Captain John Louis Barde, who came to Birdsboro in 1788, and for several years ran the old forges under a lease, in 1796 purchasing them with two thousand acres of land from James Wilson (a son-in-law of Mark Bird), one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This land formed a part of the original Bird properties of Birdsboro, and Captain Barde lived on it until his death in 1799. Captain Barde had an interesting career. Born in Geneva, Switzerland, he was educated in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, entered the English army, and accompanied the expedition to America to operate against the Spaniards in their attack on Pensacola in about 1779. He married the daughter of Maj. Robert Farmar, the English governor of West Florida, came north in 1782, and selling his commission became a citizen of the United States. His property came into the hand of his son-in-law, Matthew Brooke. Matthew and Elizabeth (Barde) Brooke had a family of five children, two daughters dying young. The others were: Elizabeth, who became the wife of the Hon. Hiester Clymer of Reading; Edward, deceased; and George.

George Brooke was born July 26, 1818, at Birdsboro, and has passed all his life in that place. He also has a residence in Philadelphia, where he sometimes passes a few winter months. He was educated in the schools of Reading, Lititz and West Chester, Pa., and afterward attended at Burlington, N. J., finishing his education at a private school in Philadelphia. He ranked well in English, Latin and French, but showed a marked proficiency in mathematics, drawing, mineralogy and mechanics. The close of his school days marked his return to Birdsboro, and he at once plunged into the iron business, learning every detail of the immense concern ruled over by his father. On April 1, 1837, he and his brother Edward succeeded to their father's interests in the iron industry at that point, the works at that time comprising two forges—one the "refinery," where the pig-iron was converted into "anchovies" (blooms hammered down into a bar at one end for convenience in handling), and the "chafery," where they were heated and hammered into various kinds of bar-iron. At that time the entire output amounted to only two hundred tons annually. Under the firm name of E. & G. Brooke, the brothers developed the property, continuing to do business together until the death of Edward Brooke, Dec. 25, 1878. They built the Edward Brooke residence and a large flour mill, the latter begun in 1844 and completed in 1845. In the fall of 1844, while it was in course of construction, a Henry Clay meeting was held in the mill, there being no hall here at the time large enough for the purpose. In 1879 and again in 1882 the mill was remodeled, being supplied with modern machinery and steam-power, and meantime had been greatly enlarged, the present structure being the third to occupy the site. Following the erection of the mill the brothers extended the iron business, in 1846 putting up a charcoal furnace on the site of the old Hampton forge, in order to use their wood in the manufacture of pig-iron instead of operating the forges. In 1848 they commenced to build the rolling-mill and nail factory, which were completed and put in operation the following year. In 1852 No. 1 Anthracite Furnace was built, and two more furnaces were erected in 1870 and 1873, respectively, the capacity of the plant being increased steadily until the annual product now amounts to more than one hundred thousand tons of pig-iron and two hundred and fifty thousand kegs of nails, besides muck-bar and skelp iron. In the latter eighties a steel plant was erected at No. 2 Blast Furnace, to convert the molten iron directly into steel for the manufacture of nails. A new train of rolls was also put into the rolling-mill, as well as other devices for the working of steel.

In alliance with their furnaces the firm of E. & G. Brooke acquired a half interest in the French Creek, Warwick and Jones mines, which lie between ten and fifteen miles south of Birdsboro, and whence the greater part of the raw product comes, the Wilmington & Northern road connecting the two properties. In 1864 E. & G. Brooke, associated with Seyfert, McManus & Co. and Samuel E. Griscom, opened the William Penn Colliery, near Shenandoah, in Schuylkill county, E. & G. Brooke subsequently becoming sole owners of the colliery, which was and still is one of the best mines in the coal region. In 1887 they sold the colliery to interests identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad. These iron works and mines form one of the most valuable industrial factors in this section of Pennsylvania, affording profitable employment to thousands of hands. Many of the houses occupied by the employees are owned by them, and about two hundred and fifty houses occupied by the men are owned by the company. After the death of Edward Brooke the concern was organized into two companies, the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company and the E. & G. Brooke Land Company, none of the property, however, changing hands. George Brooke became president of both companies, with George W. Harrison as treasurer and Richard T. Leaf as secretary.

Mr. Brooke has been identified with numerous other interests in Berks county and also in other localities, his business affairs covering a wide range, and he has likewise found time for active participation in the public and social life of his section. He and his brother were among the original projectors of the First National Bank of Reading, of which he has been president these many years; he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, another substantial financial institution of Reading, of which he is president; is a director of the Wilmington & Northern Railway Company and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, treasurer of the Keystone Coal Company of West Virginia, and president of the Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Company. The last named company in 1885—then known as the Diamond Drill and Machine Company—was moved to Birdsboro from Pottsville, being located in the old plant of the Birdsboro Iron Foundry Company, whose buildings were sold to E. & G. Brooke in 1871, standing idle from that time until their occupation by the present company. From a small concern whose business was the manufacture of diamond drills it has grown to its present size. It is now one of the largest machine shops in eastern Pennsylvania, comprising machine shops and iron and steel foundries. The steel foundry was added in 1903 and is one of the largest and most modern of steel casting plants. All manner of steel casting, for both private and government work, is turned out. The company manufacture all kinds of machinery, taking contracts for the building of rolling-mills of the largest sizes, besides building a number of special machines. They also still make the celebrated diamond drills, which are sold in all parts of the world. When these works are running full they employ about eight hundred men.

Mr. Brooke also was the originator of the borough water supply. Through the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company large reservoirs were built about two miles south of the town up in the hills and an abundant water supply of the purest kind was obtained from the mountain streams and brought to the borough in two large water mains. For the better conducting of its business this water department of the Iron Company was in 1900 turned into a separate company, known as the Birdsboro Water Company. The town of Birdsboro is surely most fortunate in having such a pure and abundant supply

of water. The pressure is so great that a stream of water can be thrown over the tallest buildings.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Brooke's interests, though covering so wide a range, are all more or less closely allied, his connection and familiarity with the various side industries concerned in the successful operation of his main business facilitating its conduct greatly.

In 1837 the Brookes opened a store in the old mansion, soon afterward removing to a regular store-room which they erected at the canal lock, and in 1875 they erected a fine store property, which was burned out when nearly ready for business. It was immediately rebuilt, and not only affords spacious store room but also contains the large auditorium known as Brooke Hall, located in the third story of the building. George Brooke was also one of the founders of the First National Bank of Birdsboro, of which he served as president for a time, being succeeded by his son Edward. Mr. Brooke is a member of the Manufacturers Club, and also of the Union League, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

When the borough of Birdsboro was incorporated Edward Brooke was elected burgess, and George Brooke has served repeatedly in the town council, of which he was president for many years. He has also given efficient service on the borough school board, taking especial interest in the question of public education, and in this connection may also be mentioned his services on the board of directors of the library opened and conducted under the auspices of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. He was influential in the establishment of that church, which grew out of a mission established at Birdsboro by St. Gabriel's Church, Douglassville, and was one of its first vestrymen, still serving as such. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

Mr. Brooke is a courteous, affable gentleman, a type of the highest American citizenship, active and useful in every enterprise with which he has been connected, and serving his fellow-men while forwarding his own interests. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and has visited every State in the Union. He has always been fond of outdoor life, and in his early days was proficient in all kinds of sport. Though over ninety years of age he "virtually oversees all of his vast business interests, finds time to assist in the advising of other operations and maintains complete control of the details incident to the management of his large private fortune."

In 1862 Mr. Brooke married Mary Baldwin Irwin, daughter of John H. Irwin, and granddaughter of Capt. Stephen Baldwin, a ship owner and merchant of Philadelphia. Mrs. Brooke's father was a grandson of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House of Representatives. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Edward and George. The family are all identified with the Episcopal Church. They occupy one of the most magnificent homes in this beautiful section of Berks county, Mr. Brooke having erected suitable residences for himself and the members of his family at a spot overlooking Birdsboro and the surrounding country, which has been beautified as well as developed principally through his enterprise and that of other members of the Brooke family. Mr. Brooke's ninety-years "have been filled with varying experiences, but with-al have been favored with a due measure of sunshine, the brightest ray of which to him must be the reverence and affection of his townspeople, which is almost filial."

EDWARD BROOKE was until his death the senior partner of the firm of E. & G. Brooke, mentioned at length in the sketch of George Brooke. He was born Feb. 28, 1816, at Birdsboro, son of Matthew Brooke, and like other members of his family was all his life identified with the advancement of its best interests.

Highly educated, his scientific attainments played a large part in the success of the various enterprises with which he was connected, and his ability and ambition rounded out a nature unusually complete in intellectual force and practical knowledge. Industry, perseverance and faith in his ventures made his energetic course one of remarkable success. His progressive mind and far-seeing judgment enabled him to enter confidently into many fields where men of less strength would have hesitated to venture, yet his prudence in management and care in looking after details kept his undertakings always within conservative bounds and made him trusted among all his business associates.

Incidental to his own interests, and beyond them, Mr. Brooke was always active in promoting the welfare of his home town, and many of the most efficient measures for its prosperity in his day were originated or supported by him. The Wilmington & Reading railroad, which passes through Birdsboro, was constructed through his efforts, and he was the first president of that road. He was one of the original projectors of the First National Bank of Reading, and served as a director until his death. By nature kindly and genial, honorable and upright in all his dealings, he was a man not only respected but beloved by all with whom he came in contact. His death, at Birdsboro, Dec. 25, 1878, was the occasion for general mourning throughout the community in which his entire life had been spent.

Mr. Brooke married Annie M. Clymer, daughter of Daniel R. Clymer, of Reading, and four children survived him: Annie Clymer (who married Blair Lee, of Washington, D. C., and died in 1903), Robert Edward, George Clymer and Frederick Hiester.

DAVID B. BRUNNER, prominent educator and congressman of Berks county, was born March 7, 1835, in Amity township. His father was John Brunner, a carpenter in that township, and a descendant of Peter Brunner, a native of the Palatinate, who emigrated to this country before 1736, settling in Douglass township, Berks county, about 1765. During his boyhood he attended the common schools in the township till the age of twelve years, when he learned the trade of carpenter under his father. At this occupation he continued until the age of nineteen years, attending school during the winter, studying higher branches for a time, and from 1852 to 1855, he taught public schools. During that time he prepared himself for college at the Freeland Seminary. In 1856 he entered Dickinson College and took a complete classical course, graduating in 1860. He then opened a private school at Amityville, and conducted it successfully in 1860 and 1861. With this preparation he located at Reading in 1862, having purchased the Reading Classical Academy, which had been founded by the Rev. William A. Good in 1854. He conducted this institution with increasing success year after year till 1869, when he was elected county superintendent of common schools of Berks county, and at the end of his term of three years was re-elected without opposition. These circumstances indicate the deep and favorable impression which he had made upon the people. Upon his first election, he continued the classical academy with the aid of assistants; but upon his re-election he closed it so as to be able to devote his entire attention to the schools of the county. At the end of his second term as county superintendent, he re-opened the institution under the name of Reading Scientific Academy. This change was made to signify that the study of the sciences was an important part of the course of education under him. Besides the daily study of scientific branches, frequent lectures were delivered by him to the scholars, his subjects illustrated by philosophical experiments, etc., with the aid of instruments manufactured by himself.

In 1875 and 1876, he conducted a business college at Reading; and in 1880 and 1881 he acted as city superintendent of the common schools in Reading. From 1889 to 1893 he represented Berks county in Congress. For a number of years Prof. Brunner manifested a strong interest in the history of the Indians of Berks county. He collected many relics, and narrated the results of his investigations for the Reading Society of Natural Science.

Matthew Brook
m Ann Evans

Edw. T. Brooke

His essays were published in 1881. In the course of his labors, he made many wood-cuts to show the size, form, and appearance of Indian relics, such as arrow and spear-heads, axes, knives, hammers, plates, pottery, beads, shells, pestles, mortars, ornaments, etc., for which he received much praise. He published an interesting book on this subject in 1881.

Prof. Brunner was a thorough mineralogist. He investigated the entire county in respect to its minerals with great success, and prepared a catalogue of the different varieties. The birds of the county also received his earnest attention, and he collected and mounted a number of fine specimens. His collection included 100 of the rarest specimens. He also gave much attention to microscopy, using in his researches a fine, large microscope, with lenses magnifying from 10 diameters to 1,200. The intervals in his school teaching were largely devoted to the production of scientific apparatus, and to the addition of natural curiosities; and with the aid of a lapidary's mill, he polished a large variety of the best and most beautiful minerals of the county which he mounted upon glass slides for microscopic examinations. His extensive cabinet included a thousand mounted specimens. Two degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, were conferred upon him by Dickinson College, the former at the time of his graduation, and the latter in 1863. In 1877, he published an elementary work on English grammar, and in 1882 issued a second and revised edition. Many thousand copies were sold and used throughout Berks county and in adjoining counties.

In 1861 Prof. Brunner married Amanda L. Rhoads, daughter of Abraham Rhoads, of Amity township, who was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the county. They had five children—Daniel Edwin, Elizabeth (m. Edwin L. Moser), Edgar Alfred, Mary, and Henry Philemon.

ROBERT M. BARR was born at Lancaster, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county on Jan. 3, 1831, about which time he moved to Reading. He acquired an extensive practice and was recognized as a superior lawyer. A man of fine appearance, he was possessed of a high order of eloquence. He represented Berks county in the Assembly for the year 1841, and in 1845 received the appointment of State reporter from Governor Shunk, the office having been created in the year named. The prescribed term of office was five years. He died whilst filling his appointment, having compiled and published the first ten State reports commonly known as "Barr's Reports." His friend, J. Pringle Jones, Esq. (who subsequently filled the office of president judge of Berks county), completed the compilation of the cases adjudicated during his term and published them in two volumes, commonly known as "Jones' Reports." He died at Reading, Dec. 25, 1849, aged forty-seven years.

Mr. Barr married a daughter of Dr. Holmes, of Lancaster, Pa., and left a daughter.

HON. JAMES K. GETZ, former mayor of the city of Reading, Pa., and an influential citizen and leading business man, president of the Reading Shale Brick Company for the first ten years of its existence—1896 to 1906—and a member of the firm of H. S. Getz's Sons, proprietors of the Reading Steam Marble Works, was born in Berks county, Pa., Jan. 19, 1848, son of Hiram S. and Sarah B. (Kistler) Getz.

James K. Getz comes of German ancestry. John Getz, the founder of the family in America, came from Rheinpfalz, Germany, and settled on a grant of land in Lancaster county, Pa., received from King George. His son, Nicholas, who became the great-grandfather of James K., followed farming in Berks county, married and reared his children, one of these being Jacob Getz, our subject's grandfather. The latter was born in Berks county, and followed an agricultural life, becoming one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the community in which he lived. He married Hannah, youngest daughter of John Soder, who served as captain in the Continental army, during the Revolutionary War. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views, and his descendants have been identified with the same party.

Hiram S. Getz, father of James K. Getz, was born at Sunbury, Pa., in 1822, but was reared in Berks county, the family having returned there. He was educated in the schools of Reading. From 1857 to 1870 he was engaged in a wholesale grocery business at Reading, and in 1874 he formed a partnership with his son, James K. Getz, and they began the operation of the Steam Marble Works under the firm name of H. S. Getz & Co. This continued until his death in 1886, when his son Hiram K. received by will his half interest. The business is now conducted under the firm name of H. S. Getz's Sons.

From 1854 until 1857 Hiram S. Getz was Recorder of Deeds for Berks county; was Registrar of Wills from 1869 to 1872; and for a number of years was a valued member of the City Council. He died in September, 1886. He was survived by his wife but a few months. Mr. Getz married Sarah B. Kistler, daughter of John S. Kistler, who was the eldest son of Samuel Kistler by his second wife Caroline Brobst—Samuel Kistler was the fourth son of George Kistler, the emigrant ancestor. George Kistler came from Switzerland to this country and moved from Montgomery county to Lehigh county, Pa., in 1735. The children of Hiram S. Getz and wife were: Amelia, James K.; Sarah; John; William; Emma; Charles K.; Hira K., and Laura.

James K. Getz, who occupies a conspicuous place in the business world of Reading, was born in Albany township, and was educated in the public schools of Reading. When his father was elected county recorder in 1853, the family moved into Reading, and thus Mr. Getz had more advantages than if he had grown to manhood in the country. It was his intention to enter college, and he spent a season in Philadelphia in preparation, but his ambition was not realized. His father had on his hands a large wholesale grocery business just at a time when he was left almost without clerks on account of their enlisting for the Civil war in 1863, and it became necessary for James K. to enter the store. In 1869, on attaining his majority, his father sold the business to him and Jonathan Grim, and they maintained that partnership, trading as Getz & Grim, for five years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Getz entered into partnership, in 1874, with his father, forming the firm of H. S. Getz & Co., as proprietors of the Reading Steam Marble Works, of which he is still the joint owner with his brother, Hiram K. In 1896 the Reading Shale Brick Company was organized, and Mr. Getz became its president. The business has proved one of great success, the market extending to a number of other States, large sales being realized in New York. The different business concerns which have found favor with Mr. Getz have been those of the utmost merit, and their conduct has been along lines of constant expansion but with methods only of the most honorable character.

Since young manhood Mr. Getz has been more or less interested in politics, and has always been thoroughly informed concerning public issues. Like his father and grandfather, he is an out and out Democrat, believing firmly in the old time principles of this great party. That he is looked upon as a man in whom confidence can be placed for his personal qualities, has been frequently shown when he has been elected to offices of responsibility by the votes of both parties. Such was the case in 1880 when he was elected councilman from the Fifth ward, Reading. He scored a great victory, being returned in a district which had formerly given good majorities to Republican candidates. He continued a member of the council two years and served the second year of that time as its president. In 1885 Mr. Getz was the popular choice for mayor, and he served through the term of two years with complete success, his administration adding to his former laurels.

In 1868 Mr. Getz was married to Mary Agnes Jones, daughter of John H. Jones, a prominent farmer, and

granddaughter of Samuel Jones. She comes of distinguished ancestry and Revolutionary valor. Her great-great-grandfather, Rev. Thomas Jones, was a Baptist clergyman, a native of Wales, who took up land in Cumru township, in 1735. Thomas Jones, Jr. (father of Samuel Jones), born in Cumru township in 1742, was an organizer of the patriotic society known as the "Associators." He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in Heidelberg township, Berks county, in March, 1800. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention.

Fraternally Mr. Getz is prominent in Masonic organizations. He is a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter No. 152, R. A. M.; Creigh Council No. 16, R. & S. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; and the Philadelphia Consistory, 32d degree, A. A. S. R.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On many occasions Mr. Getz has been importuned to accept a directorship in some bank or other large financial body, but such honors and emoluments he has declined, in all cases stating that he preferred to devote his whole time, outside his public and social duties, to the development of the Reading Shale Brick Company and the Reading Steam Marble Works; but in the early part of 1906 he became a member of the directorate of the Pennsylvania Trust Company.

JOHN SPAYD, second President Judge of Berks county, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in January, 1764. He acquired a classical education, read law and was admitted to the Bar Feb. 14, 1788, and began practising at Reading, where he attained great prominence. He was appointed judge of the courts of Berks county in 1806, and officiated three years. Between the years 1795 and 1810 he was a member of the General Assembly. The remainder of his life was devoted to the practice of law at Reading. In 1822 he went to Philadelphia for surgical relief, undergoing an operation, but his case was beyond human skill, and he died there October 13th, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His remains were interred in the Lutheran graveyard, and subsequently transferred to the Charles Evans Cemetery. The judges of the court, members of the Bar, and the borough council each passed appropriate resolutions commendatory of his life and character as a lawyer, as a judge, and as a public-spirited citizen. Members of the Philadelphia Bar held a meeting in the District Court-room and also adopted appropriate resolutions.

Judge Spayd married Catharine Hiester, eldest daughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. Their children were: Elizabeth (m. Edward B. Hubley, member of Congress from Schuylkill county); John (graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania); Catharine B. (m. John B. Brooke, merchant of Reading, and father of Dr. John B. Brooke); Joseph H. (member of the Berks County Bar); George W. (burgess of Reading); Henry (graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and died soon after graduation); Amelia (m. Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading). At the time of his death, Judge Spayd resided in Penn Square, next house west of the Farmers' Bank.

PENROSE F. EISENBROWN, who died suddenly at his home in Allentown, July 4, 1898, was one of the oldest business men of Berks county, and a man whose life had been so ordered as to merit the high esteem and affection of all who knew him. He was born near Allentown April 3, 1831, son of John Daniel and Charlotte Barbara (Wolf) Eisenbrown.

John Daniel Eisenbrown was born in Adelberg, Germany. He came to this country when sixteen years of age, landing at Philadelphia. He was an organist and also followed tombstone cutting, and taught in a parochial school. He moved to Allentown in the fifties and lived there until March, 1874, when he died suddenly of apoplexy, just as he was preparing to move to Greenbrier, Northumberland county. His remains rest in Union cemetery, Allentown. Mr. Eisenbrown was twice married. His first wife was Charlotte Barbara Wolf, daughter of John George and Anna Maria (Bauer) Wolf. She died in 1833, the mother of eight children, and is buried in a graveyard at Egypt Church in Northampton county. The children born to John Daniel and Charlotte Barbara (Wolf) Eisenbrown were: (1) Frances m. (first) a Mr. Kuhl, a lithographer in Philadelphia, and had two children, George and Mary. She m. (second) Peter Hauck, of Philadelphia, who owned a large confectionery establishment and considerable property in Allentown. There were no children born to the second marriage. (2) Edward Constantine m. the only daughter of a well-to-do farmer named Keiffer, near Milton, and they had one child who died just ten days before his father. The latter's death was the result of an accident. He had sold some cattle and was on his way home when he was caught by a train on a bridge and was killed. (3) Mary Ann m., lived and died in Whitehall, Pa. (4) Charlotte, deceased, m. Joseph Beitel, who lives in Allentown. (5) Wilhelmina m. Charles H. Eggert, and lived in Bethlehem. She died and is buried in the Moravian cemetery there. Her husband died in 1907. Two children survive. (6) Matilda, Mrs. Steinbach, lived at Limestoneville, Montour county, where she is buried. Her husband was a shoemaker by trade. He enlisted in the Civil war. They were the parents of six children. (7) Penrose Frederick was born April 3, 1831. (8) William, born in 1833, was but two weeks old when his mother died and he was adopted at Egypt by a family named Troxel, who afterward moved to Carroll county, Md. He became a painter by trade. He m. Mary Fuhrman and they now live on her father's homestead, which they own. They have no children. John George Wolf, father of Mrs. John Daniel Eisenbrown, was born in January, 1774, and died June 27, 1842; his wife, Anna Maria Bauer, was born July 17, 1775, and died in 1843. Their family consisted of two sons — Fred and George — and four daughters — Mrs. Christiana Grossholz, Mrs. Souders, Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Eisenbrown. John George Wolf was a wood turner, making a specialty of spinning wheels.

John Daniel Eisenbrown, for his second wife, m. Mary Troxel. They were members of St. Paul's New School Lutheran Church, at Allentown, and both are buried in the cemetery there. Of the children of this marriage, Emma m. James Myers, a shoemaker, and they live at the corner of Jordan and Liberty streets, opposite the thread mill in Allentown; Pauline m. a Mr. Knaus, a cabinet-maker of Philadelphia; Theresa died when eighteen years old; Christine became Mrs. Scheffer, and died a year after her marriage; Alfred was a drummer boy in the Union army, and died in the service; Otto m. Amanda Scheffer, and is deceased.

Penrose F. Eisenbrown was but a year and a half old when his mother died, and he was taken to the home of his grandfather Wolf. Mr. Wolf was a wood carver by trade, and he early trained his grandson in that line, at the same time cultivating in him habits of industry and thrift. Mr. Eisenbrown was ambitious, and determined to enter business for himself. He began at Minersville, with a small establishment and a few hands, and there he was very successful. Thence he went to Pottsville, where he met with equal success, but his health failed, and he sold out in 1870, to engage in farming. About three years later he came to Reading, and he entered the marble business, building up a trade and reputation second to none. Monuments public and private, the work of his establishment, have been distributed all over the State. His taste was excellent and his workmanship the best. About 1896 he gave up active workmanship in the firm, which of late years was known as P. F. Eisenbrown, Sons & Co., and moved to Allentown, where his death occurred.

Mr. Eisenbrown was a great lover of literature, and his library was large and well chosen. He possessed no little poetical talent, and produced many German and English poems, some of which were published in the Allentown and other papers, while many remained unprinted, only

to be found among his papers at his death. He was an earnest Christian. In 1848 he organized a Sunday-school at Lehigh Church and superintended it many years. This school was very successful, and only a very short time before his death Mr. Eisenbrown participated in the exercises celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. He was a kind and sympathetic man, and as an instance of this, while he was teaching in the Lehigh Church and still a young man, an epidemic broke out, and the people were being swept before it in great numbers. He saw the need of assistance, and at once entered upon the task of nursing and tending those afflicted, and remained steadfast at this until the scourge abated. For his fidelity and kindness he was ever after held in grateful remembrance by those people. When he was a little boy some five years of age, and living with his grandfather, an uncle Frederick Wolf donated the land for the church and cemetery since known as Zion's Hill, Bucks Co., Pa., and Mr. Eisenbrown had the great pleasure of lifting the first shovelful of earth at the excavating for the erection of the first church there. It was his delight all through life to labor for and assist any and all matters for the Church and Sunday-school.

On July 3, 1859, at Greenbrier, Northumberland county, by the Rev. Jared Fritzinger, Mr. Eisenbrown was married to Sarah S. Smith, born Oct. 25, 1839, only daughter of Jonathan and Sally (Snyder) Smith. The following children were born of this union: Harvey Jonathan, born Sept. 22, 1860, at Greenbrier, baptized Nov. 22, 1860, died July 22, 1861, aged ten months; Alice Charlotte, born Aug. 26, 1862, at Minersville, m. Edward Christian, who is connected with the marble business; Harry Wolf, born in Minersville, Sept. 16, 1864, baptized Nov. 14, 1864, is deceased; Charles Smith, born in Pottsville, Oct. 19, 1866, baptized June 28, 1867, m. Alice Kauffman, and is the senior member of the firm; Annie, born in Pottsville, Sept. 18, 1868, died Dec. 29, 1870; George Franklin, born in Pottsville, Oct. 31, 1870, baptized Feb. 27, 1871, m. Rosa Fix, and is a member of the firm; Wilson Henry, born Aug. 24, 1872, baptized April 29, 1873, m. Annie Faust, daughter of J. B. Faust (superintendent of the lettering department in the plant) and is in the Biehl Carriage and Wagon Works; Edward Penrose, born in Reading, April 15, 1875, baptized July 4, 1875, m. Sarah Reeser, and is superintendent of the Granite Department at the North Reading Granite Works; Mary Henrietta, born May 8, 1877, in Reading, baptized Oct. 1, 1877, died Dec. 4, 1879; Samuel Frederic, born in Reading, Sept. 16, 1879, baptized Jan. 4, 1880, m. Rosa Wentzel, widow of Harry Eisenbrown, and is a salesman for the firm; Martha Sarah, born in Reading, March 4, 1882, baptized July 2, 1882, m. Dr. Samuel B. Geise, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Pa.; and John Daniel, born June 12, 1886, baptized Oct. 3, 1886, is unmarried and is engaged in the firm as bookkeeper.

Mrs. Eisenbrown resides at No. 522 Elm street, Reading. She owns the old homestead of 125 acres in Greenbrier—a farm once the property of her grandfather. Her sons have continued the marble and granite business so substantially successful under the father's management, and they are meeting with that prosperity that attends well-directed effort and honorable dealings.

JAMES HERVEY STERNBERGH, of Reading, Pa., former president of the American Steel & Iron Manufacturing Company, of Lebanon and Reading, pioneer in the manufacture of nuts and bolts in America, is one of the most notable figures in the steel and iron trade in Pennsylvania, if not, indeed, in the United States. Mr. Sternbergh was born in Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1834. His father, a Genesee Valley farmer, was descended from German ancestry, who settled in America in 1703; in that year four unmarried brothers came over, David, Adam, Nicholas and Lambert, who were driven out of the Rhine Valley at the time of the religious troubles in the Palatinate. They were the first to raise wheat in Schoharie county, in the Mohawk Valley, where they became large agriculturists. William Sternbergh, father of James Hervey, died at the age of eighty-six years; the forefathers for several generations had reached advanced age.

The Sternbergh family removed to Saratoga Springs and lived there until James H. was thirty-one years old. He spent a number of these years as general passenger agent of the railroad running through Saratoga. His choice had been to become a professional man, but study affected his sight, and in 1865, he removed to Reading, Pa., where he became interested in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, etc. In 1867 Mr. Sternbergh invented and patented a machine for making hot-pressed nuts, and this machine has been in use ever since, its inventor and maker even having demands for it from competitors in business at home and abroad. This is only one of many important and useful inventions of Mr. Sternbergh. He invented a superior grinding machine for grinding hard metals, doing the work much more effectively than before, and at much less cost. There were only two or three other establishments of the kind in the United States, and Mr. Sternbergh may be justly called the pioneer in the business of nut manufacturing.

In 1886, when his son Philip attained his majority, Mr. Sternbergh took him into partnership, and the latter subsequently became the manager of the branch works in Kansas City, Mo. There he died April 2, 1903, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, just in the prime of manhood, with every promise bright for a great future.

On Feb. 6, 1891, during Mr. Sternbergh's absence in New York, his works caught fire and were totally destroyed, save the rolling mill buildings and part of the large machinery. It was a heavy financial blow, but with characteristic energy he went about immediately getting things in shape, and within ten days after the fire the works were again in operation, and in the May following were turning out more goods than ever before. The Reading Bolt and Nut Works is a plant extending over some eight acres of land, lying between Third and Fourth streets, and between the Lebanon Valley Railroad and Buttonwood street. This large and important industry had its inception in 1865, when Mr. Sternbergh established it. From modest beginnings, in temporary buildings at the foot of Pine street and the leasing of necessary power from an adjoining concern, and the employment of from eight to ten men, to the present day, when a large tract of land is covered with the commodious buildings and a force of 1,500 men find employment, is a story of commercial success and industrial progress which holds much matter of interest.

The present substantial buildings are located on North Third street, above Buttonwood, and were first occupied in January, 1869. Since the fire above mentioned every new building has been made larger and more convenient than the old ones and the machinery and equipments are those of a first-class, modern plant. One building, 456 x 110 feet in dimensions, supplied with all kinds of improved machinery, is used for the manufacture of nuts, bolts, washers, rivets and rods for bridges, buildings, etc. Another, 325 x 90 feet in dimensions, is used as a rolling mill building and contains three trains of rolls, four heating furnaces, three upright steam engines, in addition to steam shears, lathes, pumps, etc. Another, the new rolling mill building, 200 x 80 feet, contains two trains of rolls, two heating furnaces and other machinery. The capacity of these mills is about 40,000 tons of rolled iron annually, embracing all sizes of merchant bar iron in common use.

Mr. Sternbergh's own articles of manufacture are disposed of to merchants and consumers of refined bar and band iron. At all times it is necessary to carry a large stock in order to meet the demands, and this need was recognized by the erection in 1880 of a large warehouse 150 x 40 feet, four stories high. The railroad facilities are of the best, three tracks running into the works, the first for the delivery of coal, the second for the delivery of crude iron, and the third for shipments. Mr. Sternbergh's goods were awarded medals at the Centen-

nial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; at the Chicago Exposition in 1883; at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885; at the Paris Exposition in 1889; and at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, where they had three exhibits.

On Sept. 1, 1899, J. H. Sternbergh & Son consolidated their works with the Pennsylvania Nut & Bolt Company, of Lebanon, the Lebanon Iron Company, the East Lebanon Iron Company, of Lebanon, and the National Nut, Bolt & Rivet Works, of Reading, thus forming what is known as the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Sternbergh was president during the six years ending February, 1907, when he retired. It is capitalized at $5,550,000, $3,000,000 being full paid preferred stock, and $2,550,000 full paid common stock. The works now give employment to 4,000 men.

J. H. Sternbergh, in addition to being the head of this vast concern, in a director in the Second National Bank of Reading; a director in the Reading Trust Company; and president of the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company, which was founded by him in 1887. He was one of the founders of the Reading Board of Trade, and its president for the first three years, and he was also one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as its president many years.

Mr. Sternbergh has been twice married. In 1862 he was married (first) to Harriet M. May, of Southbridge, Mass., who bore him five children, two of whom survive, Herbert M. and Hattie May. He married (second) Mary Candace Dodds, of North Hero, Vt., and they had six children born to them, namely: James Hervey, born May 26, 1890; Helen, Aug. 18, 1891 (who died Nov. 11, 1894); David, Dec. 29, 1892; Lambert, March 29, 1895; Margaret, May 20, 1897; and Gertrude, May 8, 1899.

Mr. Sternbergh is an honorary member of the Academy of Inventors and Manufacturers of Paris, and the European Society of Brussels, Belgium. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, and for eighteen years with all his many and onerous duties found time to serve as Sunday-school superintendent. A remarkable fact about Mr. Sternbergh is that his years of strenuous work have been endured without a day's illness, and he stands today as an example of manly strength and mental superiority.

JAMES NEVIN ERMENTROUT, fourth elected President Judge of Berks county, from 1889 to 1908, youngest son of William and Justina (Silvis) Ermentrout, was born at Reading, Oct. 25, 1846. After a preparatory education in the common schools he was graduated from the high school in 1862, first in his class. He then taught school for several terms, and assisted his brother (Prof. J. S. Ermentrout, County Superintendent of public schools) until 1868. While deputy superintendent, he conducted a course of reading and study, under his brother, Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., a practicing attorney at Reading till Nov. 27, 1867, when he was admitted to the Bar. He then directed his earnest attention to the legal profession and soon became actively engaged in practice. In 1869 he formed a law partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Daniel & James N. Ermentrout. Their law business increased rapidly and embraced a general practice, including important litigation and the settlement of numerous valuable estates. In 1874 his brother was elected State Senator from this district, and re-elected for three successive terms till 1880; and then he was chosen a member of Congress. During this period the practice of the firm was conducted almost entirely by the junior partner; and this constant engagement in legal business gave him a large and valuable experience. When the term of the additional law judge of the county was about to expire, the members of the Bar directed their attention toward Mr. Ermentrout, and in April, 1885, a letter was addressed to him subscribed by eighty attorneys, without regard to political party, requesting him to permit the use of his name as a proper person to fill this office. This proceeding created a strong public sentiment in his behalf, and when the Democratic convention assembled he was nominated by acclamation, and afterward elected at the ensuing county election. He was re-elected in 1895, and in 1905. He died Aug. 19, 1908, after having served as a judge of the courts of the county twenty-two years.

JAMES W. YOCUM, late of Reading, was one of the most successful business men of that city for a number of years before his death. He was a member of the firm of Yocum Brothers, the largest manufacturers of cigars in Berks county, and the business is still conducted under that name and ranks among the leading industries of this prosperous section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Yocum was born May 24, 1854, in Spring township, Berks county, and was descended on both paternal and maternal sides from old Berks county stock, being a son of William and Mary (Potteiger) Yocum. George Yocum, his grandfather, was born at Yocum's Forge, this county, and there passed all his life, dying at the age of seventy-eight. He was an iron manufacturer, and a man of substance and standing, highly respected in his community. His family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters.

William Yocum, son of George, was also born at Yocum's Forge, and was reared at his native place. He received his education in the local public schools, and learned the milling business, but he soon went to farming, in which he found a congenial and profitable field for his energies throughout his active career. He died in 1905 at Stouchsburg, this county. Mr. Yocum was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, in which he had held all the official positions. In political matters, he was, like his father, a strong Republican. He married Mary Potteiger, and to them were born five children: Clara; James W.; William H., who was in partnership with his brother James for many years; Velaria; and George J.

James W. Yocum was reared in the locality of his birth and received his education in the common schools of that section. He was an ambitious student, and succeeded so well that he was able to teach, being thus engaged for six terms during his young manhood. His first business venture was as a general merchant, in partnership with S. F. Fisher, with whom he did business at Stouchsburg under the firm name of Fisher & Yocum, for two and a half years. On Jan. 1, 1885, he entered into partnership with his brother, William H. Yocum, under the name of Yocum Brothers, and they continued together in the manufacture of cigars until the death of Mr. James W. Yocum, building up their business until it became the most extensive of the kind in Berks county. Five hundred skilled workers found employment in the immense factory at the corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, the yearly product amounting to as much as 20,000,000 cigars, disposed of in various markets throughout the United States.

At the time of his death no business man in Reading enjoyed better standing than James W. Yocum. His integrity had stood the test of many years of business success, and his ability was unquestioned. He had the true business instinct, understanding the art of making business, and he had the basic honesty which always proved sufficient to hold trade after it had been won, his product being exactly as represented. He was reliable, conservative, considerate of all his associates, and a man of earnest public spirit, and he won the unfailing respect of all who knew him, whether in business or personal relations. His rise in the manufacturing world was due solely to merit, and he enjoyed universal good-will. His death, which occurred at his home in Reading, Dec. 22, 1903, was widely mourned throughout the city.

On Oct. 14, 1875, Mr. Yocum married Agnes G. Schaffer, and six children were born to them: Charles; John, who married Alice N. Weand; Frank, who married Nettie Newmark and has a daughter Frances E.; Paul; Ralph; and Sadie. The family reside at No. 619 North Fifth street. Mrs. Yocum is a daughter of John and Gustana (Schlaseman) Schaffer, the former a native of Pennsylvania, where he carried on agricultural pursuits. In later life, however, he removed to Indiana, where he died. He was twice married, first to Gustana Schlaseman, by whom he had two children: James, of Brook, Ind.; and Agnes

G., who became Mrs. Yocum. His second marriage was to Sarah Schlaseman, sister of his first wife, and there were two children born to this union also, Melinda and Wilson, both residents of Indiana. Mr. Schaffer was an industrious, hard-working man all of his life, and died in 1891, aged about seventy years.

Mr. Yocum was a 32d-degree Mason, belonging to Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M., and he was also a member of Camp No. 237, P. O. S. of A. His religious membership was in the Lutheran Church, and in political faith he was a Republican.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, long an eminent member of the Bar in Berks county, where he practised for a period of forty years, passed away Oct. 22, 1906, in his seventieth year. From 1860 until his death he maintained a high standing in the legal fraternity and had a reputation not only in his own county but also in Philadelphia, where he was located for six years.

Mr. Livingood was born April 5, 1837, at Womelsdorf, this county, son of Dr. John B. Livingood, a distinguished physician of that place, and grandson of John Livingood. He received his early education in his native place, attending the Union Academy at Womelsdorf, from which he graduated in 1851. He continued his literary studies at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he completed the course in 1855, after which he took his special preparation for his profession, at the Law School of Harvard University. He was accordingly admitted to the Bar at Lowell, Mass., and returning home was admitted to practice in Berks county on Jan. 19, 1860. With the exception of the six years he spent in Philadelphia, he was from that time until his death engaged in general legal practice in Reading. For the first three years he was in partnership with his brother, and then for about ten years he had an office of his own in Reading, where he built up a practice which was a decided tribute to his ability, fidelity and intelligent attention to the interests of his clients. In 1873 he moved to Philadelphia, where his expectations were fully realized, his patronage being all that could be desired. During his residence there, in 1874, he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., the motion for which action was made by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

In 1879 Mr. Livingood, feeling that his original field was more congenial in many ways, returned to Reading, where he ever after remained. Except for a comparatively brief connection with the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company, which he formed upon his return to Reading, he devoted himself wholly to his profession. He was for a few years treasurer of the company, which carried on the manufacture of fire brick at Staten Island, N. Y., but disposed of his interest in order to give all his time to legal work. As a pleader Mr. Livingood had no superior at the Berks county Bar. His learning, his accuracy, his thorough comprehension commanded the attention of his fellow practitioners whenever he gave utterance to an opinion, and these, combined with ready eloquence and unrivalled ease of delivery, won him an interested and sympathetic audience in the courtroom, no matter which side retained him. He was a man whose personal character and habits were above reproach, winning him the esteem and admiration of all his associates, his co-workers as well as his clients. His private affairs demanded all his attention, and he neither sought nor held public office, his only services of such nature being given as solicitor for the almshouse, which position he held three years. He was, however, both interested and active in politics, as an ardent member of the Democratic party, and he was president of the Keystone Club during the McClellan campaign. His church connection was with the Presbyterians, and he held membership in a Masonic lodge at Reading, being past master of the same. His death carried mourning into many circles outside his home, for he was universally liked.

On Aug. 20, 1863, by the Rev. E. J. Richards, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Livingood married Anna H. Jameson, of Reading, and to them were born four sons, namely: (1) James J. is manager of the Spa Spring Clay and Brick Works, and makes his home in New York City. He m. Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Woodbridge, N. J., and they have one son, James J. (2) Albert J. m. Irene Rhoads, and died at the early age of twenty-seven years, leaving one son, James S., who is in Philadelphia. (3) Paul, a druggist, was previously in business in Allentown, Pa., but is now in San Francisco, Cal., with the Owl Drug Company. He m. Laura Smith, who died in 1905, the mother of two children, John and Ruth. (4) William W., M. D., received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now located in practice at Reading. He m. Stella Ziegler, daughter of Dr. P. M. Ziegler, of Reading.

WILLIAM STRONG, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1870 to 1878, was born at Somers, Conn., May 6, 1808. When sixteen years of age he entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1828. He subsequently taught a classical and mathematical school, occupying his leisure hours in the study of the law, and so continued until February, 1832, when he entered the Law Department of Yale College. In October, 1832, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; and in November of the same year he opened a law office at Reading, and made that place his residence. In political faith he was a Democrat, and as such served several terms as a member of the city councils and as one of the controllers of the public schools. In 1846 he was elected as the representative to Congress from the Berks county district and re-elected in 1848. In 1850, he declined a re-election and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1857, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the term of fifteen years, but he resigned this position Oct. 1, 1868, to resume the practice of his profession at Philadelphia. On Feb. 18, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which high position he held till 1878, when he was retired under the Act of Congress. While a resident of Reading he was for many years a director of the Farmers Bank. He was counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company until he was elevated to the Supreme Bench. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and for many years a ruling elder. For several years he was one of the vice presidents of the American Bible Society and also of the American Sunday-school Union; and in 1873 he was elected president of the American Tract Society. He received in 1867 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College, at Easton, and in 1870 the same honorary diploma was granted him by Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., and also by his Alma Mater, Yale College. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery.

JAMES T. REBER, President of the Reading National Bank, and one of the city's men of capital, business and social importance, is a descendant of one of the very old families of Berks county, Pa. On account of its prominence and its numbers and wide distribution, some of its members have taken a justifiable pride in looking up its early records. A well known citizen of Reading and a member of this family, Morris B. Reber, has with careful research compiled a volume which bears the title "Genealogy of the Reber Family, descended from Johan Bernhard Reber, 1738." From this interesting work we quote as follows:

"The idea of preparing a genealogy of the Reber family was probably suggested by the finding of the original passport of Johannes Reber still preserved, who was, for a long time, believed to be the first one of the large family of Rebers who emigrated to this country. This passport shows that he came from Langenselbold, Germany, which is situated in Kreiz Hanau, Regierungsbezirk Cassel, Konigreich Prussia. While visiting in that part of the country, in 1882, Mr. James T. Reber found recorded in the old church book of the Evangelical Church

(Rev. Frederick Hufnagle, Pastor), the names of four brothers, Johan Bernhard, Hans, Johan Conrad and Michael Reber.

"This church book dates back to the year 1563, so that it might be possible to obtain the ancestors of these four brothers since the sixteenth century. However, we have been satisfied to make a record only from the earliest emigrant to this country.

"Johan Bernhard Reber, the first of these brothers, is recorded in this same book as having one son, Johannes, mentioned below. The Pennsylvania archives, containing the names of 30,000 early emigrants, mention the arrival of John Bernhard Reber, from Rotterdam, Holland, on the 'Snow Two Sisters', landing in Philadelphia and qualifying Sept. 9, 1738, by swearing allegiance to Great Britain. We can learn of nothing pertaining to his whereabouts or life after his arrival in this country. The passport, however, of the son who came to this country in 1742 is still intact.

"Johannes Reber, whose date of birth is unknown, son of Johan Bernhard, was married Feb. 8, 1736, to Johanna Magdalena Hahn, daughter of Conrad Hahn. They had two sons born in Germany, Johannes, Dec. 16, 1736, and Ludwig Friedrich August, Sept. 11, 1740. According to his passport, he left his native country for America, April 23, 1742, bringing his family with him, although it is known that the second son, Ludwig, died on board the ship. Being a member of William Penn's colony, his first object was to find a desirable location. Having selected some acres of land about six miles west of Reading, in Lower Heidelberg township, at the big bend of the Tulpehocken, in a beautiful though desolate valley known afterward as the 'Blue Marsh', he moved thither with his wife and son, built himself a home which served the double purpose of shelter and protection against the Indians and wild animals, his only neighbors. This quaint old building, with its large, square fire-place in the center is still standing on the farm formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Shofer, of Reading.

"We find recorded in the Pennsylvania archives, that John Reber was naturalized May 13, 1768, and also that he, like many others of the early settlers, was concerned in numerous disputes regarding the rights of ownership of their land. During the time that he resided in this locality, he was blessed with an increase to his family of three sons who were named Thomas, Valentine and Peter."

James T. Reber is a descendant of John or Johannes Reber mentioned above, who was the eldest son of Johan who emigrated in 1742, and who continued to live in Pennsylvania after his father's death. Johan Reber was twice married and had six children. Two of the brothers, Peter and Valentine, settled in the west in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Ohio, where numbers of their descendants may be found. The remaining brother, Thomas Reber, was born in Pennsylvania in 1746, was married to Elizabeth Kerschner, born Nov. 1, 1747, died Dec. 22, 1823, and he left ten children.

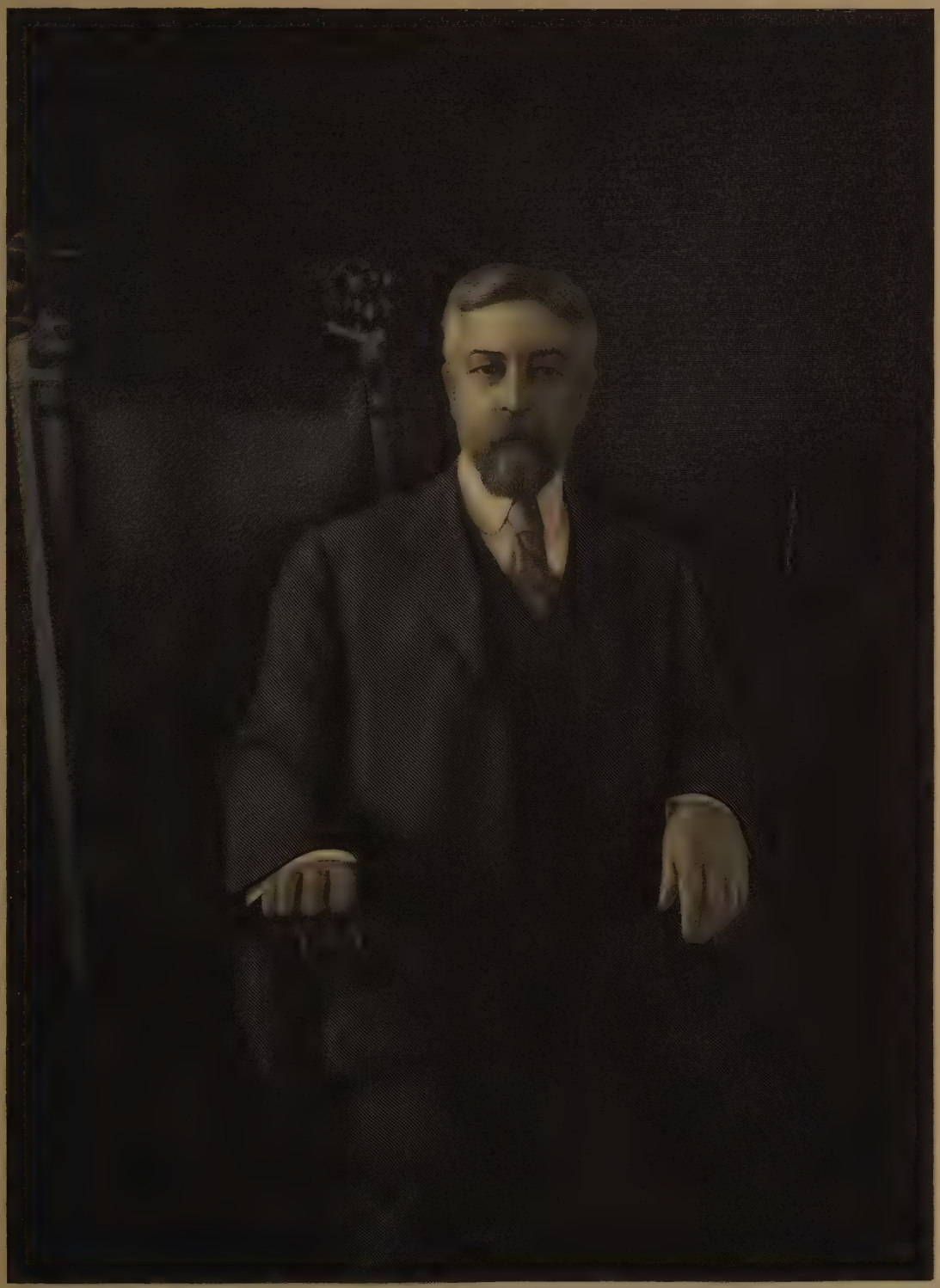
James T. Reber, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born April 29, 1834, at Sinking Spring, Berks Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools and afterward engaged in the hardware business for forty years, from 1853 until 1893, trading as Bard, Reber & Company.

James T. Reber was married to Miss Sarah W. Potteiger, Oct. 3, 1854. They have had seven children born to them, of whom Benjamin died aged nine years, the survivors being: C. Alice, wife of Joseph F. Templin, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Valeria E., wife of Isaac L. Deeter, in the Reading railroad service at Reading; Morris B., for a time engaged in the real estate business branch house, representing a large New York concern; Clara R.; and James C., a manufacturer of Reading. The mother of these children died Jan. 31, 1903, aged sixty-seven years.

In addition to the business interests already mentioned, Mr. Reber has been president of the Reading National Bank since March 14, 1893, the date of its organization. As one of the city's most responsible citizens he has been chosen for offices of responsibility as his leisure time permitted, serving for three years in the common council and for three years an unexpired term as prison inspector. He is a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Reber is prominent in the Reformed Church, in which he has been an elder for many years, and for six years he has been treasurer of the board of Home Missions. For more than twenty years he has been a trustee of the Bethany Orphans' Home; was treasurer of the board of publication of the Reformed Church of the United States for over twenty years; and has been a member of the board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church for many years. In 1907 he was elected trustee of Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE FREDERICK BAER, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company since 1901, and the leading attorney at Reading for the thirty years preceding, was born Sept. 26, 1842, in Somerset county, Pa. When six years old, his parents removed to the county-seat from a farm situated three miles distant. He received his preliminary education at the Somerset Institute. When thirteen years old, he manifested an interest in the printing business, and entering the office of the *Somerset Democrat* worked at setting type for upward of two years. Appreciating then the importance of a better education, he resumed his studies in an earnest manner at the Somerset Academy; but he continued there only a year when he accepted the position of chief clerk and bookkeeper of the Ashtola Mills, a large lumber manufacturing establishment located ten miles from Johnstown, a position he filled for about a year, when his ambition for a more thorough education again asserted itself, and he entered the Sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa. This was in the fall of 1860, but his course there was terminated by the breaking out of the Civil war. He and his brother Harry then purchased the newspaper mentioned and they conducted the publication in a successful manner until the following September, when Harry enlisted in the Union army, becoming an officer of Company B, 54th Regt., P. V. I., and he was left in sole charge of the newspaper. He worked assiduously at the case during the daytime, and edited the paper at night, having been frequently so pressed for time as to be compelled to compose the editorials and set them up in type while standing before the case. During this interesting period of his life, he continued a private course of studies with the expectation of returning to the college which he had left so abruptly, and it was this course, with the earnest and persistent exercise of his concentrative powers before the printer's case, which unwittingly prepared him so thoroughly for the arduous labors of professional and business life. He edited and published the *Democrat* until August, 1862, when his patriotic spirit also asserted itself for suppressing the Rebellion, with the enemy approaching the border of his own county, and he raised a company of volunteers from Somerset and vicinity, which was mustered into the national service as Company E, 133d Regt., P. V. I., and of this company he was commissioned captain, though not yet twenty years old. He served for the period of his enlistment (nine months), and was mustered out of service with his company on May 26, 1863. For part of the time, he acted by detail as Adjutant-General of the 2d Brigade, in Humphrey's Division. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at the second battle of Bull Run, and his company participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Its most distinguished service was in forming the advance line of the army in the famous charge on Fredericksburg Heights, Dec. 13, 1862.

Upon returning home from the army, Mr. Baer selected the law as his profession, and after pursuing a regular course of legal studies in the office of his brothers William and Herman (both attorneys at the Somerset Bar), he was admitted to practice at the April term, 1864. He began immediately the practice of his profession, and under the guidance of his brothers for the following



Geo. F. Baer

four years was made thoroughly familiar with the intricacies of the profession in all its branches, more especially in the department which related to pleading and the trial of cases. He then removed to Reading for the purpose of locating there, having visited the place several months before, and on Jan. 22, 1868, was admitted to the Berks county Bar. In a few years after his location at Reading, his practice began to increase rapidly, and each succeeding year found him more successful. The trial of cases gradually became the prominent part of his practice, and within a decade his services were engaged in every important case in the local courts. This is shown on the records in the prothonotary's office, and in the published reports of cases taken to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. This extensive and highly remunerative practice before the courts, local and Supreme, both State and national, continued for thirty years, when his important services as solicitor to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company during this period eventually resulted in his selection as president of the re-organized corporation, and he has been re-elected annually for the past eight years, evidencing the highly satisfactory character of his services in its management. During the same time (since 1901) he has officiated as president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

On account of his prominent connection with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Mr. Baer quite naturally became an important factor in the management of the Reading Iron Company, the largest industrial enterprise at Reading next to the shops of the railway company, and after having advised this great corporation (whose costly establishments are situated in different parts of Pennsylvania, and give employment to thousands of men) during the same period of time while acting as solicitor of the railway company, he became its president and directed its extensive business affairs in a most successful manner for twelve years. On account of his labors in connection with the Philadelphia & Reading and other railroads, he retired as president, but he has been officiating since as the chairman of its board of directors. His management resulted in making the corporation one of the largest producers of wrought-iron pipe of all sizes, bar-iron, sheet-iron, etc., in Pennsylvania, with large trading relations extending all over the world. He has also been prominently identified with the management of the Temple Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the Cambria Steel Company, for a number of years as a director, acting as president of the first named since Jan. 1, 1901.

In 1886, Mr. Baer organized and established the Reading Paper Mills, and since then has operated them in a most successful manner. The corporation comprises three plants (one at the foot of Bingaman street, one at the foot of Court street, Reading, and the third opposite Reading at the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek), all equipped with the best machinery for the production of the finest book and manilla papers, which are in constant demand. They employ three hundred hands and constitute one of Reading's important industries.

Mr. Baer co-operated with other public-spirited men of Reading in establishing the Penn National Bank in 1883; the Reading Hospital in 1884; the Reading Trust Company in 1886; the Penn Common in 1887; the Wyomissing Club in 1890; the Reading Free Library in 1898; the Berkshire Club in 1899; and he has continued to take an active part in the management of all of them excepting the Penn Bank. His services were particularly important in securing Penn Common as the property of Reading from the possession of the County of Berks, and he has officiated as president of the Board of Park Commissioners since its creation by the City Council. Since 1895, he has served as one of the board of trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery.

In 1900, Mr. Baer erected the first large modern fireproof office-building in Reading, situated at the corner of Court and Church streets, seven stories high, and embracing eighty rooms, adjoining the rear of his office building on Washington street. The first two floors are occupied by the business offices of the Reading Iron Company.

During this long period of time, the services of Mr. Baer as a public speaker were in constant demand. Many of his more important addresses have been published in pamphlet form. They display the great scope of his learning, the forcible and precise character of his rhetoric, and the boldness of his convictions. His diction is clear; his manner of speaking straightforward, always extemporaneous, void of dramatic flourish, and it commands the close attention of his audience from start to finish; and his logic leads to an inevitable conclusion which wins admiration if not approval. His numerous paper-books in carrying on litigation before the higher courts, both State and national, show great care, thorough preparation, and complete knowledge of the respective cases; and they evidence in a high degree his superior literary culture as well as his comprehensive legal attainments. Among the numerous addresses and lectures delivered by him, the following may be mentioned:

Land Tenure—Before the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Oct. 25, 1887.

Relation of Tariff to Wages—Before Single Tax Society of Reading, Jan. 19, 1891.

Address of Welcome—Formation of Pennsylvania German Society at Lancaster (of which he was elected the first president), April 15, 1891.

Influence of Reformed Church on Civil Government—At dedication of new Theological Seminary of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, May 10, 1894.

Germans in Pennsylvania—Before Teachers' Institute of Berks county at Reading on Sept. 26, 1895.

Bechstein Germanic Library—At opening of it for University of Pennsylvania, March 21, 1896 (being first of four addresses on that occasion).

Appeal to Democrats—Issued in summer of 1896, which resulted in organization of the "Gold Democrats" and aided materially in the defeat of the "Silver Democrats" who controlled the National Convention and nominated Bryan for President of the United States.

Oration—Unveiling of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Allentown Oct. 19, 1899.

Work is Worship—Before the Y. M. C. A., of Reading, on Jan. 1, 1900, and amplified and delivered before Franklin and Marshall College, on Jan. 16, 1902 (Mr. Baer having been then, and is still, president of the Board of Trustees).

Address—Laying of corner-stone for new Science building of Franklin and Marshall College, June 13, 1900.

Pennsylvania Theories of Government—Before Pennsylvania Society of New York Dec. 12, 1902.

Argument before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission—made at Philadelphia April 8, 1904.

Mining of Coal—Last lecture of a popular course of eighteen lectures delivered at different places in Schuylkill county, at Pottsville, April 8, 1905.

Dedication of Boys' High School—Reading, Thanksgiving Day, 1906.

Railroad Legislation—Open letter to Pennsylvania Legislature, issued Feb. 7, 1907.

Mr. Baer has been prominently identified with Franklin and Marshall College since 1872, as a member of the board of trustees, officiating as president of the board since 1894. During this time he has labored efficiently for the advancement of the institution and contributed liberally toward its financial support. In 1886, the College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Alumni Association, at its annual meeting in 1895, elected him as its vice-president.

Mr. Baer was brought up as a firm believer in the sterling principles of the Democratic party, and he has shown himself to be their fearless advocate. Upon locating at Reading, he interested himself in local politics, and gave party welfare much of his time; but he was never ambitious to fill any public office because he was too busily engaged with his large legal practice and business enterprises. He has at all times been a generous contributor

toward the campaign expenses, and he has exerted a powerful influence in national politics, as well as in the county and State.

Immediately after coming to Reading Mr. Baer and his wife identified themselves with the Second Reformed Church, and they and their children have been devoted members. When the church was rebuilt they were generous contributors. On all special occasions, the auditorium is profusely decorated with costly flowers from their conservatory, which elicit much praise and admiration.

In 1866, Mr. Baer was married to Emily Kimmel, daughter of John O. Kimmel, attorney at Somerset, and Mary Parker, his wife. To this union have come five children: Marion married William N. Appel, an attorney at Lancaster; Helen married William Griscom Coxe, of Wilmington, Del.; Mary married Isaac Hiester, an attorney at Reading; Emily married Frank L. Connard, at Reading (he dying Jan. 21, 1908); Nellie married Heber L. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Baer has taken a very active part in local charities, more especially in the successful management of the Widows' Home, from its foundation in 1876. She has also taken much interest in the Woman's Club, the Book Club, and the Needle-Work Guild, serving each society as president. In social affairs she has been the acknowledged leader for many years. Her receptions in their costly and beautiful home "Hawthorne," on Mineral Spring road, have been superb; and it was there, during the popular demonstrations in the historical celebration of the "Sesqui-Centennial of Reading," June, 1898, that she and her husband "displayed a remarkable spirit of liberality in welcoming and entertaining distinguished visitors, and affording them unusual opportunities of seeing and knowing the social, industrial and municipal affairs of Reading, and of realizing its growth, wealth and importance as a promising centre of population." When Mr. Baer became president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company in 1901, he secured a home in Philadelphia, and he and his family have occupied it since, during the winter and spring of each year. Their home is embellished with a rare collection of books and paintings.

Mr. Baer's father was Major Solomon Baer. He was born in 1794, in Northampton (now Lehigh) county, near Unionville, and when six years old he accompanied his parents in their removal to a farm in Maryland, near Cumberland. They remained there sixteen years, then settled on a farm in Somerset county, Pa., about twenty-five miles farther west. He died in 1882, aged eighty-eight years, having lived at Somerset from 1848.

His grandfather was John Jacob Baer, of Northampton county, where he was born on the homestead in 1761. He was brought up on a farm, and followed farming there until 1800, when he removed with his family to Maryland, and there carried on farming until his decease in 1823.

His great-grandfather was Christophel Baer, who emigrated from Zweibruecken in 1743. Upon his arrival in Philadelphia, September 30th, he immediately proceeded to Northampton county, where he had purchased several tracts of land. The original patent issued to him describes one of the tracts as "Bruin's Choice," a free translation of the name of his ancestral home.

ISAAC ECKERT, until lately president of the Farmers National Bank of Reading, is one of the leading citizens of that place, a man of distinctive prominence in its commercial life, in which he maintains a name which has long been a synonym for worth and integrity, as well as marked business ability, in this part of Pennsylvania. The Eckert family is one of the oldest in Berks county, having been located here for almost two centuries. As the name implies, the Eckerts are of German origin.

Valentine Eckert, born in Langensalza, Hanover, Germany, in 1733, came to America with his parents in 1740, the family settling in the Tulpehocken Valley, in the western part of Berks county. He became quite a prominent man in his day, becoming a citizen of this country after twenty-one years' residence here. He took a leading part in the Revolution and the events leading up to and following that struggle. In June, 1776, he was one of ten who represented Berks county in the Provincial Conference, and the next month was one of a delegation of eight members from Berks county to the Provincial convention convoked for the purpose of framing a new form of government, founded on the authority of the people, to succeed the old proprietary form. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in both 1776 and 1777. During the war he commanded a cavalry company, was wounded at the battle of Germantown, became sub-lieutenant of the county in 1777, and served as such until he became lieutenant of the county, in the year 1781. In 1784 he was appointed a judge of the court of Common Pleas, holding that office for seven years, until by the Constitution of 1790 a president judge took the places of the various judges. In 1816, though then very advanced in age, he removed to the State of Virginia, where he died, at Winchester, in December, 1821, in his eighty-eighth year.

Peter Eckert, son of Valentine, passed all his life in Berks county, and engaged in farming and merchandising near Womelsdorf, the family home.

Isaac Eckert, son of Peter, was born in January, 1800, in Womelsdorf, and there received his early education in the public schools, later attending the grammar schools of the University of Pennsylvania. Before reaching his majority he became associated in business with his older brother, William, the sons succeeding their father in the grocery business, which they continued at Womelsdorf until 1828, in which year they moved their establishment to Reading. There they continued it until the year 1836, when Isaac Eckert withdrew from the firm to enter the iron manufacturing business in partnership with his younger brother, Dr. George N. Eckert. In 1842-44 they erected the Henry Clay Furnace, at that time one of the largest anthracite furnaces in the country, and in the year 1855 a second stack was completed. After Dr. Eckert died, on June 28, 1865, Isaac Eckert became sole proprietor of these works until his retirement, in 1873, when he passed them over to his sons, Henry S. and George B. This was not his only connection in the iron manufacturing line, for in 1852 he became president of the Leesport Iron Company, of which he remained the executive head until his death, thus controlling and managing extensive iron interests, in which he was one of the largest stockholders. Naturally his influence extended to other business enterprises, and he became especially well known as president of the Farmers Bank, an institution founded in 1814, of which he was chosen president in 1838. He served as such for the unusually long period of thirty-five years, and upon his death, which occurred Dec. 13, 1873, was succeeded therein by his son Henry S. Eckert.

Mr. Eckert was just as active in matters affecting the general welfare as he was in commercial circles. He served many years as president of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of which he was one of the founders, and was interested deeply in other enterprises calculated to advance the best industries of this section. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican upon the organization of the party, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, which placed Abraham Lincoln at the head of the ticket; in 1864 he was a Presidential elector from the State of Pennsylvania. Throughout the war he did his utmost to aid the Union cause, both by liberal contributions and by his influence in directing public sentiment in his city.

Isaac Eckert married Judith Hahn, daughter of Dr. Hahn, of Montgomery county, and he was survived by his widow and three children, Henry S., George B. and Rebecca, the last named the wife of P. R. Stetson, of New York City. As a memorial, after Mr. Eckert's death this family presented a full chime of ten bells to Christ Episcopal Church of Reading, of which Mr. Eckert had been a member.

Henry S. Eckert, son of Isaac, was born in Reading, where he received his preparatory education in the public schools. He then became a student at Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated, after which he entered business life. Becoming associated with his father in the iron business, he soon qualified so thoroughly for its demands that he was able to take the management of the works himself, and on July 1, 1873, the year of their father's death, but shortly before that event, he and his brother George B. formed a partnership to engage in the iron business, under the firm name of Eckert & Brother. Before long the Henry Clay Furnace became their property, but with all their new responsibilities they passed successfully through the financial panic of 1873. They not only carried on the manufacturing business, but also owned the iron mines which supplied their works with the necessary ore, employing altogether, in the mines and works, over two hundred and fifty men.

Besides his important connection with the firm of Eckert & Brother Mr. Eckert's iron interests led him into other associations of even greater prominence, and he served as president of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, as president of the Topton Furnace Company of Topton, and president of the Pennsylvania Bolt & Nut Works of Lebanon. As to local enterprises, it has already been stated that he succeeded his father in the presidency of the Farmers Bank in 1873, and he continued to hold that position until his own death, in 1893, when his son Isaac succeeded to the incumbency. He was also a trustee of the Union Trust Company and of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, the latter a Philadelphia institution. He was one of the promoters of the Penn Street Passenger Railway, which was put into operation in 1874, and which played so important a part in the improvement of East Reading. He was one of the projectors of the Berks County railroad, from Reading to Slatington, becoming a member of the board of directors upon the organization of the company, and he also served as a director of the Wilmington & Northern Railroad Company. He was a director of the Reading Hospital and of the Charles Evans cemetery. For over twenty years he gave his services as president of the school board of control, and in recognition of his valuable work the Eckert school, erected in 1873, was named in his honor.

As a large manufacturer Mr. Eckert was naturally inclined to a belief in the principles of protection, and accordingly upheld the tenets of the Republican party, in whose workings he took an active and efficient part. In 1866 he was the Republican nominee for Congressman from his district, running against J. Lawrence Getz, but although supported handsomely by his home city, which gave him a majority, he could not overcome the normal Democratic vote in the district.

In 1857 Mr. Eckert married Carrie Hunter, daughter of Nicholas Hunter, an ironmaster of Reading, and four children were born to them, viz.: Isaac, Helen (Mrs. Herman Meigs), Hunter and Kate M. (Mrs. Reeves). The mother passed away March 28, 1880. Mr. Eckert was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, in which he served as vestryman for a number of years before his death, and he was a zealous worker in all its enterprises.

Isaac Eckert, at present one of the most notable figures in the business life of the city of Reading, was born there May 27, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of the city and at Lafayette College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, after which he immediately turned his energies to the line of business which his ancestors have followed for generations. The business was sold to the Empire Iron & Steel Company. Mr. Eckert served from 1893 until 1908, when he resigned owing to ill health, as president of the Farmers Bank, now the Farmers National Bank, which was presided over by a member of this family for almost seventy years, Isaac Eckert being of the third generation of the family to occupy that office. The circumstance is remarkable, not only for the unusual length of time the position was held in the family but as indicative of continued moral and mental strength. Mr. Eckert was also president of the Deppen Brewing Company, an important business concern of the city, but this, too, he resigned on account of failing health; he occupies a high position among the most substantial citizens of the present day. However, he is not active in either politics or outside matters to the extent his father and grandfather were, though he is a man of high public spirit and ready to lend his influence or financial aid to worthy projects which have the advancement of the city or the general welfare as their object. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and interested in local government, particularly municipal affairs.

In 1879 Mr. Eckert, married Eliza Kaufman, daughter of William M. Kaufman, and they have had two children, William K. and Carrie.

William K. Eckert, of Reading, is interested in numerous enterprises in the city. He is a native of Reading, born in 1879, son of Isaac and Eliza (Kaufman) Eckert. In his youth he attended the local grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1898, when he went to Cornell University. There he spent two years, at the end of which time he returned to Reading and read law with Isaac Hiester. On Dec. 12, 1901, he took the position of secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Deppen Brewing Company, which position he resigned in 1908, to enter the banking business, which is his present occupation. He is a director of the Farmers National Bank and of the Colonial Trust Company, two of the strongest financial institutions of the city, and in 1906 was chosen second vice-president of the former institution, with which his family have been so long associated. He is one of the most successful young business men of his native city, where he has a host of friends.

Mr. Eckert married, Dec. 12, 1905, in Reading, Miss Mary L. Barbey, whose family is mentioned elsewhere, the Barbeys being among the old and prominent families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Eckert reside at No. 812 North Fifth street, Reading, and are well known and much esteemed in that locality. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. GOOD, first County Superintendent of Public Schools of Berks county, from 1854 to 1860, was born in Philadelphia in 1810. He was educated in the Reading Academy, studied theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at York, Pa., and was regularly ordained and licensed to preach in 1833. Soon afterward he accepted a call from the Reformed Church at Hagerstown, Md., where he officiated as pastor for several years. From that congregation he went to Mercersburg, Pa., to serve as rector of the Preparatory Department of Marshall College. After remaining there six years, he returned to Hagerstown and served as principal of the Hagerstown Academy for five years. He was then called to the pastorate of the Reformed Church at York, Pa., in which field he labored earnestly for six years.

He next removed to Reading and assumed charge of a select school for young ladies. At the expiration of the fifth year he became principal of the Reading Institute and Normal School, and remained there three years. In the meantime he was elected superintendent of the common schools of Berks county, being the first to fill that office. Most of the people of the county were members of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, and averse to the new order of things. It was feared that in the rural districts the superintendent would encounter much opposition, but he understood the peculiarities of the people, and instead of raising a storm of opposition won their confidence and support, and he was re-elected for a second term. While thus engaged in the school affairs of the county, he also officiated as pastor of the Bernville, North Heidelberg and Princeton congregations, serving these churches altogether for eight years. He was one of the most zealous Sunday school workers in Berks county, and while superintendent of the common schools, endeavored, in his private intercourse with the people, to interest them in the cause of Sunday schools, in this man-

ner coming to be instrumental in founding many of the Sunday schools of the county. He was one of the founders of St. John's Reformed Mission Sunday school, and this he conducted with the aid of his wife for nearly six years, and it eventually became a self-supporting and flourishing congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Good married in 1840, Susan B. Eckert, daughter of Peter and Susan Eckert, of Womelsdorf, Berks county. He died in 1873. He had two sons, William Eckert and James Isaac.

WARREN J. WOODWARD, second President Judge of Berks county, from 1861 to 1874, under the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, was born Sept. 24, 1819, at Bethany, Wayne Co., Pa. His father, John K. Woodward, was a civil engineer and journalist, and at the time of his decease, in 1825, was prothonotary of Wayne county. His grandfather was an associate judge of that county for fifteen years, and sheriff in 1807.

After acquiring an academic education at Wilkes Barre, Warren J. Woodward taught school for several terms in his native county. At the age of seventeen years he directed his attention to newspaper publications, and continued his connection with them till 1840. He then returned to Wilkes Barre, and selecting the law as his profession, entered the office of his uncle, George W. Woodward, a practising attorney at the Luzerne county Bar, for the purpose of pursuing the necessary course of study. Whilst in this office his uncle was elected to the Bench as president judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania. His preparation was completed under the preceptorship of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and he was admitted to the Bar Aug. 1, 1842. He continued in active and successful practice for fourteen years. In April, 1856, the Legislature erected a new judicial district out of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties—the 26th in the State—and the Governor appointed him to the position of president judge; and in October following he was elected for the term of ten years. His reputation spread rapidly into adjoining districts. Half of his term had not expired, yet some of the old districts offered him the nomination for the president judgeship on the Democratic ticket. This was a flattering recognition of his judicial character and ability; but he declined the honor. In 1861, the term of the president judge in Berks county was about to expire, and the major part of the attorneys gave him a pressing invitation to become his successor. The Democratic convention held at Reading, Aug. 31, 1861, gave him the nomination by acclamation, and this he accepted. In his letter of acceptance, besides expressing his gratitude for the high honor conferred upon him, and his opinion about the impropriety of law judges participating in political struggles, he informed the committee that in the matter of the Civil War then raging he was most positively for the preservation of the Union of all the States, and for the enforcement of the Constitution. His sentiments were highly approved, and in October following he was elected by a large majority over a local candidate for the same position.

Judge Woodward moved to Reading and took his seat upon the Bench in December, 1861. His judicial and social deportment at once inspired the citizens with unqualified confidence. The Civil War caused much commotion in the county. The Democrats were displeased with the extreme course of the Republican administration in national affairs, but he, notwithstanding his election by them, advised co-operation and the enforcement of law to restore peace. His earnest public actions in behalf of the war, in conjunction with prominent and influential professional and business men, contributed a powerful influence toward the creation of a proper spirit in that alarming period. His patriotic conduct as a man of Democratic principles and association is worthy of special mention.

During his term he was unusually devoted to his office, and his administration of its responsible duties gave entire satisfaction; and he became thoroughly identified with the interests and welfare of the county. His re-election was therefore assured. Shortly before the expiration of his term, the Legislature had established a District Court for Luzerne county, and the Bar of that county unanimously invited him to accept the office of president judge of the new court. When the movement became known to the attorneys of Berks county they held a special meeting and passed resolutions expressing the highest regard and affection for him, and inviting him to remain with them. The thorough appreciation of his course upon the Bench by the entire community, and the earnest expressions of good will by all the attorneys who practised under him, induced him to remain in the county. He was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic convention in June, 1871, and re-elected for a second term of ten years by a large majority.

The new Constitution of the State increased the number of the justices of the Supreme Court from five to seven members, and the two new members were to be elected in 1874, one by the Democratic party and the other by the Republican. The superiority of Judge Woodward's judicial qualifications and experience brought him prominently before the Democrats of the State as a worthy candidate for this important position, and he received the nomination of their State Convention. This honor was given to him without solicitation of any kind on his part. The office truly sought the man. Upon his nomination he received numerous congratulatory letters, and the people of Berks county rejoiced at this honor, though by it they would suffer the loss of his valuable services.

Shortly after the election, the Hon. Edward M. Paxson, the Republican candidate, elevated at the same time to the Supreme Bench, visited Judge Woodward at Reading. While here they cast lots for precedence in the order of succession to the position of chief justice, and Judge Paxson won it. Judge Woodward took his seat Jan. 1, 1875, and filled the office with honor and distinction till his decease, Sept. 23, 1879. He was particularly regarded for devotion, ability and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties. His remains were buried at Wilkes Barre.

Judge Woodward was elected president of the Reading Benevolent Society at Reading in 1871, and he filled this office until his decease. He took a deep interest in the benevolent affairs of the community, and gave generously toward the relief of poor people. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Franklin and Marshall College. While upon the Bench in Berks county, he adjudicated many cases and his opinions were not questioned by writ of error or appeal. These cases were compiled by G. A. Endlich, Esq., an attorney of the Berks county Bar, and published in two volumes in 1885. They are known as "Woodward's Decisions."

Judge Woodward married Katharine Scott, daughter of Hon. David Scott, of Wilkes Barre, and by her had three children: Henry and Warren were both admitted to the Bar, but are now deceased, and Katharine Scott m. Frank Perley Howe, son of Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., deceased, and resides at Philadelphia.

LOUIS F. KRAEMER, son of Louis and Catherine (Pfeil) Kraemer, was born at Greeneville, a suburban town of Norwich, Conn., July 30, 1854, and was educated in the schools of that place, at Trenton, N. J., and at Myerstown, Pa. Upon arriving of age in 1875 his father gave him an interest in Stony Creek Mills, which the father had established in Berks county, three miles east of Reading, in 1865, and was operating successfully at that time. There the son began his active career in connection with this prominent manufacturing plant, and has continued with it until now.

In 1893 Mr. Kraemer assisted in organizing the Reading National Bank, and became one of its first directors, serving as such up to the present time. In 1900 he co-operated with capitalists in establishing the third trust company at Reading, and upon its organization under the name of the Colonial Trust Company he was elected president, and this responsible position he is still filling. After an existence of but a few years, the company erected a nine-story office building on Penn Square,

toward securing a convenient and prominent place for its business, and the building is not only the finest and largest of its kind at Reading, but also one of the finest in Pennsylvania, truly a monument to the enterprise and management of this financial institution and proving a most substantial investment.

Mr. Kraemer married, in 1877, Ella Hall, of Huntingdon, Pa. They are active members of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church at Reading, and since their marriage have resided at Stony Creek. He has been serving as an elder of the congregation since January, 1906, filling a position which his father had filled for many years.

Louis Kraemer, the father, was born at Berleberg, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, on Jan. 2, 1828, and was brought up and educated in that place. He learned the trade of dyeing at Barmen on the Rhine river, a prominent textile manufacturing town. Upon completing a thorough apprenticeship, he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1848, while still under age, and located at Manayunk, where he secured the position of dyer in the manufacturing plant of Joseph Ripka. He remained at this place three years, and then went to Norwich, Conn., to assume charge of two large dyeing establishments, one at that city and the other at Greeneville, an adjoining town. After continuing there nearly fifteen years, he visited Reading, Pa., and becoming favorably impressed with this growing city as a promising center, he selected a site for a mill on the Antietam Creek, at a point three miles east from Reading. In 1864 they commenced making woolen goods under the name of Kraemer, Schaefer & Co. In 1879 the company was re-organized under the name of Louis Kraemer & Co., and the works have been operated under this name ever since. This industry has been very successful for over forty years, the goods manufactured obtaining a high reputation, and being shipped to all parts of the United States. Quite naturally a thriving settlement was formed in the vicinity of the plant by its employes, and this came to be known as Stony Creek, comprising nearly fifty dwellings, and a population exceeding 200. The leading spirit in the community was the founder of the plant which supports the people, all of whom respected him highly for his simple but noble nature and true Christian character. His love of people under and about him and the reciprocity between them was as admirable as it was appreciable.

Mr. Kraemer, the father, was married in 1852 to Catherine Pfeil, daughter of John Pfeil, of Westphalia. They were the parents of four children, of whom the son named is the only survivor. They were members of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church of Reading, being among the first members at its organization, when they withdrew from the First Reformed Church. The wife died in 1872, and the husband in 1903.

During the last twenty-five years of his life Mr. Kraemer made several trips across the ocean, giving special attention to Switzerland and Germany, for which countries he had a strong affection. The establishing of "Textile," a promising industrial suburban town (since absorbed by Wyomissing), a mile west of Reading by young German manufacturers from Barmen on the Rhine, is directly attributable to his great success and influence.

SAMUEL BELL, clerk of the United States Circuit court at Philadelphia, for thirty-seven years, was born at Reading, Berks county, April 25, 1827. He was educated in private schools and at Yale College until his eighteenth year, when he went to Philadelphia to engage in the wholesale dry goods business. He served as a salesman until 1851, and then became a partner of B. A. Knight, trading under the name of Knight & Bell, for a number of years.

When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Bell enlisted and served three months. Afterward he acted as one of the commissioners to conduct the draft at Philadelphia; and he served as paymaster in the United States Regular Army by the appointment of President Lincoln. In February, 1865, he was elected a member of the Union League, and he has been prominently identified with this influential organization until the present time. He became a member of the Meade Post, G. A. R., at Philadelphia, in 1868, and of the Loyal Legion in 1874, retaining his membership until now. He was elected as a member of the First City Troop of Cavalry at Philadelphia in 1851, and he is now the oldest surviving member of this popular and historic military society.

In 1870 Mr. Bell was appointed by Judge McKenna as the clerk of the United States Circuit court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he filled this important office with great success for thirty-seven years, resigning Jan. 1, 1907, on account of his age. He was appointed United States Commissioner at Philadelphia in 1874, and he is still serving this office, notwithstanding his advanced years. He was elected a member of the board of school controllers, and filled the position by re-election for twenty-seven years, officiating as president of the board for twenty-two years.

His father was the Hon. Samuel Bell, merchant at Reading and associate judge of the courts of Berks county. He was born at Reading in 1797. For many years until his decease in 1863 he was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church. He married Louisa Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, of Brownsville, Pa., and their children were: Mary Greer, Jacob B., Samuel (above), Sterling, Goodloe B., Arthur G., James Lowrie, Mary Louisa and William Arthur.

His grandfather was William Bell, born in Ireland in 1763. He emigrated in 1791, and settled at Reading, Pa., where he was successfully engaged in the dry goods business and the manufacture of flour in several gristmills for many years, until his decease in 1838. He married Mary Greer, also born in Ireland, daughter of Arthur Greer, and they had an only child, Samuel.

DR. CHARLES MECK SELTZER, physician at Philadelphia for thirty years, was born at Philadelphia March 7, 1857. He received his preliminary education in private schools and in the Eastburn Academy, which he attended until 1875, when he took up the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating and receiving his diploma in 1878. He traveled abroad for a year, attending the hospitals in England, France, Italy and Germany, and upon his return was appointed resident physician of the Episcopal Hospital, which position he filled successfully for two years; afterward he attended the hospital as visiting surgeon from 1881 to 1887. In his private practice he was associated with Dr. Horace Y. Evans from 1883 to 1885, but since 1885 has been actively engaged in practice by himself. For fifteen years he lectured on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in the Eastburn Academy and during the year 1894 he filled the position of professor of Hygiene in the Medico-Chirurgical College. During his first ten years of private practice he was visiting physician and surgeon to numerous institutions, including the Charity Hospital, Northern Home, Odd Fellows Home, Angora Home, and several others. Since 1895 he has been acting as the supervising medical examiner of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, at Philadelphia, with many physicians under him. Of late years Dr. Seltzer has gradually been withdrawing from active practice of medicine and devoting his time and energies to matters of hygiene—especially to the production of pure milk and scientific agriculture, also to the disposal of the waste of large cities, particularly garbage and its reduction to sanitary by-products.

In 1885 he was married to Emily Stulb, daughter of Joseph Stulb, of Philadelphia, and they have a daughter, Mary Louise. His father was Franklin Peter Seltzer (cousin of Jonathan F. Seltzer, whose sketch appears in this publication), born at Womelsdorf in 1823. When he was a boy six years old his parents removed West, driving all the way and settling at Crestline, in Ohio, where they were among the first settlers. He was educated there and remained in that vicinity at farming until 1845, when he went to Philadelphia and entered a wholesale grocery

store as a clerk, where he continued until 1847. He then formed a partnership with his cousin, Jacob Sheetz, for conducting a wholesale grocery and liquor business, and they were partners for fifteen years. Their store was at Third and Callowhill streets. In 1862 he became the sole owner and he continued at the same stand with increasing success until 1873, when he removed to a larger and more central property, No. 1017 Market street, which he had purchased. At this stand he became still more successful, with his trading relations extending throughout Pennsylvania and into the adjoining States; and he continued actively engaged until his decease in 1886, having been identified with the mercantile life of Philadelphia for forty years. He was largely interested for twenty years, in the "Continental Hotel," then the leading hotel of Philadelphia, and at his decease he was succeeded by his son Charles, who became president of the board of managers and officiated until 1903. He was married to Louisa Meck, a daughter of Isaac Meck, of Liverpool, in Perry county, Pa., and they had eleven children: Charles M.; Anna Maria, married to Dr. Henry A. Smith; Alice Louise; Susan May, married to John H. Zebley; Henry Fister, married to Margaret Moore; Ralph Edgar, married to Helen Thomas; Elizabeth Maud; Walter Harold, who died in 1905, aged twenty-six years; and three who died in infancy.

Dr. Seltzer's grandfather was David Seltzer, born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, at Womelsdorf, and he assisted his father at farming until 1829, when he moved with his family to Ohio. He was married to Elizabeth Sheetz, while at home, and they had five children, including a son Franklin Peter. Upon his first wife's death he married Margaret Kuntz, by whom he had two children, and after her decease he married a third wife, whose name was Kuhn. [For antecedents see sketch of J. R. Seltzer, in this publication.]

COL. NICHOLAS LOTZ was born Feb. 20, 1740, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when a young man. He first settled in the western section of the county, and there married a young woman by the name of Meyer. Some time previous to the Revolution he located at Reading, and became the owner of the two mills at the mouth of the Wyomissing Creek, which he conducted very successfully. When the struggle for independence began, he was prominently identified with the patriotic movements at Reading. He served as one of the ten delegates from Berks county to the Provincial Conference, which assembled at Philadelphia in June, 1776, and upon his return home, he took an active part in the enlistment of men. He was commissioned a Lieutenant-colonel, and participated in the movement of the "Flying Camp" from Philadelphia to New York, where he was engaged in the battle of Long Island and taken prisoner. He was admitted to parole within certain bounds on April 16, 1777, and exchanged on September 10, 1779. In 1780 he was appointed commissioner of Forage, and whilst serving this appointment he purchased a large amount of supplies for the army, consisting of flour, oats, cattle, sheep, etc. A receipt book of his still extant in 1893, shows receipts for money paid out from Aug. 12, 1780, to Dec. 5, 1781, aggregating $202,033. He advanced large sums of money from his own purse for the government, but unfortunately was never fully repaid.

Colonel Lotz represented Berks county in the General Assembly from 1784 to 1786, and again from 1790 to 1794; and he filled the appointment of associate judge of the county from 1795 to 1806, having succeeded Colonel Joseph Hiester in that office. He died Nov. 29, 1807. He left to survive him, eight children, seven sons—Philip, Nicholas, Jacob, John, Henry, Michael, and William—and one daughter—Rosa (m. John Yeager). His remains were buried in the grave yard of the First Reformed Church at Reading, and from thence removed to the Charles Evans' Cemetery. He was a man of splendid physique, well proportioned, six feet three inches tall, and weighed about three hundred pounds.

In 1794 Gen. Washington, then President of the United States, visited Reading while on his way to Carlisle. Col. Lotz was at the head of a party of prominent men who arranged a military parade in honor of Washington. The latter reviewed the parade from a second story window of Federal Inn, the building now occupied by the Farmers' Bank.

Philip Lotz was the son of Col. Nicholas. His family Bible is in an excellent state of preservation, and the entries were made by himself. We copy these entries: My father, Nicholas Lotz, died on Nov. 29, 1807, aged 67 years, 9 months and 8 days. My dearest wife, Catharina Lotz, died March 13, 1821, aged 41 years and 14 days. His marriage record is as follows: April 16, 1797, Philip Lotz and Catharina Rapp were married. Philip Lotz had eleven children. The oldest was William, born April 4, 1799, who resided many years at No. 213 North Sixth street, Reading, and who aided largely in erecting the present St. John's Reformed church. Next to the youngest child was Mary, the late widow of Peres Hain, a well-known member of St. Paul's church. She was confirmed by Rev. William Pauli in the First church in 1834, soon after its erection.

The Bible mentioned above is the property of Daniel Miller, author of "History of the Reformed Church in Reading," who also is the happy possessor of a large volume in German, which was the property of Col. Nicholas Lotz. It is a book of sermons which explain the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the catechism. It was published in Jena in 1658. Col. Lotz gave this book to his son John. On the fly leaf in the beginning of the book is this transfer: "This book belongs to John Lotz after my death. Witness my hand, written on the twenty-third day of November, 1806. Nicholas Lotz." On Jan. 18, 1808, John Lotz transferred the book to his brother Philip Lotz.

The descendants of Col. Nicholas Lotz are numerous in Reading. Mrs. Hoffman, wife of the late Rev. Henry Hoffman, was a great-grandchild. Mr. Chas. K. Snell, present secretary of the First church consistory, is a great-great-grandson.

GARRICK MALLERY, fourth President Judge of Berks county, was a native of Massachusetts. After obtaining a preliminary education, he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1809. He soon afterward became principal of an academy at Wilkes Barre. While occupying that position he engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar about 1812. Being well-adapted by nature to the legal profession, he added to his efficiency by diligent study, and soon acquired a practice which extended over a large portion of northern Pennsylvania. In 1825 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and during his legislative career was instrumental in securing the enactment of certain bills which led to the great improvement of the North Branch region. In 1832, Governor Wolf appointed him president judge of the Third Judicial District, then composed of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh counties, and he served the appointment for three years. The Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme court of the United States, was married to a daughter.

ELIJAH BULL was for about thirty years one of the important figures in the commercial world of Reading. He was probably best known in his connection with the Reading Stove Works, Orr, Painter & Co., of which firm he was a member for over thirty years before his retirement, thereafter continuing to serve as director until his death. Other business interests which made him prominent in the city were his association with the National Union Bank, the Building and Loan Association and the Reading Hospital. Mr. Bull was regarded with particular esteem as the architect of his own fortunes, for he rose to a position of distinction from ordinary circumstances.

Mr. Bull was born Jan. 20, 1835, at Springfield, Chester Co., Pa., son of Thomas and Sarah A. (Painter)

Bull, and grandson of Elijah Bull, the latter a native of Chester county, where he spent all his life. He owned and operated large tracts of farm land. He was mustered into the volunteer service of the war of 1812, but before the detachment of which he was a member reached the front the war had been brought to a close.

Thomas Bull, father of Elijah, was born in Springfield, Chester county, May 23, 1802, and there received his education. He was reared to farming which he followed in his native county until the spring of 1846, when he moved to Pottsville, Pa. There he took up the vocation of a blacksmith, but he died within a short time thereafter June 13, 1847. He married Sarah A. Painter, and they had five children: Margaret m. Levi Buckwalter, of Spring City, Chester Co., Pa.; Charles, late of Reading, was a stove mounter, engaged in the works of Orr, Painter & Co.; Elizabeth died in childhood; Elijah; and Mary m. the late B. F. Graff. Mr. Bull m. (second) Maria Cryley, and to them were born two children, namely: Susan, m. to Reuben Rishel; and Thomas, who resides in St. Louis, Missouri.

Elijah Bull received a good education in the public schools of Chester county. Going to Philadelphia, he learned the trade of a stove molder, and there followed that occupation until he was thrown out of employment by the closing of the works on account of the panic of 1857. Thereafter until 1864 he worked part of the year at his trade, teaching school in Chester county during the winter months. In 1864 he began teaching in Mahanoy City, where he continued three years, during which time he became superintendent of the schools. On Jan. 1, 1867, he became a member of the firm of Orr, Painter & Co., manufacturers of stoves, hollowware and fine castings. In February, 1886, the firm was incorporated as the Reading Stove Works, Orr, Painter & Co. Soon after becoming a member of the firm Mr. Bull assumed charge of the shipping department, and discharged the duties of that position with fidelity until the death of Mr. Orr, in June, 1892, when he was made treasurer of the company. The latter position he retained until 1898, when he retired from active participation in the affairs of the company, though he continued to hold stock and serve as a member of the board of directors. The extent of the business done by this concern may be judged from the fact that over four hundred workmen were employed in the various departments, engaged in molding, casting, grinding, cleaning, grinding and polishing, nickelplating, finishing and mounting. Four branches are conducted—in Chicago, Boston, Buffalo and Philadelphia, representing thousands upon thousands of stoves made and sold annually. Mr. Bull was a director of the National Union Bank of Reading, and a member of the Building & Loan Association. He never took any active part in public matters, his business duties having occupied all his time and attention. He was a member of the board of managers of the Reading Hospital, and liberal and generous along lines of true philanthropy. Mr. Bull was a member of the Memorial M. E. Church of Reading, and was at one time president of its board of trustees. He joined the Odd Fellows in 185-, affiliating with Welcome Lodge, No. 229, of Philadelphia, and was also a member of Mt. Penn Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He enlisted for emergency service during the Civil war in the 42d regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On Dec. 31, 1867, Mr. Bull married Mary A. Amole, whose father, George Amole, of Chester county, Pa., was born Oct. 12, 1802, and died Feb. 20, 1876. He was a farmer by vocation, and always resided in Chester county. Mr. Bull died Jan. 18, 1900, and his wife survived until Sept. 18, 1903. Their only child, Edna Marguerite, was married May 13, 1905, to Henry C. Keast, a native of Michigan, born Sept. 24, 1882, son of Charles and Anna E. (Eustice) Keast, both of whom were born in Cornwall, England. Mr. and Mrs. Keast have one child, Kenneth E., born Aug. 7, 1906.

Mr. Keast came to Reading in childhood and received his education in the public schools and the Interstate Commercial College. For some time he was chief packer for C. K. Whitner & Co., leaving them in 1902 to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which he has since remained. He is chief clerk to Mr. A. H. Kline, the Chief Inspector of Lumber of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is a Republican in politics.

NATHANIEL POTTS HOBART was born in Philadelphia Oct. 3, 1790, read law in the office of John C. Smith, and was admitted to the Bar of his native city; removed to Pottstown, where he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Simon Snyder; joined Capt. Daniel De B. Keim's company of Washington Blues in August, 1814; marched with it to Camp Depont, and there joined the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Oct. 7, 1814, and served as fourth sergeant of the company until Dec. 5th of the same year, when they returned to Reading; admitted an attorney of the Berks County bar Jan. 3, 1818; was clerk in the prothonotary's office, under John Adams, for several years; was assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, under chief clerk Francis R. Shunk. In 1827 Governor Shulze appointed him clerk of the Orphans' court and court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county, which positions he held until 1830, when he removed to Pottstown. In 1826 he was appointed auditor-general of Pennsylvania by Governor Ritner, and held the office for three years. He resided at Pottstown from 1830 until his death July 3, 1860. He married April 18, 1813, Joanna Holland, and their children were: John Potts (who became an attorney in Pottsville), Sarah P., Eliza R., Anna Sophia, Robert H., Nathaniel B., William R. and Ellen G. Hobart.

EDWARD BURD was a practising attorney at Reading, having been admitted to practice in the courts of Berks county in 1772. He removed to Reading from Lancaster. When the company of Capt. George Nagel marched to Cambridge, in Massachusetts, during July and August, 1775, Burd was one of a number of devoted and patriotic sons who went along at their own expense; and when the "Flying Camp" was raised he was chosen major of Haller's regiment. In the Battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, he was taken prisoner, and while imprisoned addressed a letter to Hon. Jasper Yeates, at Lancaster. On August 12, 1778, he was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme court, and he continued to officiate in this position by re-appointment until Jan. 2, 1800. His autograph is reproduced herewith:

JOHN SILVIS ERMENTROUT, second County Superintendent of Public Schools of Berks county (eldest son of William and Justina Silvis Ermentrout), was born at Womelsdorf, Berks county, Sept. 27, 1827. When he was two years old his parents removed to Reading, and there he was reared. Developing a great aptitude for study, he was sent to Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1845, the first honor man of his class, though not yet eighteen years of age. He remained in the college as a tutor, teaching the languages and lecturing on history. At the same time he was a student of the Theological Seminary connected with the institution, and from this seminary he was graduated in 1848, and then ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church.

For a time he was editor of the *Reformed Messenger*. In 1852 he was installed pastor of the Reformed Church at Norristown, Pa., where he served for six years. He returned to Reading in 1859, and opened a select school. One year afterward he was elected superintendent of the common schools, and he was twice re-elected, serving from 1860 to 1869. In 1865 he was active in founding the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, became its

first principal, and continued as such until 1871, when he resigned, preparatory to making a public profession of his faith in the Roman Catholic Church, and removed to Baltimore, where he edited a Catholic journal. Subsequently he taught in the St. Charles Borromeo Seminary at Overbrook, near Philadelphia.

In 1873, by the unanimous action of the board of trustees of the Keystone State Normal School, he was recalled to that institution, and he filled the chair of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature, until his death in 1881. The vast influence he exerted in educational matters can hardly be overestimated, and the institution which he promoted at Kutztown will always constitute an enduring monument to his memory.

JONATHAN JONES was a son of David Jones, one of the earliest settlers of Caernarvon township, Berks county. He was born in that township in 1738. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he raised a company of Associators in that locality, and was appointed a captain in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, of the regular Continental army Oct. 25, 1775. He was ordered with his company to the "British Barracks," at Philadelphia, and acted as part of the escort of Martha Washington into Philadelphia. In December he was ordered into Northampton county, Va., to protect it against Lord Dunmore. The alarming state of affairs in Canada led to the revocation of this order, and, by command of Congress, he marched with his company of eighty-three men for Quebec, over the snow and "frozen lakes." This terrible midwinter march consumed two months. After the precipitate retreat from Quebec, he voluntarily returned, at the risk of capture, and recovered valuable papers. He was with Arnold in his pursuit of the British, after the battle of the Cedars, and took part in the battle of "Three Rivers," June 8, 1776. He shared the terrible and distressing sufferings of the army in its disastrous retreat to Ticonderoga, and underwent at that post the severe and exacting routine of military duty incident to its fortification and defense to resist the attack of General Carleton. He was stationed there from July 9 to Nov. 15, 1776. On Oct. 27th the time of enlistment of his men ran out, but through his exertions they consented to remain as long as the enemy was in their front. After a year's active service he was promoted to the rank of major, Oct. 25, 1776, and to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, which had become the 2d under the new arrangement, March 12, 1777. His constitution was so shattered by the hardships and exposure of the campaign against Canada that he was obliged to return home to recruit his health in the winter of 1776-77. Having partially recovered, he rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1777, the command of which devolved upon him after the resignation of Col. James Irvine, June 1, 1777. Two companies of the regiment were then on duty in Philadelphia and the remainder were guarding the upper ferries of the Delaware. Increasing ill health, however, obliged him to resign his commission in the latter part of July. In December, 1778, he was appointed by the Assembly a commissioner under the test laws, and he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from Berks county from October, 1779, to October, 1780. His health continued steadily to decline, and he was shortly afterward stricken with paralysis, of which he died, after a lingering illness, on Sept. 26, 1782, at the early age of forty-four. He was buried at Bangor Church, Churchtown, of which members of his family had been wardens and vestrymen from its earliest foundation.

HIESTER FAMILY. One of the old and important families of Berks county is that of Hiester, and the ancestry can be clearly traced to Johannes and Catherine Hiester, who spelled their name in German Huster. They had three sons who came to America, John, Joseph and Daniel by name. John, born in 1707, in 1750 married Mary Barbara Epler, and died in 1757. Joseph, born in 1710, married Elizabeth Strunk, and died in 1777. Daniel, born in 1713, in 1742 married Catherine Schuler, and died in 1795. They were natives of the town of Elsoff, in the Grafschaft of Witgenstein, Westphalia, Germany. These brothers settled in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century, and their descendants have been more or less prominent in the various walks of life in the same section ever since.

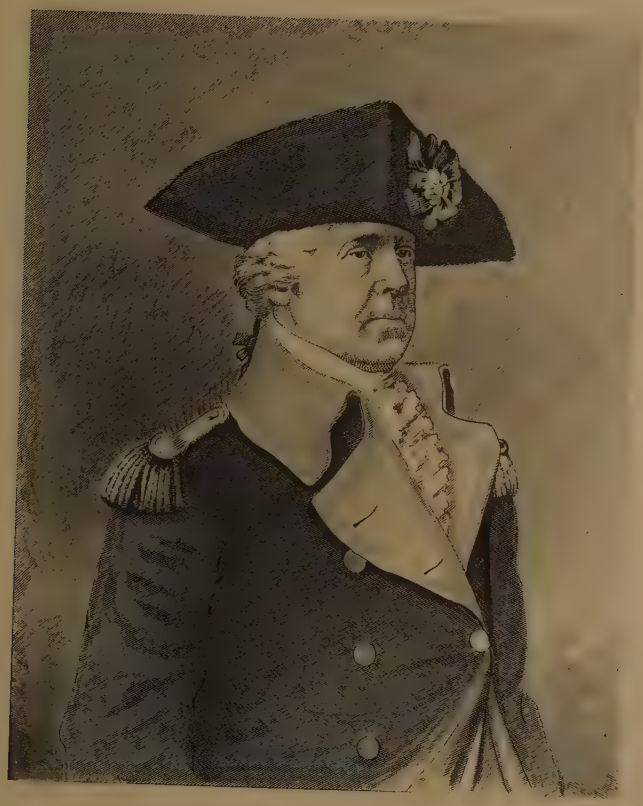
Joseph Hiester came to America in 1738 and first went to live in Goshenhoppen, then Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county. Several years afterward Joseph and his brothers, John and Daniel, united in purchasing from the Proprietary government between two thousand and three thousand acres of land in Bern township, Berks county. Here Joseph and John settled, while Daniel remained at the old homestead in Goshenhoppen. Joseph and his wife Elizabeth had the following children: John, born in 1754, died in 1826; John Christian married Susan Reber; Catherine, born in 1758, died in 1813, married Nicholas Lieb; Daniel, born in 1761, died in 1827, married Magdalena Albright; one son married Barbara Kauffman; another son married Susan Anman; Ann Eliza, born April 8, 1766, married Jacob Van Reed; Joseph, born in 1768, died in 1830, married Elizabeth Beck; and William, born in 1770, died in 1828, married Anna Maria Bentz.

Daniel Hiester had several sons who were distinguished: John, born in 1746, was a member of Congress in 1807—08, resigned, and was succeeded by his son Daniel, who served in 1809-10; Daniel of Montgomery county, born in 1747, was a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1797, and from Maryland from 1801 to 1805; Gabriel, of Berks county, served thirty years in the State Legislature; William, the youngest son, for a short time served in the Continental army (his son William, born in 1791, of Lancaster county, was a member of Congress in 1833-35, and died Oct. 15, 1853).

The first named John Hiester had a son Joseph, who was a member of the convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States; was repeatedly elected to the State Senate and House; was a member of Congress in 1797-1807, and from 1815 to 1821, resigning to assume the governorship of Pennsylvania. He died June 10, 1832.

John Hiester, grandfather of John K. Hiester of Reading, was a son of the Joseph Hiester who was born in Germany in 1710. John was born in Bern township, Berks county, Sept. 25, 1754, and died Sept. 17, 1826. He is buried at Bern Church, which he helped to erect. He owned a tract of 200 acres, which was divided after his death into five shares. This was all woodland when he secured it. His wife was Catherine Albright, and they had the following children: John died unmarried; Ann Eliza married Jacob Gieding; William died unmarried; Daniel died unmarried; Catherine married David Bohn; Daniel died unmarried; John Christian married Catherine Kramer; Yost married Rebecca Reber; and Jacob.

Jacob Hiester, father of John K. Hiester, was born in Bern township July 1, 1801, and died in March, 1873. He was a lifelong farmer, and died on the farm on which he was born and on which he had spent his whole life. His portion of the old Hiester farm was some sixty-six acres, to which he had added twenty acres. In politics he was a Democrat, but he held no office except that of school director, a position he filled for six years. He and his family were members of the Bern Church, of which he was one of the leading elders. For many years he served as a lieutenant in the State militia, and he made a fine appearance, as he was a man of commanding presence. He married Susanna Kramer, daughter of John and Catherine (Ruhl) Kramer, of Bern township, and they had the following children: Adam, a farmer on the old homestead, married Rebecca Gring; Lydia married John Moyer, a farmer of Heidelberg township; Gabriel died young; John K. is residing at Reading; Catherine died unmarried.



Jona. Jones

JOHN K. HIESTER was born in Bern township, on one of the old Hiester stands, Nov. 2, 1848. His education was obtained in the township schools, at a Reading academy, and at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown. In the fall of 1866 he began teaching at Hiester's school in Bern township, and during the winter of 1868-69 he taught in Maiden-creek township; later taught one year in Bern township; three terms in Ruscombmanor township; three terms in Exeter township; one term in Jefferson; one term in Ontelaunee; two terms in Birdsboro; three terms in Cumru; two terms in Robeson, and then thirteen terms in Bern township, in all thirty-two terms, his services being given all over the county, with fifteen terms in his native township. He thus became widely known, and is held in high esteem, and he constantly meets his former pupils, many of whom never received other instruction than that he gave them.

During the summer months, until 1890, Mr. Hiester worked upon the farm in his native township, but in that year he came to Reading and in the following year he purchased his comfortable home at No. 314 South Thirteenth street, where he has resided ever since. After establishing his home at Reading he continued to follow his profession during the winter months until 1898-1899, when he taught for the last time. For five summer seasons he was in the employ of Alderman Griesemer and subsequently worked as labor boss and shipping clerk in the Johnson Foundry & Machine Company, where he continued for seven years; when that firm went out of business he went to the American Iron & Steel Company, where he has remained until the present.

On Oct. 30, 1890, Mr. Hiester married Hettie A. Deisher, born Oct. 30, 1857, a daughter of William and Sarah (Stayer) Deisher, the former of whom is a farmer and business man of Berks county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiester have been born three children, namely: S. Adella, born Feb. 21, 1892; Morris W., born in August, 1893, who died in October, 1893; and William L., born June 17, 1895.

Mr. Hiester has spent almost all of his life in Berks county, but in January, 1869, he went to Lee county, Iowa, where he worked on a farm until his return to Berks county in the following October. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of Bern Union Church and of the Reformed denomination. His wife worships in Grace Lutheran Church.

THOMAS K. HIESTER, one of the prominent farmers of Bern township and a representative member of an old and leading family, was born where he now resides, Dec. 16, 1861. He is a son of Harrison K. Hiester and a grandson of John Christian Hiester (son of Joseph, born in 1710). The grandfather was a man of ample fortune, owning two farms near the well-known Bern Church, and he was noted both for his fine personal appearance and for his good judgment and foresight. He and his wife lie buried at Bern Church. He married Catherine Kramer, a native of Bern township. They had five children: Benneville; Jared; Harrison K.; Washington, twin of Harrison, now residing on North Queen street, Lancaster, the oldest surviving member of this family; and Maria, who married John Eyrich.

Harrison K. Hiester, father of Thomas K., was born in Bern township Aug. 6, 1832, and died April 27, 1904; he was laid to rest in Bern churchyard. He was the owner of the old homestead, consisting of 134 acres, and later he bought an adjoining farm of 107 acres from his brother Benneville, the transaction taking place in 1876. He was an enterprising farmer and a man of progress in his community. At the time of his death he was serving as school director. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a liberal supporter of the Reformed faith and of the Bern Church. He married Rosabella Kischner, born Sept. 16, 1834, who died Feb. 24, 1878, aged forty-three years, five months, eight days. They had issue as follows: Kate, widow of Aaron Bohn, lives at Mt. Pleasant; Ellen married J. F. Yeager; Thomas K. is mentioned below; Mary married Jonathan Ohlinger, of Penn township; Rosa married Adam Gruber; Sallie, deceased, married Cyrus Bohn; Annie married Henry Stamm, of Penn township; Jemima, unmarried, resides at Reading; Edward K. lives in Bern township; Harry lives in Penn township; Lizzie, residing in Bern township, is married to Grant Hartman.

Thomas K. Hiester was educated in the township schools and the Kutztown State Normal School, and in 1879 he taught school in Bern township. Then he was employed by his father until 1888, when he began to farm the homestead for himself; he bought the property in 1905. His farm contains 134 acres of very valuable land, which, under Mr. Hiester's excellent management, is very productive. Like the other members of his family he is identified with the Democratic party and is sound on all its doctrines. He has served on the township election board and in 1896 he was made a member of the school board, of which he has been president ever since, having twelve schools under his supervision. He is a leading member of the Bern Reformed Church and one of its deacons.

Thomas K. Hiester married (first) Eva Bohn, a daughter of Emanuel and Elvina (Krick) Bohn. She died Dec. 31, 1891, aged twenty-three years, seven months, nine days, and was buried at the Bern Church. She was survived by two children, William and Edna, the former of whom resides at home; the latter married Daniel Gicker, a well-known young man of this community. Mr. Hiester married (second) Ruth Fisher, daughter of James and Elizabeth Fisher, and they have had two children: Walter, who attends school; and Mabel, who died aged ten months, June 9, 1902.

EDWARD K. HIESTER, a well-known young farmer of Bern township and a member of the old Hiester family of this section, was born on the Hiester homestead May 1, 1871, son of Harrison K. and Rosabella (Kischner) Hiester. He attended the public schools of his native township and during 1888-89 was a student for two sessions at the Kutztown State Normal School, after which he worked for his father on the farm. In 1898 he began to farm for himself and bought one of the Hiester homesteads. It is valuable land, and Mr. Hiester has improved it by erecting fine buildings and modernizing his residence to a large degree, putting in a system of water pressure. His land adjoins the Bern Church property. In 1892 he married Sallie Schwoyer, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Looser) Schwoyer, of Centreport, Berks county, and they have the following children: Abner, Harry, Earl, Bertha, Edward J. and John.

Politically Mr. Hiester is a Democrat, and he has served as township assessor. He is serving in his third term in this office and is a popular public official. For two years he served as a deacon of the Bern Reformed Church.

COL. DANIEL UDREE was born in Philadelphia Aug. 5, 1751. Removing to Berks county, he settled in Oley township, where he became extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron. He operated the Oley Furnace and Rockland Forges very successfully for over thirty years, owning, in connection with those industries, several thousand acres of land. He was established in business by his uncle, Jacob Winey, a prominent capitalist and merchant of Philadelphia.

Colonel Udree was enlisted in the Revolutionary war for several years, commanding a regiment at the battle of Brandywine where his horse was shot under him. He took an active part in the local militia for many years, and served as major-general for one term of seven years about 1815. He represented Berks county in the General Assembly from 1799 to 1803, and also for the year 1805, and while there showed an earnest interest in legislation relative to public internal improvements in the State. He was the representative in Congress for the Berks District for two terms, from 1813 to 1815, and from 1823 to 1825. It was while he was at Washington, during his last term in Congress, that John Quincy Adams was elected President. He, however, was one of Jackson's supporters. He died July 15, 1828, leaving a large estate. He was the last really prominent and representative man

who lived in Oley, and one of the few Congressmen selected from the country districts of the county. He was a well-developed man, rather below the medium height, and his conversational manner was quick and nervous.

JOHN BANKS, the fifth President Judge of Berks county, serving from 1836 to 1847, was born near Lewisburgh, Juniata county, Pa., in the year 1793. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Scotland. His father being a farmer, his youth was spent mostly on a farm, but the advantages of a liberal education were not denied him. He entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the Bar in 1819, and soon after removed to the western part of the State. He located in Mercer county, and there attained eminence at the Bar. Without any solicitation on his part he was nominated and elected a representative in Congress, and twice re-elected, serving from 1831 to 1836. He won distinction in Congress by his treatment of contested election cases. In the spring of 1836, he vacated his seat in Congress to accept the appointment of president judge of the Third Judicial District of the State, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton. His superior qualities soon won for him the full confidence of the people. No man was ever more obliging and condescending to his juniors than he, and no man ever lived in Reading whose companionship was more highly prized by so varied a circle of friends. Having spent eleven years as president judge of the court, he resigned the position in 1847 and accepted the office of State treasurer of Pennsylvania, in which he served one term. In 1841, while judge of the courts, he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by David R. Porter, the Democratic nominee. He was subsequently nominated by the Whig members of the State Legislature, when in the minority, as their candidate for United States senator. Upon his retirement from the Bench, Judge Banks resumed the practice of the law, and soon became the acknowledged leader of the Berks county Bar. He continued in his profession until his death, April 3, 1864, enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice.

DR. WILLIAM F. MUHLENBERG, physician at Reading since 1872, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, recognized as the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1852, while his father was filling the position of Professor of Greek in the Pennsylvania College at that place. His preliminary education was obtained at that institution, and he was graduated from Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa., in 1868, of which his father had become the president. Then he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1872. Selecting Reading as a promising field for practising his chosen profession, he located in that city, won the confidence of the people, and soon secured a lucrative practice, which he has held until the present time. In 1884 he was appointed surgeon for the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, for cases arising at and in the vicinity of Reading, and he has since served this position in a most satisfactory manner. During this long period he has also served as a surgeon at the Reading Hospital.

Dr. Muhlenberg has been an active member of the Berks County Medical Society, and also of the Reading Medical Society, for many years, having officiated as president of these bodies, and he is recognized by them as a most skillful surgeon, as well as a general practitioner. For social diversion, he has identified himself with the Wyomissing Club, and the Berkshire Club at Reading; also with the University Club and the Country Club at Philadelphia; in all of which he has shown great interest.

Dr. Muhlenberg was married, in 1884, to Augusta Muhlenberg, daughter of Hiester H. and Katherine (Hunter) Muhlenberg, of Reading, and by her he has three children: Hiester (who graduated from the Pennsylvania University in 1908); Frederick Augustus (who graduated from the Reading high school in 1904, and Pennsylvania College in 1908); and Augusta. His wife died in 1890. He and his children are members of Trinity Lutheran Church. His wife's father was prominently identified with the financial interests and enterprises of Reading for many years, having filled the office of cashier of the Farmers Bank from 1842 until his decease in 1886.

Rev. Dr. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, father of the Doctor, was born at Lancaster in 1818, and died in Reading in 1901. He was very prominently connected with higher education in several colleges of Pennsylvania for sixty years, the last important position being that of professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania. His wife was Catharine Muhlenberg, daughter of Major Peter Muhlenberg, of Reading. She died in 1894 aged sixty-seven years. They had four sons; Ernest A., Henry M., Francis B., and William F.

Rev. Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, his great-grandfather, was also of Lancaster, and his maternal great-grandfather was the distinguished Revolutionary hero, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg.

FREDERICK SMITH, Attorney General and Associate Justice of Pennsylvania, and one of the most distinguished men that Berks county produced, was born at Reading in 1773. He was a son of the Rev. John Frederick Smith, an eminent divine of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneers of that denomination in America. He obtained a superior classical education, and, selecting the law as his profession, after a careful preparation was admitted to the Bar at Reading Aug. 7, 1795. He soon won prominence and distinction, both as a counselor and as an attorney in important litigation. In the meantime he became actively interested in local politics, and served as a member of the Legislature in 1802 and 1803. He was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks county in 1818, and filled that position three years. He served from 1823 to 1828 as attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and as an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1828 until the time of his death. His judicial career, though brief, was distinguished. He died at Reading Oct. 4, 1830. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Catharine Leaf, of Philadelphia. His two sons, Henry W. Smith, Esq., and George Smith, were prominent in the local affairs of Reading for fifty years anterior to 1878, when they died.

JONES. The Jones family was founded in this country by Rev. Thomas Jones, who was born in the year 1702 in Newtonottage, Glamorganshire, Wales. In 1729 he married Martha Morris, and in 1737, they came to America with several children, arriving at Philadelphia on July 22d of that year. Rev. Thomas Jones first settled in the Great Valley of Chester county, Pa., where he took up lands, and where his neighbors included a number of Baptists, mostly of his own nationality, some of whom had crossed the Atlantic over thirty-five years earlier. In 1711 they had organized the Great Valley Baptist Church, and in 1719 the Montgomery Church. In 1738 a number of these people, all of Welsh extraction, members of the Great Valley and Montgomery Baptist Churches, removed to Lancaster county, Pa., settling along the Tulpehocken creek, near its junction with the Schuylkill river, and also southwardly along that river, opposite what is now the city of Reading. The adults of this little company were as follows: Thomas Jones and wife; David Evans and wife; James James and wife; Evan Lloyd and wife; George Rees and wife; John Davis and wife; Thomas Nicholas and wife; James Edwards and wife; Rees Thomas and wife; Henry Harry; David Lewis and Thomas Lloyd. These twenty-one persons, finding themselves to be too far from their respective churches, requested leave to be constituted into a distinct society, which accordingly was done Aug. 19, 1738, and the same year the new church joined the Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches. In the year 1740 Thomas Jones was ordained a minister and became pastor of this church, which was called the Tulpehocken Baptist Church, after

the river which runs through the neighborhood. For two years services were held in a small log cabin erected on the property of Hugh Jones, but in 1740 the congregation built two meeting houses on lands presented to it—one about six miles from the Schuylkill river at Sinking Spring and the other several miles nearer the river. The church continued to prosper for a time, but became extinct sixty years later, "owing to the departure of Baptist families to other parts, and the coming of Germans in their stead." The lands owned by the church passed into the possession of the Philadelphia Baptist Association. Those parts on which the ancient graveyards are located are still held by the Philadelphia Baptist Association, but are at present under the care of the First Baptist Church of Reading.

Rev. Thomas Jones died March 22, 1788, in his eighty-seventh year, and his wife Martha (Morris) died June 9, 1799, in her ninety-third year. They are buried in the graveyard of the Great Valley Baptist Church in Chester county, where their graves are suitably marked. Their children were: Thomas, Samuel, Griffith, Elizabeth and Sarah. They became allied by marriage with the Davis, Broomfield, Spicer, Lloyd and Cornog families, and from them sprang a host of descendants, many of whom still live in the vicinity of the homes of their fore-fathers, though the majority are widely scattered over the United States.

Thomas Jones, son of Rev. Thomas and Martha (Morris) Jones, was born in Wales in 1733. On Oct. 6, 1762, he married Mary Broomfield, and to them were born the following named children: Martha, Susanna, Sarah, Mary and Samuel. Of these, Martha m. Llewellyn Davis; Sarah m. Roger Davis; Mary m. Mr. Geiger; Susanna m. Dr. Kuhn, of Lancaster, Pa. The father of this family was a large land holder in Heidelberg township, Berks county, and was a farmer by occupation. "At the very beginning of the Revolution he assisted in organizing the Associators of Berks county, and was in active service for a time as major of one of the battalions of this county." He was one of the eight delegates from Berks county to the Provincial Convention which met at Philadelphia July 15, 1776, "for the express purpose of forming a new government in this Province on the authority of the people only." The convention appointed a committee of Safety, approved the Declaration of Independence, and prescribed for justices of the peace, oaths of renunciation of the authority of George III., and oaths of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Benjamin Franklin was president of the convention. Thomas Jones was commissioner of Berks county from 1779 to 1786. He died in March, 1800, and is buried in the Baptist graveyard at Sinking Spring. He was the last surviving male member of the Tulpehocken Baptist Church. His wife, who survived him several years, was buried at his side, and their graves were marked, but the stones were removed.

Samuel Jones, son of Thomas and grandson of Rev. Thomas, was born on the homestead in Heidelberg township where his father erected a house in 1775. This house is still standing. He was a farmer by occupation, owned a large and valuable tract of land in Heidelberg township, and had slaves, whom, however, he set free. The most noted of these slaves was Dinah Clark, a well known character in Reading in her day. The negro quarters occupied by the slaves on the Heidelberg farm are still standing. Samuel Jones donated the land upon which the eight-cornered building at Sinking Spring—used first as a Baptist meeting house, later as a school house, now as a dwelling—was erected. The original deed of this property is held by the First Baptist Church of Reading.

Samuel Jones married Elizabeth Huey, and to them were born four children, Thomas H., John H., Margaret and Mary C.

(1) Thomas H. Jones was engaged in the iron business at Leesport, this county, and at the Windsor Furnace at Hamburg. He married Elizabeth Van Reed Evans, and their children, Mary E. and Elizabeth E. Jones, are living in Reading.

(2) John H. Jones married Margaret (Seitzinger) Van-Reed, widow of Joshua Van Reed, and to them were born four children, namely: M. Agnes, wife of Hon. James K. Getz, at one time mayor of Reading; Ellen A., widow of Dr. Christian N. Hoffman; Elizabeth, widow of Dr. S. H. Clemens, of Allentown, Pa.; and William W., deceased, who lived at Robesonia.

(3) Margaret Jones m. Dr. Darrah.

(4) Mary C. Jones m. Jacob Van Reed.

Samuel Jones, D. D., son of Rev. Thomas Jones, was born Jan. 14, 1735. In his youth he was baptized into the membership of the Tulpehocken Baptist Church. He was educated in the College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1762, was ordained to the ministry in 1763, and became pastor of the Pennepek Baptist Church, which was organized in 1688, and is now known as the Lower Dublin Church of Philadelphia. He retained that pastorate for fifty years, and he was known as one of the most scholarly Baptists of his day, being the most influential minister of his denomination in the Middle Colonies. The Philadelphia Baptist Association in 1764 sent him to Rhode Island to assist in founding Rhode Island College, now Brown University. He remodeled the rough draft of the college charter, which then received the sanction of the Colony of Rhode Island. Later he was offered the presidency of the college but did not accept it. "He exerted a vast and useful influence over the rising Baptist Churches of our country, and himself educated many young men for the Christian ministry. He was a large and firmly built man, his face was the image of intelligence, and good nature, which, with the air of dignity that pervaded his movements, rendered his appearance uncommonly attractive." He died Feb. 7, 1814, and is buried in the Lower Dublin Church.

JACOB MORGAN was the most prominent Revolutionary character of Berks county from 1777 to 1780, and as such brought great credit to the county and great honor to himself. He was born in the district of Caernarvon, in the northern part of Wales, in 1716, and emigrated with his father, Thomas Morgan, to Pennsylvania some time previous to 1730. About that time a colony of Welsh people, including Thomas Morgan and his family, migrated up the Schuylkill Valley from Philadelphia to the mouth of the French creek, and thence along and beyond the headwaters of that creek until they reached the headwaters of the Conestoga creek, in Caernarvon township. There they settled and took up large tracts of land. That section of territory was then a part of Lancaster county, but since 1752 a part of Berks county. The tract taken up by his father was at and in the vicinity of Morgantown. It included the town-plan which he came to lay out in 1770, and which he named after the family, a custom quite common in that day throughout the county.

When the French and Indian War came to affect Pennsylvania in 1755, Jacob Morgan was thirty-eight years old, and until that time had been engaged at farming. In December of that year, he was commissioned as a captain under the Provincial government, and he continued actively engaged in this military service until 1760, when he returned home and resumed farming. When the Revolution began, he was nearly sixty years of age, In June, 1776, he was selected to represent the county as a delegate to the Provincial Conference, and in July following as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1777, upon the creation of the office of lieutenant of the several counties for the purpose of aiding the Executive Council in effectively prosecuting the war, he was selected by the Council to fill this very important position. This preference evidences his distinguished character, for at that time Berks county possessed a number of prominent and influential men. In the prompt and faithful performance of his duties he was very successful, the Executive Council in their letters to him frequently complimenting his energy in having the county fill promptly the numerous orders for troops. He resigned in December, 1780. While filling this office he was always recognized as a colonel, and was addressed as such by the Executive Council. He officiated as a judge of the county for the years 1768, 1769, 1772, and from 1774 to 1777; and also as a justice of the

Delart

peace for the southern district of Berks county (which included Caernarvon township), from 1777 to 1791. His autograph follows. He died at Morgantown on November 11, 1792, and was buried in the graveyard of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church at that place. He had two sons, Jacob and Benjamin; and three daughters, Sarah (m. a Jenkins); Mary (m. Nicholas Hudson), and Rebecca (m. John Price, an attorney at Reading). Rachel, a daughter of John Price, m. Samuel Wetherill, of Philadelphia.

ROBERT PORTER was the third President Judge of Berks county. He was the eldest son of Gen. Andrew Porter, and was born at Philadelphia Jan. 10, 1768. When only eight years old, the Revolution had begun in earnest and his father had enlisted to serve the United Colonies. Toward the close of the war, his father was colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, and Judge Porter, when only thirteen years of age, was enlisted in one of the companies under the command of his father. At the conclusion of the war, he resumed his studies at Philadelphia, and selecting the law as his profession was admitted to practice May 15, 1789. After being engaged in a successful practice for twenty years at Philadelphia, he in 1810 was appointed president judge of the Third Judicial District, which comprised the counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne. He filled this honorable position for twenty-two years, and then, resigning his commission, retired to private life. He resided at Reading, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Penn streets, during his term of office. He died June 23, 1842, at Brookville, Pa., aged seventy-four years. He was a man of profound learning and superior legal attainments. Henry M. Dechert, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose sketch and portrait appear in this publication, is a grand-son.

DR. NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born Feb. 3, 1849, in Maxatawny township, Berks county. He was educated in Maxatawny Seminary (now Keystone State Normal School), Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, and in the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipsic. He then taught in Mercersburg College, and Franklin and Marshall College, and for sixteen years was principal of the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. In 1905 he was elected President of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park, N. J. He has served the following prominent positions: President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association: secretary of the National Council of Education; president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Association; president of the Pennsylvania German Society; Chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna from 1901 to 1905; member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Industrial Education; and editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal, since 1893. He is editor of a volume of Bible Readings for schools; author of "Thinking and Learning to Think," and of "History of Education in Pennsylvania," contained in three volumes of "History of the State," published by the Mason Publishing Company at Syracuse, N. Y. He was commissioned State Superintendent of Public Instruction on June 1, 1893, and re-commissioned in 1897, 1901, and 1905. He served as lecturer on Pedagogy in the Graduate Department of the University of Pennsylvania during the absence of Dr. Brumbaugh, while serving as Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico (1900-1901).

Dr. Schaeffer is a son of David Schaeffer, of Maxatawny township, and Esther Ann Christ, his wife (daughter of Solomon Christ and Elizabeth Bieber, his wife, of the same township). He married Annie Ahlum, of Quakertown, Pa., and they have seven children: Clarabelle, Helen (m. Prof. Huff), John, Frederick (teaching at Mercersburg), Grace, Annie and Mary.

HIRAM H. SCHWARTZ, first Orphans' court Judge of Berks county, from 1883 to 1891, was born in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown. In 1834 he went to Lehigh county and there worked on a farm, and while so engaged attended the local schools until he was sixteen years old. He continued his preparatory education in the Van Derveer Boarding School for several years; then entered Franklin and Marshall College, and after taking a regular course was graduated in 1855. Upon returning home he engaged at teaching public school for two years; and then he was elected school superintendent of Lehigh county, an office he very successfully filled from 1857 to 1860. During this time he took up the study of the law at Allentown, in the office of the Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, and was admitted to practice in 1858. After practising at Allentown two years, he located at Kutztown, and he continued in active practice in Berks county until he received the appointment of Judge of the Orphans' court in June, 1883, from Governor Pattison, which office had been created by a special Act of Assembly; and at the next election in November of that year he was elected for the term of ten years. He officiated until his death Aug. 25, 1891, after a protracted illness. After having located at Kutztown in 1860, he became interested in various enterprises there. He was particularly interested in the cause of education, and identified himself with the establishment of the Keystone State Normal School, which he served as a trustee until his decease.

GEORGE D. PENROSE (deceased) was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Ephraim and Lydia Ann (Smith) Penrose. The Penrose family is a very prominent one in Pennsylvania, of English descent and of Quaker belief.

Ephraim Penrose was a life-long farmer of Maiden-creek township, where he owned and operated a valuable farm. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, he belonging to the Hicksite branch, and she to the Orthodox. They had one child, George D.

George D. Penrose was educated in the common schools of Berks county, passed through the high school at Reading, and took an advanced course at Swarthmore College, the great Quaker educational institution which ranks with Yale and Harvard. While he was still a youth he learned telegraphy, and after completing his education he followed it for some years and subsequently became an operator for the Berks & Lehigh Railway Company. In 1883 he accepted a similar position with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and on promotion was sent to the general office in Philadelphia. He was a young man of marked ability, and continued to find recognition with his employers and became assistant auditor for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. He was filling this important position at the time of his death, which took place Aug. 2, 1889, as the result of an accident. It had been the custom of himself and wife to spend the summer seasons at Atlantic City, where Mr. Penrose enjoyed the surf bathing, and it was during a season there that he was drowned. This calamity was a source of universal regret to his family, his employers and to a very large circle of friends.

On Oct. 16, 1884, Mr. Penrose was married to Catharine M. Yarrington, daughter of Thomas O. and Catharine S. (Feather) Yarrington, both of English descent. One child was born to this marriage, Edwin Y. In political faith Mr. Penrose was a Republican. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow.

The Yarringtons came from England early in the 17th century, and were among the earliest settlers in Stonington, Conn. Abel Yarrington, grandfather of Thomas O., left Connecticut in 1770, and settled in Wilkes Barre, Pa., where he established the first ferry across the Susquehanna at that point. He was a soldier in the Revolution. Of his sons, five in number, the third was Luther.

Luther Yarrington, son of Abel, was born in 1776, and died at Wilkes Barre in 1836. He married Hannah

Abbot, a descendant of George Abbot. The latter, a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1615, emigrated to America in 1640, and became one of the founders of Andover, Massachusetts.

Thomas O. Yarrington, son of Luther and Hannah, was reared in Wilkes Barre. He became a civil engineer, and followed that profession for many years. He died June 3, 1905, aged eighty-six years. He married Catharine S. Feather, daughter of William and Margaret (Strohecker) Feather. Mrs. Yarrington died Dec. 7, 1902, the mother of seven children: Abbot died in infancy; William F., of Mauch Chunk, m. Hannah (Dodson) Alsover; Luther A., of Reading, m. Emily McCauley, daughter of the Rev. C. A. McCauley, and had two children—Edith (deceased) and Charles (deceased in November, 1905, aged ten years); Amelia m. George W. Manning, of New York, and has one daughter, Grace Y.; Thomas O., of Reading, m. Emma Heatherington; Catharine M. is Mrs. Penrose; and Margaret m. William H. Albright, a job printer at Reading, and has two children—William Y. and Frank Y. The Yarringtons are all members of the Episcopal Church. Peter Feather, great-grandfather of Mrs. Catharine S. (Feather) Yarrington, appeared on the list of taxables in Reading in 1759. Peter Feather, Jr., son of Peter, was born in Reading, and in 1788 he married Margaret Van Kenna, daughter of Baltzer and Maria A. (Levan) Van Kenna, and granddaughter of Casper Van Kenna. Maria A. (Levan) Van Kenna was born in Exeter in 1730, daughter of Isaac Levan, one of the first settlers.

William Feather, son of Peter, Jr., and Margaret, was born in 1791, and died in 1849. He owned and conducted a tannery at Hamburg, Berks county, at the time of his death. He married Margaret Strohecker, who was born in Reading in 1796, daughter of John and Julianna Strohecker, residents of Reading a century ago. Mrs. Margaret (Strohecker) Feather died at Hamburg in 1874. John Strohecker, Sr., father of John and grandfather of Mrs. Feather, served in the Revolution as first lieutenant, Capt. George Will's Company, Major Hiester's Battalion of Militia, of Berks county, Pa., in service at Newtown, Jan. 2, 1777.

DAVID F. GORDON, seventh President Judge of Berks county, from 1849 to 1851, was born at Philadelphia Nov. 20, 1795. He received a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1816. He remained in that city until 1824, when he removed to Reading and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks county. He continued in active practice here for eight years, and then purchased the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, a weekly English newspaper, published at Reading. He published this paper very successfully until 1838, then sold it and resumed his law practice. After practising for eleven years, he was appointed president judge of the county, which had just been erected into a separate judicial district. He remained on the Bench until December, 1851, retiring then by virtue of the amendment to the Constitution, under which the office of judge became elective, and the Hon. J. Pringle Jones was chosen to fill this position for ten years. He was recognized as an able judge, and thoroughly conscientious in the performance of his judicial duties. Upon retiring from the Bench, he resumed his legal practice at Reading. He died Dec. 27, 1859.

ALBERT J. BRUMBACH, manufacturer and banker at Reading, was born at Brumbach's Woolen Mills in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 11, 1840. He was educated in the township schools and at Lee's Academy in Reading until he was fourteen years old, when his father placed him in the woolen mills which he was operating, to learn the manufacturing business, and after learning the business thoroughly in all its departments, he, upon arriving of age, purchased the premises. Shortly afterward the building was burned down, but he immediately rebuilt the mill, introducing the latest improved machinery. This was in 1864, and the plant was named the St. Lawrence Mills, after a certain grade of woolen cloth which his father had begun to manufacture there in 1856, and sell through a commission house at Philadelphia. The building is built of stone, two stories high, and has at present three sets of machines which are run by steam, as well as water-power supplied by the Antietam creek flowing near by. Various improved machines have been substituted for old machines to meet the demands of the business. Seventy hands are generally employed, and the product consists chiefly of mixed cassimeres. The goods were sold through commission houses and merchants at Philadelphia until 1870; then until 1895 by traveling salesmen who developed in this way a large and profitable trade throughout the greater part of the United States. In 1895 Mr. Brumbach established a fine three-story brick factory at Reading (14th and Muhlenberg streets) for the manufacture of pants and vests, and since then he has been converting the cloths produced at the St. Lawrence Mills into all sizes and styles of the articles mentioned. He employs there 120 hands, and has a large and constant demand for his goods.

Besides carrying on his two plants very successfully, Mr. Brumbach has shown an enterprising spirit in other affairs, relating to internal improvements for the public welfare, as well as to manufactures. He took an active part in establishing the Oley Turnpike from Black Bear to Pleasantville, acting as a director of the corporation since 1878, and as secretary since 1888; he was prominent in building the East Reading Electric Railway from Ninth and Penn streets, in Reading, to Black Bear in 1888 (which was the first street railway operated by electricity at Reading), and he has officiated as president of the company from the beginning until the present time. He assisted in establishing the Penn National Bank of Reading in 1883, serving as a director since then, and as president since 1897; the Reading Cold Storage & Ice Company in 1900; the Reading Glove & Mitten Company; the Penn Shoe Company in 1902, and the Printz Furniture and Carpet Company in 1907 (embracing large stores at Hazleton, Rochester and Newark); all of which he has served as a director, and of the glove works as president since 1905. He was prominently identified with the rebuilding of the Schwartzwald Church in Exeter township by acting as chairman of the meeting, in 1870, which took earnest steps in behalf of the new church; also with the extension and improvement of the fine cemetery there, serving as secretary of the company for about twenty years until 1901; and for many years he was connected with the choir as one of the singers. He has been affiliated with the Freemasons at Reading (Chandler Lodge) since 1861.

In 1862 Mr. Brumbach married Sarah Ann Dunkel (daughter of Solomon Dunkel, of Exeter); by whom he had six children: Solomon, superintendent of the St. Lawrence Mills, m. Margaret Ermentrout; William, bookkeeper at mills, m. Edwina Jack; Albert, superintendent of pants factory, m. Carrie Esterly; Ida m. Stockton Snyder, and both were killed in the Honda wreck, California, May 11, 1907; Kate m. William J. Ermentrout; and Emma m. Custer Ammon.

Mr. Brumbach's father, William Brumbach, was born in 1814 in Exeter township, where his father became the owner of a woolen mill in 1830, and while still a boy was put in the mill to learn the business. In 1842, he and his brother Jacob became the owners of the plant, and they carried on the business as partners for three years when Jacob withdrew. William then operated the plant himself in a successful manner until 1853, when he purchased the Housum grist mill (which was situated along the Antietam creek near by), and from that time he carried on the two mills until they were destroyed by fire in 1863. He then went to Union county, Pa., and became a partner of Marr, Griffey & Co., who owned and operated the White Deer Woolen Mills. A few years afterward the senior partner died, and the firm name became Griffey & Brumbach, and this firm carried on the plant until Mr. Brumbach's decease in 1868. He was married twice. His first wife was Sarah Spats, daughter of Jacob Spats, who carried on farming and butchering in Exeter, in the

vicinity of the woolen mills. To this union were born four children: Emma m. Jacob A. Strohecker; Albert J.; Sarah m. William K. Leithiser; and Elizabeth m. J. B. Stauffer. His second wife was Rachel Schneider, daughter of David, of Oley, and by her he had four sons, David, George W., Aaron and Thomas, who learned the business of manufacturing woolen cloth with Albert J., and they have been operating a plant of their own at St. Lawrence under the name of Brumbach Brothers; and one daughter, Mary, m. C. O. Snyder. He died in 1868; his first wife died in 1847, aged twenty-eight years; his second wife Rachel Schneider is still living at age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Brumbach's grandfather was Jacob Brumbach, who had learned the fulling business at the De Turck mill in Exeter, near Monocacy, and in 1830 purchased a small plant established along the Antietam creek near where the St. Lawrence Mills are located, which he operated until 1842 when he sold the property and business to his two oldest sons, William and Jacob. He died in 1873, aged ninety-four years. He was married twice: first to Dorothy Bar (born 1788, died 1822), and second to Susanna Gumbert (born 1795, died 1836), and had eight children, viz.: Lydia m. John Wagner; William; Jacob m. Sarah Kline; Lewis m. Elizabeth Ann Tea; Catharine m. William Levan; Louisa m. Moore John; Rebecca m. William Levan; and Daniel m. Lydia DeGour, living at Covington, Kentucky.

Mr. Brumbach's wife's father, Solomon Dunkel, was a farmer of Exeter. He married Elizabeth Althouse, of Bern township, and they had children: Sarah Ann; Amelia m. Amos Dick; Mary m. John Hoyer; Caroline m. Henry Egolf; Miss Elizabeth; Morgan died 1858; Kilian m. Mary Messinger; David, and James.

ADAM B. DUNDOR, M. D., a retired physician and surgeon of Reading, Pa., was born in North Heidelberg, Berks county, May 17, 1838, son of Isaac Dundor, and a member of the fifth generation from the emigrant ancestor who came from Alsace-Lorraine to Philadelphia in 1741. The family is of French Huguenot stock, and the name was originally spelled Dundeur.

Jacob Dundor, founder of the Dundor family in America, was born July 25, 1720, son of Miguel Dundeur, who never came to America. Jacob Dundor made the voyage to America in 1741, sailing on the ship "Friendship.". He located in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa., where he died May 20, 1789, leaving a widow, Anna Maria (Brecht) Dundor, and children as follows: Maria C., Susannah, John, Michael, John Jacob and Catherine E.

John Jacob Dundor, son of Jacob, and great-great-grandfather of Dr. Adam B., married Marguerite Brown, by whom the following children were born: Jacob, John A., Christian, John (2) and Margaret.

Jacob Dundor, son of John J., died Dec. 12, 1828, leaving a son, Jacob, Jr.

Jacob Dundor, Jr., married Elizabeth Klopp, born Nov. 28, 1788, died Dec. 19, 1842. They were the parents of these children: Isaac, born March 10, 1809, and died Jan. 25, 1873; Jacob; Samuel K.; Catherine; Eliza; Caroline; Sarah, and Lydia. Jacob Dundor, Jr., and his wife are both interred in North Heidelberg cemetery. They were devoted members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Dundor was a Democrat. He was a prosperous farmer and owned valuable lands in North Heidelberg township, continuing to follow agricultural pursuits during his long and useful life.

Isaac Dundor, son of Jacob, Jr., and father of Dr. Adam B., was educated in the schools of his native township, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He retired from active life and located in Reading several years before his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1873. Mr. Dundor married Elizabeth Bucks, daughter of John Bucks, and she died in 1890, aged seventy-nine years, the mother of two children: Jonathan, born March 8, 1833, died April 22, 1866; and Adam B.

Adam B. Dundor received the rudiments of his education in the schools of North Heidelberg township, and later took an advanced course at Fremont Academy, Chester county, still later entering Freeland Academy (now Ursinus College), subsequently taking a classical course at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, graduating therefrom in 1862. While there he registered as medical student under the preceptorship of Dr. William Moore, of Womelsdorf, and remained with him two years, during which time he qualified to enter Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Taking one course here Dr. Dundor then took a special course at Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and received the degree of M. D. in the summer of 1863. Later Dr. Dundor returned to Jefferson Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. there in the spring of 1864. The year following in regular course he received the degree of A. M. from Franklin and Marshall College. The Doctor located in Robesonia in 1864, remaining there until 1867, when he decided to make the city of Reading his field of practice, where he has continued to reside since. He first opened an office on Franklin street where he remained three years, and then removed to his present fine home, in which he maintained an office until he retired from practice in 1896. There never has been any doubt as to his ability or standing in the profession, as from the very beginning of his active career he has been successful in diagnosis and in treatment, and he has had the unbounded admiration and esteem of his fellow practitioners. From 1870 to 1873 he was physician to the Berks County Almshouse and Hospital, and from 1873 to 1877 prison physician. In 1883 he became a member of the board of health, from which on account of failing health he was compelled to resign in 1902, after serving nine years as its president. Dr. Dundor has made a careful study of hygiene and sanitation, and he has had the ideal physician's sense of duty in looking after the health of the people. As a member of the board of health his work has, indeed, been colossal, and more than that, it has been of such a nature as to bear good fruit. The nearly perfect system of vaccination was the result of his labors. As a member of the committee on Preventable Diseases and School Hygiene, he personally looked after this work, visited and thoroughly inspected every room in every school building in the city, together with the heating, ventilation and plumbing of the buildings, the furniture of the rooms, location of black-boards, in fact every thing in any way affecting the health of the pupils. In most complete tabulated form the records of his work were presented to the board, while his report suggesting needed changes, etc., was one of the most practical and sensible ever handed in by a city official anywhere. When he retired from the presidency of the Berks County Medical Society, Jan. 8, 1895, his address was on the subject of School Hygiene, and so complete was it in detail, so perfect in its entire conception, that it should be carefully studied by the building committees of school boards all over the country. This address is a plea for the health and happiness of future generations, an appeal to common sense, and is of so high a standard of excellence—the outcome of the scientific investigations of a conscientious scientist, looking for the greatest good of all the people, which in itself is the loftiest type of patriotic endeavor—that it is worthy the dignity of a State document to be printed and spread broadcast among all people. He has been a great friend of education and no man in the State of Pennsylvania has worked harder in the cause of the child and the student than has Dr. Adam B. Dundor.

Dr. Dundor was married in 1864 to Emma R. Kalbach, daughter of Isaac Kalbach, and five children were born of this union, two of whom died in infancy. The children surviving childhood were: Henry I., who died in 1876; Lizzie R., who died in 1876; and Eleanora R. In religious belief the family are members of the Reformed Church. The Doctor is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Friendship Lodge, K. P., of Reading. His profession connects him with the Berks County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of

Medicine. He was also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Dr. Dundor is a very talented writer, and his works are well read and widely known. Among his works may be found: "A Plea for Old Standard Remedies"; "Sanitation and Sanitarians"; "Rheumatism; Epilepsy and Treatment by Bromide of Potash"; "Cocaine Intoxication and Its Dangers, Moral Pollution and Sanitation"; and the "Old and New Obstetrician."

HENRY VAN REED, first additional law judge of Berks county in 1869, was born Aug. 31, 1821, in Cumru (now Spring) township. His grandfather, John Van Reed, settled there about the time of the Revolution, and his father was born there in 1786. He was educated at Reading, Lititz, Lafayette College and Dickinson College, graduating from the last named institution in 1843. Upon returning home he selected the law as his profession, and pursued a regular course of legal study in the office of David F. Gordon, Esq., afterward president judge of this judicial district. On April 5, 1844, he was admitted to the Bar, and soon established a large and lucrative practice, which he continued for twenty years.

In 1851 he made a trip to California, visiting his brothers, who had gone thither some years previously. In April, 1869, the State Legislature authorized the qualified electors of Berks county to elect an additional law judge. At that time the Governor was a Republican in politics, and having been authorized to appoint a suitable person to act as such judge till one should be elected, he appointed Mr. Van Reed to this position on July 13, 1869. The appointment was given to him without any solicitation on his part. He occupied his seat on the Bench and discharged his duties in a superior manner till Dec. 6, 1869, when his successor was qualified. Subsequently, from Jan. 12, 1875, till Jan. 2, 1876, he again filled the same office by appointment from the Governor to supply a vacancy caused by the promotion of the then incumbent to the office of president judge. Judge Van Reed represented this district as one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention which was held in 1872 and 1873.

During the progress of the Civil War, he was an ardent supporter of the national administration in every way, and his strong patriotic feelings impelled him to express himself in the most positive manner in favor of prosecuting the war. When the State of Pennsylvania was threatened with an invasion by the Rebels, in September, 1862, he enlisted with a large number of the most prominent men of Reading, in Company G, of the 2d Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Captain F. S. Bickley. This company was marched to and beyond the State line and performed military service for eleven days when it was discharged. During the excitement throughout the State, owing to the battle of Gettysburg, in the beginning of July, 1863, he enlisted again in Company C, 42nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and acted as a sergeant. This regiment was composed entirely of Berks county companies. It was under the command of Col. Charles H. Hunter and continued in service from July 6th to August 12th.

Judge Van Reed died June 30, 1885, after an illness of several years. He married Catharine Gernant, daughter of George Gernant. She died Jan. 13, 1883. They had two children: George and Anna.

SAMUEL F. MILLER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born at Richmond, Ky., in 1816. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, and came to be an authority on constitutional law next to Marshall. His father was born at Reading, Pa., and had removed to Kentucky shortly before 1816, where he engaged in farming.

GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE KEIM, a prominent merchant, politician and official of Philadelphia, was born at Reading, Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1831, a son of John May and Harriet (de Benneville) Keim.

John May Keim was a prominent hardware merchant at Reading for many years. He married Harriet de Benneville, and they had six children, namely: Ellen, who married John Wickersham; Mary, who married Isaac Lathrop; Esther, who married Leonard Myers; George de Benneville; Anna, who married Amos Michener; and John May. [For other data see the publication entitled "Keim and Allied Families" which was compiled by de B. Randolph Keim.]

After receiving a thorough education at Reading and at "China Hall," in Bucks county, Mr. Keim engaged in a general hardware business at Reading until 1862, when he went to Philadelphia and entered the hardware store of Rufus Smith, on Commerce street, east of Fourth. After continuing with him for seven years he started in the saddlery hardware business for himself, at Third and Race streets, which he carried on until 1872; then he organized the firm of Keim, Kennedy & Co., which did business successfully until 1876, when the name was changed to Geo. de B. Keim, Ltd., & Co. and so continued for nearly twenty years. In 1871 Mr. Keim became the owner of the Coleman Bolt Works, and operated the plant for a number of years. He was also identified for some years with the Union Banking Company, as a director, and with the Citizens' Bank as president.

Immediately after locating in Philadelphia Mr. Keim identified himself with the Republican organization in that city and for thirty years took an active part in local politics. In 1880 he was chosen one of the Presidential electors for Pennsylvania, and he cast his vote for James A. Garfield. In 1882 he was placed on the Republican ticket for sheriff and was elected, notwithstanding opposition led by the powerful combination of the "committee of 100," which had been organized for the reform of local politics. He served the regular term of three years, from 1883 to 1886. In 1887 he was nominated on the Independent ticket for mayor, against Edwin H. Fitler on the Republican ticket, and although his numerous friends throughout the city conducted a hard campaign in his behalf, he was defeated.

In 1873 Mr. Keim represented the United States as a commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna. At its close he traveled for a year over many parts of Europe and brought home with him many rare and costly paintings and works of art. This collection he continued to add to, and by many persons his collection is considered the finest owned by a private individual in Pennsylvania. For many years he resided at No. 1122 Spruce street, and he had a summer home at Edgewater Park, N. J., occupying a charming site on the eastern bank of the Delaware river; he also owned a farm and "shooting-box" in Maryland. While enjoying sport at the latter place he contracted a heavy cold, which developed into pneumonia, and he died after a short illness, March 10, 1893. He had a large circle of friends who appreciated him very highly for his genial, frank and straightforward nature.

In 1850 Mr. Keim was married to Miss Sarah Childs, of Milestown, Pa., by whom he had six children: Harriet de Benneville, Mary L., Ellen W., Walter M., John M. and Fanny Granville. In 1883, Mr. Keim was married (second) to Miss Elizabeth Archer Thomas, daughter of Joseph Tuley and Belinda Jane (Mitchell) Thomas, the former of whom was a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. They had two children: George de Benneville and Elizabeth Thomas.

JOHN W. GILBERT, of the firm of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll, leading clothiers and men's furnishers at Reading, Pa., was born Sept. 5, 1856, near Gilbertsville, New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., son of Elias Y. and Rebecca (Wartman) Gilbert, and grandson of John and Sarah (Yerger) Gilbert.

John Gilbert was born near Gilbertsville, Pa., a little borough named in honor of the early residents of that name, and he and his wife were the parents of two children, Elias Y. and a daughter who died in infancy. After Mrs. Gilbert's death, John Gilbert married (second) Esther Bickel. By this union there were children as fol-

lows: Jesse, Lydia, Henry, John, Milton, Emma, Percival and Augustus. In religious belief the grandparents were members of the Lutheran Church. He was a blacksmith by trade, and this occupation he followed for many years, dying aged sixty years.

Elias Y. Gilbert was born on the old Gilbert homestead near Gilbertsville. He received a good common school education, and during his vacations worked in his father's blacksmith shop, learning the trade. This he followed for a short time, and then engaged in the hotel business, first in Berks county, and later, after a short time spent in the butcher business, returned thereto, continuing in that occupation for about forty years, sixteen years of this time being in Pottstown. He died Dec. 1, 1898, and his wife followed him to the grave April 3, 1901. The children born to this union were: Mahlon W., born Aug. 16, 1850, in New Hanover, Montgomery county, is deceased; Elizabeth W., born Dec. 21, 1853, in New Hanover, died unmarried; Sarah A. W., born Oct. 18, 1854, in New Hanover, married C. W. B. Todd, Feb. 21, 1901; John W., born Sept. 5, 1856; Ellen W., born Sept. 11, 1859, in Boyertown, Berks county, married Nevin Gery, now of Philadelphia; Elias H., born Feb. 10, 1861, at Colebrookdale; Emma W., born Oct. 29, 1865, in Colebrookdale, Berks county, married W. M. Staufer, and they reside in Lancaster county; Howard W., born Sept. 27, 1869, at that place, married Anna Ratz, and they live in Pottstown; and Eli married a Miss Ida Moll, of Alburtis, Lehigh county.

John W. Gilbert attended public school in Berks and Montgomery counties and Perkiomen Seminary. At the age of nine years he engaged as a tender in a brick yard, and this he followed during the summer months for three seasons. When twelve years of age he engaged at clerking in a general store at Forgedale and at Landis Store. He then clerked in his father's hotel for four years, during this time attending the Seminary. Later he taught school for two years, afterward engaging in the butchering business at East Greenville and Alburtis, still later going to Philadelphia, where he was employed eleven years by W. L. Graver as traveling salesman. In 1890 Mr. Gilbert came to Reading. He was appointed steward at the Berks County Alms House, where he remained about five years, and at the end of this time engaged in the men's furnishing goods business on Fifth street. In 1897 the firm of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll was established, commencing operations at No. 528 Penn street, which store they conducted until 1904, when, on account of their steadily increasing business and lack of room they removed to their present fine store, formerly the J. C. Illig stand, and here carry one of the finest stocks of men's furnishings and clothing in Pennsylvania. They also have a custom tailoring department, where the finest domestic and imported suitings are constantly kept on hand. A corps of cutters and first-class tailors are kept busy turning out some of the finest clothing in this section. The company employs ten clerks, and the building, which is 34 x 230 feet, is equipped with all modern improvements and appliances.

Mr. Gilbert was married in 1879 to Miss Amanda Sallade, daughter of Abraham Sallade, and two children were born to this union: Bertha and Helen, both of whom reside with their parents. In his political belief Mr. Gilbert is a Democrat. He is a member of Vaux Lodge, No. 406 F. & A. M., and of the K. G. E.

E. RALPH ADAMS, who at the time of his death was superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Telegraph Company, was born Nov. 5, 1850, at Robesonia, Berks Co., Pa., son of Reuben and Magdalena (Jones) Adams.

Reuben Adams was born also in Berks county. He carried on a blacksmith and machine business at Robesonia, where he died in November, 1895, aged seventy-five years. His widow died in June, 1907. They had six children, namely: Richard, of Missouri; Rufus, who died at Denver, Colo.; E. Ralph; Emma, deceased, who married Samuel Kurtz; John; and Valeria, wife of George Fisher.

E. Ralph Adams was a pupil in the public schools until the age of fourteen years, when he took charge of the telegraph service at Robesonia, for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway. This was in 1862, and he continued to be in the employ of this corporation until his death, with the exception of 1871 to 1874, when he was with the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Sedalia, Mo. After his return to the former company he was made manager of the Sixth street office at Reading, in 1875 becoming chief operator, and in 1886 he was sent to the Philadelphia office of the company as manager. Nine months later he was promoted to be superintendent of the whole service, and this responsible position, gained entirely through his own merit, he held up to the time of his death, which occurred March 3, 1895. He was a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter; Reading Commandery, K. T.; and Philadelphia Consistory. He belonged also to Mt. Penn Council, Royal Arcanum, and to the Philadelphia & Reading Relief Telegraphic Association.

In 1871 Mr. Adams was married to Loretta Loag, a daughter of William R. and Eliza (Strong) Loag. They settled at what is now known as Loag's Corner, Chester county, where they engaged in farming. She is the youngest of their children, the others being: Margaret, deceased, wife of Michael P. Boyer, a prominent attorney at Reading; John, deceased, who was proprietor of a hotel at Scranton, Pa.; Emma, widow of James Thompson, of Hillsboro, Md.; James, deceased, a merchant in Philadelphia; Mary and Esther, both deceased; George, deceased a dentist at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Sarah, wife of Theodore J. Bell, of Chester, Pa.; Frances, also of Chester.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams had two children, viz.: Fred B., who is supervisor of the Shamokin Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and who married Lue G. Felix; and Florence L., wife of R. Ray Helms, representative for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at Reading, Pennsylvania.

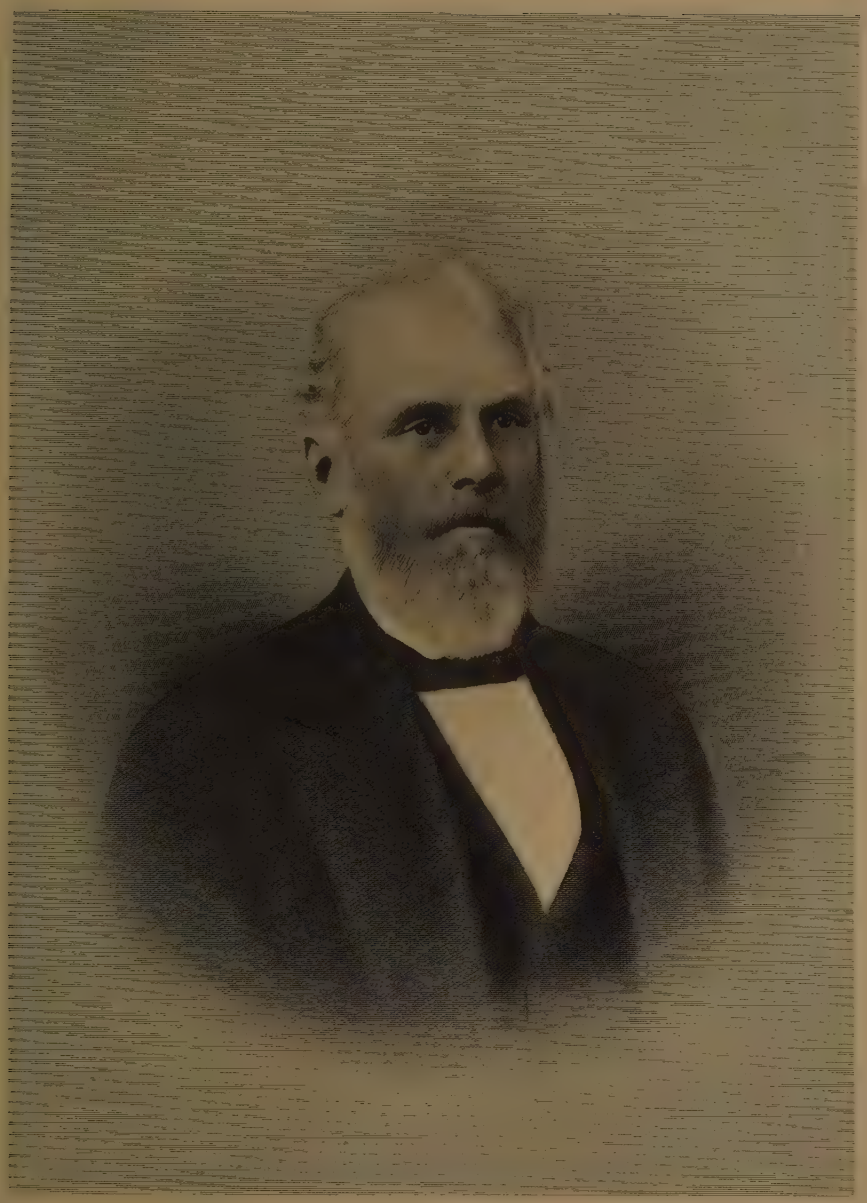
CLYMER FAMILY. In tracing this family, the first of whom we know are Christopher Clymer and his wife, Catherine, who lived in Bristol, England. They had two children, Richard and William, who came to America about the year 1705. Both married, but only Richard left issue.

Richard Clymer and his wife, Elizabeth, had five children. Three of them died in infancy. Two sons, Christopher and William, both married and both left descendants, Christopher's son George having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

William Clymer, second son of Richard, married Anne Judith Roberdeau and left but one child. This was Daniel Cunningham Clymer, who was brought up by his uncle, General Roberdeau, Daniel's father having died when Daniel was quite young. Daniel Cunningham Clymer married Mary Weidner and they had three children: Ann, who died unmarried; William, who married Susan Rightmyer and had eight children, all of whom died childless; and Edward Tilghman.

Edward Tilghman Clymer, son of Daniel C., married Maria Catherine Hiester, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Daniel Roberdeau, born March 31, 1819; William Hiester, born Oct. 9, 1820; Edward Myers, born July 16, 1822; Weidner, born May 12, 1824; Mary Hiester, born July 19, 1825; Hiester, born Nov. 3, 1827; and George Edward, born Jan. 8, 1830.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU CLYMER, eldest son of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead in Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., March 31, 1819. After receiving his education at Lititz, Lancaster county, he engaged in the mercantile business in Reading, Pa., which he pursued until 1852. In 1853-54 he was mayor of Reading, and some years later held a position with the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which he resigned in 1869, after which time he was not in business. He was also a lawyer, having been admitted to the Bar Aug. 20, 1857, but was never engaged in the active practice of the law. He married at Mercersburg March 31, 1846, Delia Pierson, daughter of Silas and Sarah Pierson, of Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Clymer was born Jan. 8, 1824, and died June 14, 1861. They had five children: Maria Hiester, born June 2, 1847; Sarah



Wm H. Clymer

Anna Moore, born June 24, 1849; Delia Pierson, born May 28, 1851; Daniel Roberdeau, Jr., born Nov. 6, 1854; and Hiester George, born Oct. 21, 1856.

Mr. Clymer was well known over the whole State and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and was looked upon as a faithful and upright Christian gentleman. His death occurred after a short illness at his residence in Reading, Pa., May 5, 1889.

William Hiester Clymer, second son of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead in Caernarvon township, near Morgantown, Berks county, Pa., Oct. 9, 1820. His father dying while the children were all small, the subject of this sketch was placed in the charge of his uncle, William Hiester, of New Holland, Lancaster county, where he was in his uncle William's store for a short time, and subsequently sent to Lititz to school. He afterward came to Reading and he and his brother, Daniel R. Clymer, opened a dry-goods store at No. 518 Penn street. Later they moved their store to the building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Penn streets, which property they bought. Some years after William Clymer sold out his interest in the store to his brother Daniel, and in 1846 he and his brother Edward M. Clymer purchased the charcoal furnace at Mt. Laurel, Berks county, where he—William H. Clymer—resided until 1882, with the exception of about two years, from 1864 to 1866, when he lived in Reading. In 1860 he and his brother purchased the old Oley Charcoal Furnace near Friedensburg, one of the oldest charcoal furnaces in the United States, and commenced mining iron ore extensively. The Temple Furnace, a large and perfectly equipped anthracite furnace situated at Temple, five miles north of Reading, was built by William H. Clymer & Co., and operated by them until 1870, when the Temple Iron Company was organized with William H. Clymer as its president. About 1880 the Clymer brothers had the Mt. Laurel Furnace changed from a charcoal to an anthracite furnace, and a railroad, one and a half miles in length, was built from the East Pennsylvania railroad at Temple to the furnace. After these improvements were made the brothers organized the Clymer Iron Company, a corporation which included in its operations the Mt. Laurel Furnace, Oley Furnace, extensive limestone quarries at Bower's Station, iron ore mines near Pricetown, and a number of mines along the East Pennsylvania railroad. This corporation, of which William H. Clymer was president, was entirely independent of the Temple Iron Company, of which he was also the president. About a year before his death Mr. Clymer resigned the presidency of the Clymer Iron Company on account of ill health and was succeeded by his brother, Hiester Clymer. He, however, retained the presidency of the First National Bank of Reading, which he held from 1876 until his death, and the presidency of the Temple Iron Company. He removed with his family to Reading, Pa., in September, 1882, and died there July 26, 1883. He had a large acquaintance and was greatly respected for his sterling character; was a man of excellent judgment, and his advice was frequently sought upon many important matters. He was brought up an Episcopalian and was a member of Christ Church, Reading, at the time of his death.

On June 12, 1855, Mr. Clymer married Valeria, eldest daughter of Levi B. Smith. She was born March 14, 1828, and died Aug. 17, 1901. Their family consisted of six children: Emily Smith, born July 16, 1856; Edward Tilghman, born Aug. 8, 1857; William Hiester, born March 21, 1860; Levi Smith, born April 2, 1863; Valeria Elizabeth, born April 29, 1865; and Frederick Hiester, born May 2, 1869.

Edward Myers Clymer, third son of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead in Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., July 16, 1822. He went to the local schools in his early youth and afterward to the Abbeville Academy, in Lancaster county, and to the academy of Joshua Hoopes, at West Chester. He then selected the law as his profession, and after pursuing his legal studies for a while under William Strong, Esq., he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1845. Upon his return to Reading he was admitted to the Bar on Aug. 4, 1845. He then opened a law office and soon acquired a lucrative business, which he continued until 1857, at which time he became thoroughly interested in projecting the East Pennsylvania railroad, from Reading to Allentown. His efforts in this enterprise were entirely successful and he became the first president of the company, and continued in this office until the road was leased to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. In 1874 he was chosen president of the Coal Company belonging to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, which it owned and operated in Pennsylvania, and he held this position until his death, which occurred in New York City, May 25, 1883. He was popular in social and business circles and united to a more than common business sagacity an abundance of well-directed energy, a quality which received marked development in building the East Pennsylvania railroad, and the proposed continuation of a system of underground railway under Broadway, New York. He was married, Jan. 27, 1864, to Ella Maria Dietz, daughter of William H. Dietz, of New York City. They had but one child, a son, Edward Myers Clymer, born May 6, 1869, who survived him, as did also his widow.

Mary Hiester Clymer, only daughter of Edward Tilghman and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead, Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., July 19, 1825. She was married Aug. 10, 1852, in Christ Church, Reading, Pa., by the Rev. Milton Lightner, rector, to her cousin, William Bingham Clymer, the eldest son of Henry Clymer and grandson of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clymer was born at the homestead, near Trenton, Bucks Co., Pa., his mother having been Mary Willing. He received a liberal education, graduating with credit at Princeton College, and studied law but never practised. When quite young he assumed the management of the Bingham estate. In 1842 he was appointed agent for the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and in 1845 established the general office of the estate at Wellsboro. His management of the large property was highly successful, so that in 1867 he was appointed a trustee. He ever carefully considered the rights and interests of all, and enjoyed the confidence of the trustees, while his courtesy, kindness and perfect integrity commanded the respect of the tenants and others on the estate. Mr. and Mrs. Clymer resided for a time at Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., where all their children were born with the exception of the third, who was born in Philadelphia. The children were all baptized by Rev. Mr. Marple, rector of Christ Church, Wellsboro. In July, 1869, they sailed for Europe, taking all their children for the advantages of education; and while abroad, on the 28th of May, 1873, Mr. Clymer died of apoplexy in Florence, Italy. The family then returned to Philadelphia in the autumn. Mr. Clymer's remains were sent home and are interred in Charles Evans cemetery, near Reading, Pa. In November, 1878, Mrs. Clymer and her children left America with the intention of settling on the Continent, but she and two of her children, Richard and Maria, were drowned in the English Channel before they reached their destination, the vessel in which they took passage having been lost Nov. 26, 1878. The following children were born to Mary Hiester Clymer and William Bingham Clymer: Henry, born June 10, 1853; Mary, Dec. 13, 1854; Ellen S., Dec. 9, 1856; Richard Willing, April 10, 1858; Maria Hiester, Feb. 11, 1862; and Rose Nicolls, Sept. 19, 1865.

Hiester Clymer, fifth son of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead, Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., Nov. 3, 1827. He received a liberal education, graduating from the College of New Jersey in 1847, and taking up the study of law was admitted to the Bar of Berks county, April 6, 1849, after which he practised in

Reading and Pottsville. He married April 3, 1856, Elizabeth M. Brooke, daughter of Matthew Brooke, of Birdsboro, Pa. They resided in Reading, where their two children were born and died, and where Mrs. Clymer died Oct. 9, 1870. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Charleston, in 1860, and in the same year was one of the Revenue commissioners; served as State senator from 1860 to 1866; became the Democratic candidate for governor in the latter year, but was defeated by Governor Geary. In 1870 he was appointed by the governor a member of the Board of Public Charities, then just organized. In 1873 he was elected a representative to the XLIIId Congress from Berks county, as a Democrat; and served on the committee on the Revision of the Laws, on Public Lands and on the Library. He was re-elected, to the XLIVth Congress, and was placed on the committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and the Joint Standing Committee on the Library; also re-elected to Congress in 1876 and 1878. In 1880 Mr. Clymer was succeeded in Congress from the Berks District by the Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, and from that time until his death resided in Reading. His discussion with State Senator A. K. McClure, in February, 1861, in the State Senate, on the repeal of the tonnage tax on the traffic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, brought him prominently before the public. The crowning act of his Congressional life was his presentation to Congress of the special committee report touching the rascalities of William W. Belknap, President Grant's Secretary of War, which created a great sensation throughout the land. His career in the Senate of Pennsylvania was distinguished for dignity and courtesy of demeanor, force and eloquence in debate, and steadfast devotion to the best interests of the Commonwealth. He was interested in the iron business, and at the time of his death was president of the Clymer Iron Company.

Mr. Clymer married April 26, 1882, Mrs. J. B. Clemens (nee Von Schrader), of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Clymer died June 12, 1884, at which time he was vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Philadelphia; president of the Clymer Iron Company, which operated the Mt. Laurel and Oley Furnaces; a director of the Reading Fire Insurance and Trust Company from the time of its organization, and a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery.

Hiester Clymer and Elizabeth M. Brooke had two children: Elizabeth M., born Jan. 20, 1857; and Edward Brooke, born March 18, 1859.

GEORGE EDWARD CLYMER, youngest child of Edward Tilghman Clymer and Maria Catherine Hiester, was born at the Clymer homestead, in Caernarvon township, Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1830. He was sent to the Reading Academy and from there to Princeton College, from which institution he graduated in 1849. He then became associated with his brothers, William, Edward and Hiester, in the iron business in eastern Pennsylvania, owning the Mt. Laurel and Oley Furnaces and other property connected with the iron business. In 1858 he went to Mexico and joined a party who surveyed the route for a railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Clymer raised a company of cavalry which became attached to the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. R. H. Rush, of which Mr. Clymer was made major in March, 1862. During 1865-68 he was occupied in mining in Nevada and Chihuahua, Mexico. In 1870 Mr. Clymer severed his connection with his brothers in the iron business and removed to Cincinnati, where he became interested in the Swift Iron & Steel Works of Newport, Ky., of which his father-in-law was president. Mr. Clymer was elected vice-president in 1874 and removed with his family to Newport. In 1884 he returned to Reading and again became interested in the iron business, and after the death of his brother Hiester bought the Mt. Laurel Furnace property and operated the furnace until two years before his death, when he retired from active business and settled in Reading.

Major Clymer married June 29, 1868, Alice Cary Swift, daughter of Alexander Swift, of Cincinnati. She died in Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 14, 1873, leaving two children. Mr. Clymer died in Reading July 7, 1895. He was the worshipful master of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., during the years 1855 and 1856, and was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Loyal Legion. The children of George Edward Clymer and Alice Cary Swift were as follows: Edwin Swift, born June 16, 1871; and George Alexander, born July 25, 1872.

LEWIS CRATER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Steam Heat and Power Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Warren County Traction Company, is one of the representative citizens of Reading, and he is descended from one of those sturdy emigrants from the Palatinate, who sought religious freedom in the New World.

The name Crater was originally "Greter," as is evidenced in the original oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, signed by the emigrant ancestor when he landed at Philadelphia. This paper is on file in Harrisburg. The different branches of the family have adopted various spellings—Greder, Grader, Grater, Krater and Cratter. The change from "G" to "C" was originally through an accident. On May 28, 1792, John Grater bought property of George Heebner, and the papers were made out by one Thomas Richards in the name of John Craiter. The error was not discovered until about 1800, when the property was sold, and in order to save trouble, the new papers were signed "John Crater." The family records show the great majority of its members to have been tillers of the soil, and they have been law-abiding, hard-working, honest, upright and strictly conscientious.

Religious persecution in Germany broke out with renewed frenzy in 1732, and about 30,000 Protestants were driven from the country in the middle of winter. Among these fugitives were (I) Jacob Greter and his family. From Colonial Records, Vol. III, p. 515, it is found that Jacob Greter was one of 291 "Palatines" arriving at Philadelphia, Pa., in "the ship Samuel of London, Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, on the 17th day of August, 1733." By occupation he was a weaver, but after coming to Pennsylvania, he purchased a tract of land along the Perkiomen river, at or near what is known as Grater's Ford, and there he also carried on farming. That he was not among those who sold themselves for a term of years to pay for his passage, but was able at once to purchase land, goes to prove he was a man of some means. Later records show his wealth increasing, as in the census report of Perkiomen or Van Bebbers township, Montgomery county, June, 1756, there is this entry: "Jacob Kreter, weaver, owner of 220 acres of land." Again, in the history of Perkiomen township, that same year is found "Jacob Kreter, owner of 220 acres of farm land at Grater's Ford, also a saw and grist mill." Records in his own handwriting indicate more education than was common in those times. In his religious faith he was a follower of Menno Simons, and it is not clear whether he was a preacher at the time of his arrival in Pennsylvania, but from the earliest entry in the minute-book of the Skippack Church it is shown that he was one of the most active members, and the general opinion is that he was a bishop. His descendants for several generations clung to the Mennonite faith, but as the country grew and education became more general, the younger members of the family joined more progressive denominations, and adopted the dress and customs of the times. In the old family record of Jacob Greter the names of three of his children have been lost owing to a corner of the leaf being torn off, the date of birth however being left. One of these three was undoubtedly "Lewis." Jacob Greter's children were: Jacob, born May 25, 1729; Maria, April 18, 1731; Johannes, April 10, 1734; Elizabeth, Feb. 29, 1736; Paulus, July 8, 1738; Barbara, Sept. 21, 1740 (married Frederick Hubler); Christian, Jan. 30, 1743; ————, born July 17, 1745; ————, born June 8, 1750; ————, born May 2, 1753; and Michael, in 1758.

(II) Johannes Greter, son of Jacob, was born April

10, 1734. His children were: Maria, born Oct. 19, 1760; Jacob, Oct. 1, 1763 (died May 27, 1764); Johannes, July 13, 1765; Abraham, April 19, 1768; Cadarina, May 23, 1771; Ludwig, Jan. 5, 1775; Elizabeth, April 6, 1779 (married Henry Hallman).

(III) Johannes Grater (2), son of Johannes Greter, was born July 13, 1765. He married and became the father of a large family (all of whom adopted the spelling of the name, Crater), as follows: Abraham, born March 2, 1792; Jacob, Dec. 28, 1793 (died single); Phillip, Jan. 21, 1796; John, Nov. 26, 1797; David, Feb. 15, 1800 (died in 1893); Catharine, Oct. 19, 1802 (married John Young); Elizabeth, Feb. 3, 1805 (died Aug. 27, 1805); Henry, March 22, 1808 (died in December, 1815); and Israel, Feb. 18, 1812 (died single).

(IV) Abraham Crater, son of Johannes Grater, was born March 2, 1792. He married a daughter of Rev. Henry Pennypacker, great-aunt of former Governor Pennypacker, of the State of Pennsylvania. To their marriage were born six children, namely: Ephraim, born May 1, 1814, is mentioned below; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1817, died Dec. 7, 1834; Margaret and Christianna, born Sept. 10, 1818, both died unmarried; Jacob, born July 1, 1820, moved to Indiana, and died Nov. 17, 1893; and John, born Feb. 22, 1822.

(V) Ephraim Crater, son of Abraham, was born May 1, 1814. His education was obtained in the district schools. He grew up on the farm, and made farming his life work. He married Dec. 18, 1836, Susan Longacre, and they became the parents of eight children: Henry L., born Oct. 7, 1837, died Oct. 17, 1872; Lavina, born Aug. 21, 1839, married Joseph Lukens; Anna, born Sept. 10, 1841, married Jacob Nyman; Lewis, born Aug. 9, 1843; Catharine Elizabeth, born Jan. 3, 1845, married Josiah Nyman; Jacob L., born Feb. 10, 1847, lives in Pottstown; David L., born Nov. 28, 1850; and Abraham L., born Sept. 18, 1853, died Nov. 9, 1873. Ephraim Crater, the father, was a stanch old-line Whig in politics, but at the formation of the Republican party, joined its ranks, and ever afterward was one of its active workers. He was a strong Abolitionist, and was one of the workers in the old underground railway. His good wife died May 3, 1878, aged sixty-four years, eight months, fifteen days. They were believers in the Mennonite faith.

(VI) Lewis Crater, son of Ephraim, born Aug. 9, 1843, received a good substantial education in the common schools of Chester county. Reared in the atmosphere of patriotism, the outbreak of the Civil war afforded him an opportunity to show his loyalty, and on Sept. 10, 1861, he became a member of Company H, 50th P. V. I., and participated in thirty-three engagements besides a number of skirmishes. He was once slightly wounded, had his sword cut from his side, and he was promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant for gallant conduct in action, closing his service as adjutant of the regiment. He was honorably discharged July 31, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Crater returned to Pennsylvania, and entered Bryant and Stratton's Business College at Philadelphia. For some time he taught penmanship in the schools of Philadelphia, but failing health necessitated a change of employment. He moved to Reading, and accepted a position in Philip Albright's grocery, later becoming a clerk in the dry goods establishment of H. A. Hoff, where he remained one year. He then became an accountant in Earl's Banking House, and continued there until it closed its doors in 1867. His next position was as chief clerk and bookkeeper for William McIlvaine & Sons in the Reading Rolling Mill, until that concern suspended operations in 1897. Since that time Mr. Crater has been a public accountant, and is considered an expert in that line. In 1888 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Steam Heat and Power Company, and has since held that office. He was a member of the Mt. Penn Paper Box Company, Ltd., in which he held the office of secretary, until 1908, when the company dissolved.

Mr. Crater is a writer of considerable ability, especially on historical subjects, for which he has a decided fondness. In 1867 when Col. Bates was gathering data for the history of the troops of the State of Pennsylvania Mr. Crater furnished very much of the data relating to the 50th regiment, and some years after wrote and published a history of the 50th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He wrote the "History of the Grater Family" and the "History of St. Peter's M. E. Church."

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Crater is a member of the G. A. R., in which he has served as Post commander; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Pennsylvania; and a member of the Union Veteran Legion; the P. O. S. of A.; Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.; Veteran Castle, No. 481, K. G. E.; Society Army of the Potomac; Army of the Cumberland and Army of the Tennessee.

On Sept. 20, 1865, Mr. Crater wedded Miss Rosie C. Lowe, daughter of Peter Lowe, of Lebanon, Pa. Four children blessed this union: Emma May, born Jan. 9, 1867, m. Arthur E. Suter, of Zurich, Switzerland; Mary Minerva, born June 20, 1868; Annie Lulu, born Sept. 21, 1870, died Jan. 15, 1875; and Morton Murray, born Jan. 14, 1872.

THOMAS C. ZIMMERMAN, known all over Berks county as the talented editor of *The Reading Times,* is an enterprising and aggressive newspaper man, a clear-headed thinker, and an able and versatile writer. His best works, by which he has achieved distinction as a literary genius, have been his translations of German poetical masterpieces into English, and his rendering of English poems into the Pennsylvania German vernacular. In these two fields of work he is acknowledged by the best authorities to be without an equal. He is a poet by natural instinct, self-training being the means by which he has developed his native powers of expression. In presenting, through the columns of *The Reading Times,* his translations of English poems into Pennsylvania German, he has proved himself entitled to the highest regard of the class of worthy citizens of the Keystone State allied with him by race, in whose interests he has ever been an earnest and indefatigable worker.

The only school education Mr. Zimmerman ever enjoyed was the public school training he received during the years of his boyhood in Lebanon, Pa., where his birth occurred Jan. 23, 1838. Thus he never had the advantages of a classical education, and therefore all the more credit is due him for making such splendid use of his talents and opportunities. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the printing trade, in the newspaper establishment of the *Lebanon Courier.* Upon the completion of his term of service he went to Philadelphia, and worked on the *Philadelphia Inquirer* a short time, until Jan. 8, 1856, when he entered the office of *The Berks and Schuylkill Journal,* in Reading, as a journeyman printer. In 1859 Mr. Zimmerman removed to Columbia, S. C., where he worked on the State laws, in the printing establishment of Dr. Robert Gibbs, who afterward became surgeon-general of the Confederate Army. In March, 1860, Mr. Zimmerman returned to Reading, as the anti-Northern sentiment had become so intense and virulent in South Carolina, the hotbed of secession, that his life was endangered, though he never openly opposed the course of the Secessionists while in that section. Upon his return to Reading he once more entered the employ of *The Berks and Schuylkill Journal.* Under its proprietor, Jacob Knabb, who became postmaster of Reading in May, 1860, he acted as clerk until the close of his superior's term of office, in July, 1865. During this period Mr. Zimmerman contributed some striking articles on postal reform to the *United States Mail* and other journals, which called out a correspondence with the then postmaster-general, Mr. Dennison, and some of the suggestions solicited were incorporated into that official's report.

When he finished his connection with the post-office he resumed his work in the *Journal* office, and in January, 1866, became co-proprietor and associate editor of the paper. Up to the year 1869 the firm bore the name of

J. Knabb & Co.; in that year they also became the proprietors of the *Daily Times,* which, in 1871, was consolidated with the *Evening Dispatch,* under the title *The Times and Dispatch.* The Reading Times Publishing Company was organized in 1897, with Mr. Zimmerman as president and editor. This paper is one of the foremost journals in the State, and exerts the strongest kind of influence upon the moral and material development of its city, standing in high esteem with the political leaders in the State and at Washington. After more than half a century of journalistic work in Reading, he retired in October, 1908. In commemoration of the event a public subscription dinner was given him at the "Mineral Springs Hotel," in which upward of eighty leading citizens of Reading and adjoining cities participated.

Mr. Zimmerman was happy in the choice of his vocation and his home. He is a great lover of nature, and evidently believes, with a distinguished writer and fellow-pedestrian, that "the shining angels second and accompany the man who goes afoot, while all the dark spirits are ever looking out for a chance to ride." It was his habit for nearly forty years to take daily walks into the country, accompanied often only by his favorite dog, returning after a long excursion to his editorial desk by noon. Nothing turned him aside from the calling for which he was so eminently fitted. He had many flattering offers to engage in other fields of work, but in all cases these were declined. In his early manhood he had arranged to enter the law office of Hon. William Strong, and was also importuned to study for the ministry; his manifest destiny, however, made and kept him a journalist and writer of no mean ability. A brother editor comments on the journalistic abilities of Mr. Zimmerman in this language: "Mr. Zimmerman is a writer of force and ability. His writings are pure, easy and graceful. He is witty and humorous when occasion demands. In controversy he is gentlemanly at all times, and in argument he is fair and generous to his opponents. He has a genuine taste for literature, poetry and the fine arts, as many of his articles attest. He is one of the ablest writers in the old Commonwealth. Many of his articles show alike the eye of the artist, and the hand of the *litterateur.*" One of these productions, that most widely published and copied, was a sketch of his visit to the Luray Caverns in Virginia; the merits of this inspiration of the moment were seen by the Hotel and Cave Company, who caused to be published upward of sixty thousand copies in illustrated pamphlet form for general circulation. The newspapers of Richmond, Va., copied this article, and the favor it met with called out the request that Mr. Zimmerman also write up the undeveloped resources of Alabama.

Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage with Tamsie T. Kauffman of Reading, on June 11, 1867. Several years previous, in 1863, he enlisted in Company C, 42d Pa. V. I., but that company did not see active service. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania German Society, as well as one of the reorganizers, in 1898, of the Historical Society of Berks County. He has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Reading Free Public Library. The degree of L. H. D. (Doctor of the Humanities) was conferred upon him by Muhlenberg College in 1904. He was also a member of the 27th National Conference of Charities and Corrections—office at Chicago; was also elected President of the Pennsylvania Association of Superintendents and Trustees of the Insane Asylums and Feeble-Minded of the State of Pennsylvania, 1908-09. In October, 1908, he was elected president of the Pennsylvania German Society.

Mr. Zimmerman has delivered quite a number of addresses on public occasions. He has been selected half a dozen times or more to speak before the Pennsylvania German Society: Once in the court-house at Lancaster, where the Society was organized; once in the court-house at York, in response to the address of welcome, and in the evening of the same day at the banquet in the same city; once at Lebanon; once at Harrisburg; and twice at Allentown, besides numerous occasions in Reading. He was subsequently selected by the Society as its special representative before the Chautauqua Assembly at Mt. Gretna, at which time he was elected one of the vice-presidents of that body in honor of the occasion. Within the last ten years Mr. Zimmerman has made upward of a hundred public addresses in various parts of the Commonwealth. He has frequently been mentioned as an available candidate for mayor of Reading, and twice his name was presented for the Congressional nomination from the Berks Legislative district, both of which honors he declined. He is a well-known figure in Reading, and has a host of devoted friends, who were won by his lofty, manly spirit, universal friendship of heart, and strong sense of right and duty; he is in particular favor with the Germans, in whose behalf he has written and spoken much.

Very early in life Mr. Zimmerman began to read poetry for the intellectual pleasure and profit which its elevated diction afforded him, and at the age of eighteen he had already made considerable progress in a predetermined systematic perusal of the whole line of English poets, or of as many of them as lay within his reach. The instinct of the translator asserted itself in marvelous maturity, when he began to make this one of the prominent features of *The Reading Times.* Hundreds of these matchless translations from the German classics into English appeared from time to time, the Saturday issue of the paper invariably containing a translation into English of some German poem, the original and translation appearing close together in parallel columns; in recognition of their merit he has been made the recipient of many presents, from friends at home and abroad. Worthy of mention among these are seventy-five volumes of German poetry from an admirer, residing in Berlin, Germany; his collection of tobacco pipes from Germany, England, Ireland, France, Denmark, Finland and Holland is palpable evidence of the widespread influence his work has had upon readers. Mr. Zimmerman has shown remarkable aptitude and poetic skill in all his translations, preserving with remarkable fidelity the exact measure of the original poems, and the rhythmical beat of each syllable with remarkable fidelity.

One of his most noted translations from the German, viz., The Prussian National Battle Hymn, appeared in the Berlin (Germany) *Times,* with a half-tone portrait of the author of the translation.

Some very original work has been done by Mr. Zimmerman in his translations of English classics into Pennsylvania German, that curious mixture of German dialects and English words which continues to be the chief spoken language of over half of the inhabitants of Berks county. His first attempt, Clement C. Moore's "'Twas the Night before Christmas," caught the fancy of the press at once, and its favorable mention brought him congratulatory letters from such men as Prof. Haldeman, the eminent philologist of the University of Pennsylvania; Hon. Simon Cameron; Gen. Hartranft; P. F. Rothermel, painter of the "Battle of Gettysburg"; Prof. Porter of Lafayette College; Prof. Horne of Muhlenberg College, and other men of prominence in the literary world. Poems of Tom Hood, Oliver Goldsmith, Heine and Longfellow followed, and were received with hearty interest by the German people.

"Luther's Battle Hymn," a translation from the German into English, was a wonderful inspiration, and fairly ran up and down the country, as soon as it was given to the public through *The Reading Times.* In five weeks it brought eighteen columns of letters to the paper that published it, from eminent divines, professors, publicists, poets, historians and others in the higher walks of society. Notwithstanding there are some seventy or eighty translations of this magnificent poem, Mr. Zimmerman's effort has been characterized by Rev. Dr. Pick, the publisher of these translations, as "the newest and best that has been made." The new version was especially favored by being sung with enlarged choirs in different denominations of

town and city, and sermons here and there were delivered on the translation. Following is Mr. Zimmerman's translation of the famous hymn:

"A rock-bound fortress is our God,
A good defense and weapon,
He helps us out of every need
That doth us press or threaten.
The old, wicked foe,
With zeal now doth glow;
Much craft and great might
Prepare him for the fight,
On earth there is none like him.

"With our own strength there's nothing done,
We're well nigh lost, dejected:
For us doth fight the proper One,
Whom God himself elected.
Dost ask for his name?
Christ Jesus—the same!
The Lord of Sabaoth,
The world no other hath;
This field must He be holding.

"And were the world with devils filled,
With wish to quite devour us,
We need not be so sore afraid,
Since they can not o'erpower us.
The Prince of this World,
In madness though whirled,
Can harm you nor me;
Because adjudged is he.
A little word can fell him.

"This Word shall they now let remain,
No thanks therefor attending;
He is with us upon the plain,
His gifts and spirit lending.
Though th' body be ta'en,
Goods, child, wife and fame;
Go—life, wealth and kin!
They yet can nothing win:
For us remaineth the Kingdom."

Mr. Zimmerman's translation of Schiller's "The Song of the Bell" met with even more favor from the public; no less than twenty columns of newspaper matter made up of letters from all over the world came to the translator, and though twenty years have elapsed since its first appearance, Mr. Zimmerman receives continued inquiries for the translation from far and near. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "Mr. Zimmerman's translations have been highly commended by literary authorities at home and abroad. He has shown a special gift for making his English readers familiar with the spirit of the best German poets. Even those who are well at home in German will find a special interest in comparing the translation with the original, for he is sure to find that Mr. Zimmerman has not only seized the meaning of the author, but he has so put it into an English clothing as to show that the real bone and sinew of the original still lives in its new dress." Hon. Andrew D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany, in a letter to Mr. Zimmerman about his translations writes: "They have greatly interested me, as you seem to have caught their spirit and rendered them admirably. I am not sufficiently strong in literary criticism to compare them with other translations, but they seem to me to be thoroughly well done. I have also been especially interested in your translations into Pennsylvania German of some of the poems. Although not a philologist, the reading of them has also greatly interested me, and they, too, seem very spirited and in all respects interesting." Prof. Marion D. Learned, of the Department of Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania, says: "A masterful hand is visible in all the translations.

* * * * *

It is perhaps safe to say that Schiller's 'Song of the Bell' is the most difficult lyrical poem in the German language to render into English with the corresponding meters. Your version seems to me to excel all other English translations of the poem, both in spirit and in rhythm. Especially striking in point of movement is your happy use of the English participle in reproducing Schiller's feminine rhymes. Your version, however, while closely adhering to the form of the original, maintains at the same time dignity and clearness of expression, which translators often sacrifice to meet the demands of rhythm. Your poetic instinct has furnished you the key to this masterpiece of German song." *The New York World* says: "Mr. Zimmerman's rendering [Schiller's 'Song of the Bell'] is a triumph of the translator's art, and recalls the work of Bayard Taylor." *The New York Herald* says: "Mr. Zimmerman has placed his name in the category of famous litterateurs by a very creditable translation of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell.'"

The following ably written criticism is from the pen of J. B. Ker, who, while a resident of Scotland, once stood for Parliament: "To Col. T. C. Zimmerman—Sir: Having read and studied your noble translation of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' I have been forcibly impressed by the music of the language into which you have rendered the poem. This is a merit of capital importance in the translation of this poem. In estimating the value of translations of the great German poems, it is necessary to bear in mind the weight which the literary and critical consciousness of Germany attached to the ancient classical canons of poetry. There is no question here as to whether the ancients were right. The point for us is that their influence was loyally acknowledged as of high authority during the Augustan age of German literature. Proof of this can be found in Goethe as distinctly as it super-abundantly appears in Lessing's famous 'Dramatic Notes,' where the poetic dicta of Aristotle are treated with profound respect. In the study of Aristotle's work on the Poetic, nothing is perhaps more striking than his dictum that poetry is imitation, with the explanation or enlargement so aptly given by Pope in the words:

"'Tis not enough no harshness gives offense,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Soft is the strain when zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;
But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough waves should like the torrent roar;
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line, too, labors, and the words move slow,
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the main,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, or skims along the plain.'

"Not knowing the German recognition of the law and acknowledging its realization in the works of the leading Teutonic poets, one of the crucial tests of a translation of a great German poet is, Does the language into which the original is rendered form an 'echo to the sense'? It seems to me that one of the strongest points in your translation of the 'Bell' is that the words which you have selected and gathered have sounds, which, like the music of a skillful musical composer, convey a signification independently of their literal meaning. Not to protract these remarks unduly, few words could more appropriately refer to the music of strong and distant bells than your rendering—

'That from the metal's unmixed founding
Clear and full may the bell be sounding.'

"Very slight poetic capacity must admit the music of these words as eminently happy in the 'Song of the Bell.' The echo to the sense is also striking in the sound of the word-symbols in many places throughout the rendering where the poet describes the occurrences conceived in connection with the bell's imagined history. Speaking of the visions of love,

'O, that they would be never-ending,
These vernal days with lovelight blending,'

the way in which the penult of the word 'ending' conveys the idea of finality, while the affix of the present participle yet prolongs the word as though loth to let it depart, is a beautiful and enviable realization of the Aristotelian rule, a prolongation of the words which expresses doubly a prolongation of desire. The four lines reading:

'Blind raging, like the thunder's crashing
It bursts its fractured bed of earth
As if from out hell's jaws fierce flashing,
It spewed its flaming ruin forth,'

have a vehement strength and a rough and even a painful and horrid sound which apply with singular propriety to the horrible images by which the poet presents the catastrophe to our quickened apprehensions. The beautiful lines.

'Joy to me now God hath given,' etc.,

in which the bell founder exults, avoiding, as they do, the deeper vowel sounds and preserving as it were a series of high musical notes save where the gift descends from heaven to earth, when the vowel sounds fall from high to low, form a delightful resonance of the happy sentiment they embody. The general experience of translations is that they are more prosy than sonorous or musical. Few, however, if any, will deny the melody of your language in many places and its remarkable appropriateness in others, and those who have worked on similar translations can best judge how great is the success you have accomplished in this valuable contribution to Anglo-Saxon literature."

Mr. Zimmerman published a collection of his addresses, sketches of Out-Door Life, translations and original poems in two volumes, entitled "Olla Podrida." The volumes, which were published in the fall of 1903, were received with great favor, almost the entire edition having been sold in a month's time, a number of the public libraries having become purchasers.

We present to our readers a few short selections from Mr. Zimmerman's translation of "The Song of the Bell":

"Firmly walled in earth and steady,
Stands the mold of well-burnt clay.
Quick, now, workmen, be ye ready!
Forth must come the bell today!
Hot from forehead's glow
Must the sweat-drops flow,
Should the master praise be given;
Yet the blessing comes from Heaven.

"The work prepared with so much ardor
May well an earnest word become;
When good discourse attends the labor,
Then flows employment briskly on.
Observe with care, then, what arises—
See what from feeble strength escapes;
The man so poor, each one despises,
Who ne'er foresees the form he shapes.
'Tis this that man so well adorneth,
For mind hath he to understand
That in his inner heart he feeleth
Whate'er he fashions with his hand.

* * * * *

"O sweetest hope! O tender longing!
The earliest love's first golden time!
The eye, it sees the heavens thronging
With rapt'rous sights and scenes sublime;
O, that they would be never-ending,
These vernal days with lovelight blending.

* * * * *

"Through the streets with fury flaring,
Stalks the fire with fiendish glaring,
Rushing as if the whirlwind sharing!
Like the blast from furnace flashing
Glows the air, and beams are crashing,
Pillars tumbling, windows creaking,
Mothers wandering, children shrieking,
Beasts are moaning,
Running, groaning,
'Neath the ruins; all are frightened,
Bright as day the night enlightened.

* * * * *

"From the steeple,
Sad and strong,
Th' bell is tolling
A fun'ral song.
Sad and slow its mournful strokes attending
Some poor wand'rer tow'rds his last home wending.
Ah! the wife it is, the dear one;
Ah! it is the faithful mother,
Whom the Prince of Shades, unheeding,
From the husband's arms is leading,
From the group of children there,
Whom she blooming to him bare;
On whose breast saw, maid and boy,
Growing with maternal joy.
Ah! the household ties so tender
Sundered are forevermore;
Gone into the realm of shadows
She who ruled this household o'er.
Now her faithful reign is ended,
She will need to watch no more;
In the orphaned place there ruleth
A stranger, loveless evermore.

* * * * *

"And this henceforth its calling be,
Whereto the master set it free!
High o'er this nether world of ours,
Shall it, in heaven's azure tent,
Dwell where the pealing thunder lowers,
And border on the firmament.
It shall, too, be a voice from heaven,
Like yonder starry hosts, so clear,
Who in their course extol their Maker,
And onward lead the wreath-crowned year.
To earnest things and things eternal
Devoted be its metal tongue,
And, hourly, Time, with swift-winged pinions,
Will touch it as it flieth on.
Its tongue to dest'ny 'twill be lending;
No heart itself, from pity free
Its swinging ever be attending
Life's changeful play, whate'er it be.
And as the sound is slowly dying
That strikes with such o'erpowering might,
So may it teach that naught abideth,
That all things earthly take their flight."

Following is Reading's Official Sesqui-Centennial Hymn, as written by Thomas C. Zimmerman, and sung on Tuesday evening, June 6, 1898, by a chorus of 600 voices, to an audience of 20,000 people, assembled on Penn's Common:

"All hail to Reading's name and fame!
And let the welkin ring
With song and shout and roundelay,
As we together sing.
And may our songs, with glad acclaim,
To heav'n, like incense rise,
While glowing hearts in tones proclaim
Her glory to the skies.

"'Tis sev'n score years ago and ten
Since this fair town was born;
Its sweet young life must have exhaled
A breath like rosy morn.
So let us sing till yonder hills
Send back the joyous song;
Till echoing dales and rippling rills
The gladsome sound prolong.

"Let others tread life's stately halls,
Where princely pleasures flow;
Give us our homes, like jewels set
In evening's sunset glow.
And may our hearts, in swelling pride,
Forget not those of old—
The men of Reading's pristine days—
Whose hearts have long grown cold.

"Let all, therefore, with mingled voice,
Repeat the glad refrain;
Let civic pride, in flowing tide,
Rejoice with might and main.
And God, the Father of us all,
With His protecting care,
Will bless us while we praise in song
Our city, bright and fair."

Mr. Zimmerman also wrote the Sesqui-Centennial of Berks, which was adopted by the Historical Society of Berks as the official hymn. Following is the translation:

Air:—"America."

"Hail, beauteous Berks! to thee
Let song and minstrelsy
Their tribute pay!
Let joy in rapture break
Till echoing hills awake,
And woodland summits shake,
On this glad day.

"Our sires, long since at rest,
With mem'ries, sweet and blest,
Were at thy birth.
With axe and brawn and brain,
They toiled, with might and main,
A dear loved home to gain
On this green earth.

"And now, with upturned eyes,
Your children's gladsome cries
Their homage bring.
From all our mines and mills,
From Manatawny's hills,
And Ontelaunee's rills,
Let praises ring.

"Then hail the natal day
When Heaven's fav'ring ray
Shone on thy face.
Let joy, in civic pride,
Gush forth, on every side,
And music's swelling tide
Add strength and grace.

"Our fathers' God! may we
Be ever true to thee
Through all our days.
Thy Name be glorified,
Our hearts be sanctified,
As, with exultant pride,
We sing thy praise."

Mr. Zimmerman was also the author of the memorial hymn sung at the dedication of the McKinley monument in the City Park, in the presence of one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Reading.

One of the proudest achievements of Mr. Zimmerman's journalistic career was the erection of a monument to Stephen C. Foster at his home in Pittsburg, which, according to the Pittsburg papers, had its real inception in an editorial prepared by Mr. Zimmerman for the Reading *Times*, after a visit to that city and finding no memorial to perpetuate the memory of the world's greatest writer of negro melodies. This editorial was republished in the Pittsburg *Press* and indorsed by that paper, which also started a fund to provide a suitable memorial and called on the public for popular subscriptions, the ultimate result being the statue which now adorns Highland Park, in that city. The following from the Pittsburg *Times*, in a personal notice of Mr. Zimmerman's visit to that Park several years ago, said: "Out at Highland Park yesterday passers-by noticed a handsome, military looking gentleman making a minute study of the Stephen C. Foster statue. Every feature of this artistic bit of sculpture, from Foster's splendid face to Uncle Ned and the broken string of his banjo, was examined with affectionate interest. The man was Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, editor of the Reading (Pa.) *Times*, and the statue was the fruition of his fondest wish. Col. Zimmerman has been for many years one of the staunchest admirers of Foster's imperishable songs and melodies. Sixteen years ago while in Pittsburg visiting the late Major E. A. Montooth, he asked the latter to show him the monument to Foster, and was painfully surprised to discover that no such memorial existed. Shortly after his return to Reading he wrote an editorial for his paper, calling the attention of the world in general and Pittsburg in particular to the neglect of Foster's memory."

MILTON BRAYTON McKNIGHT, son of David McKnight and Elizabeth Hiester, his wife, was born in Reading, Sept. 30, 1855.

Paul McKnight, his great-grandfather, of Scottish ancestry, came to America in 1752, from the North of Ireland, and settled in Chester county.

Paul's son, John McKnight (born May 31, 1774—died March 9, 1855), came to Reading in 1808, and conducted a Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, which Branch Bank was afterward incorporated as the National Union Bank of Reading.

David McKnight (born May 2, 1814—died Aug. 29, 1873), a son of John McKnight, assisted and succeeded his father in conducting the Reading Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and upon the incorporation of the Union Bank of Reading (afterward the National Union Bank) became its first president, and held this office until his death.

On his mother's side, Elizabeth Beck Hiester (born May 5, 1817—died Oct. 11, 1897) was a daughter of Joseph Hiester of Reading (born Aug. 4, 1768—died April 16, 1830), and a granddaughter of Joseph Hiester (1710-1772), who came to America from Westphalia, Germany, in 1737.

M. Brayton McKnight attended the local public schools, graduating from the Reading high school in 1872, and entered Amherst College the same year, from which college he was graduated in 1876. He then read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Charles H. Schaeffer, Esq., of Reading, and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county in 1878. Going to Colorado in the fall of 1879, he was admitted to the Bar of that State and took a clerical position in the office of Hon. Robert S. Morrison, a prominent attorney of Georgetown, Colo. Returning to Reading the following year, he resumed the practice of law. In 1881 he assisted in the incorporation of the Mt. Penn Stove Works, a company just forming for the manufacture of cooking and heating appliances, and being elected secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, he relinquished his law practice and devoted his whole time to manufacturing. He retained the office of secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Penn Stove Works for twenty-five years, and in 1907 he was elected president of the company, which office he now holds. During this time this company has grown to be one of the prominent manufacturing and business enterprises of Reading.

Mr. McKnight was married in 1880 to Ida May Geise, who died in 1882, without any children. On March 31, 1898, he married Wilhelmina Hamilton Holmes (daughter of Robert Holmes, of Reading), who died on Nov. 3, 1901, leaving two daughters, Helen, born June 16, 1899, and Katharine, born May 23, 1901.

Mr. McKnight is identified with various business enterprises of Reading, is on the board of directors of the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad, the Reading & Temple Railway, the Reading Hospital, the Charles Evans Cemetery Company and the Reading Sanitarium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, and is a member of the Berks County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

CHARLES H. SCHAEFFER, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Reading, is well known in the financial circles of that city as president of the National Union Bank. Mr. Schaeffer was born in Columbus, Ohio, in the year 1840. His father and grandfather were clergymen, distinguished in the Lutheran Church, his father having been for many years professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and later having been the founder, first professor and president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, where he remained until his death in 1879.

Charles H. Schaeffer received his collegiate education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated with honor in 1860, and thereafter he conducted a classical academy at Reading for several years. During this period he also read law in the office of the late Congressman Daniel Ermentrout. In 1863 he enlisted in the service of the United States and was at the front until his regiment disbanded in the fall of that year. On Aug. 9, 1864, he was admitted to the Bar and since that time has been in continuous practice, being concerned in much of the most important litigation that has been before the courts of Berks county, the Supreme court of Pennsylvania and the United States courts, and during his professional career has been attorney for many of the most important corporate interests of the community.

Mr. Schaeffer has been prominently identified with the Democratic party from the first, and in his earlier years was a prominent speaker and worker in his party, representing it in county, State and national conventions. In 1873 he served a term as a member of the city council, but was never a candidate for any other office. He long served the public as a member of the board of health until his resignation in 1902, nineteen years, during which time the most valuable improvements and reforms in the work of the board were inaugurated and established.

Mr. Schaeffer has always been prominently identified with the public interests and institutions of the city and county. In 1873 he drew the charter of the first passenger railway built in the city of Reading, organized the company, and has been connected with the city railway interests as attorney and director during all the subsequent developments of the system. Since 1869 he has been the counsel for the National Union Bank of Reading, one of the leading financial institutions of the city, became a director in 1874, and vice-president in 1898. Since March, 1900, Mr. Schaeffer has been president of this institution.

During all his legal and business career Mr. Schaeffer has at various times contributed articles to the educational and legal magazines, and other publications of the city, county and State, which gave him reputation as a writer, and in the years when the Reading *Eagle* was laying the foundations of its future prosperity his contributions to its columns were highly appreciated. In connection with his banking interests, Mr. Schaeffer is also a director of the Reading Trust Company, the Reading Gas Company, the Reading City Passenger Railway Company, and also of many other corporations. He is also president of the West Reading Water Company. He is an active member of the well-known Berks County Historical Society, while his war record entitles him to his connection with Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R. Since 1860 Mr. Schaeffer has been a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, in the vestry of which he served a number of years as elder, and to which his family also adhere.

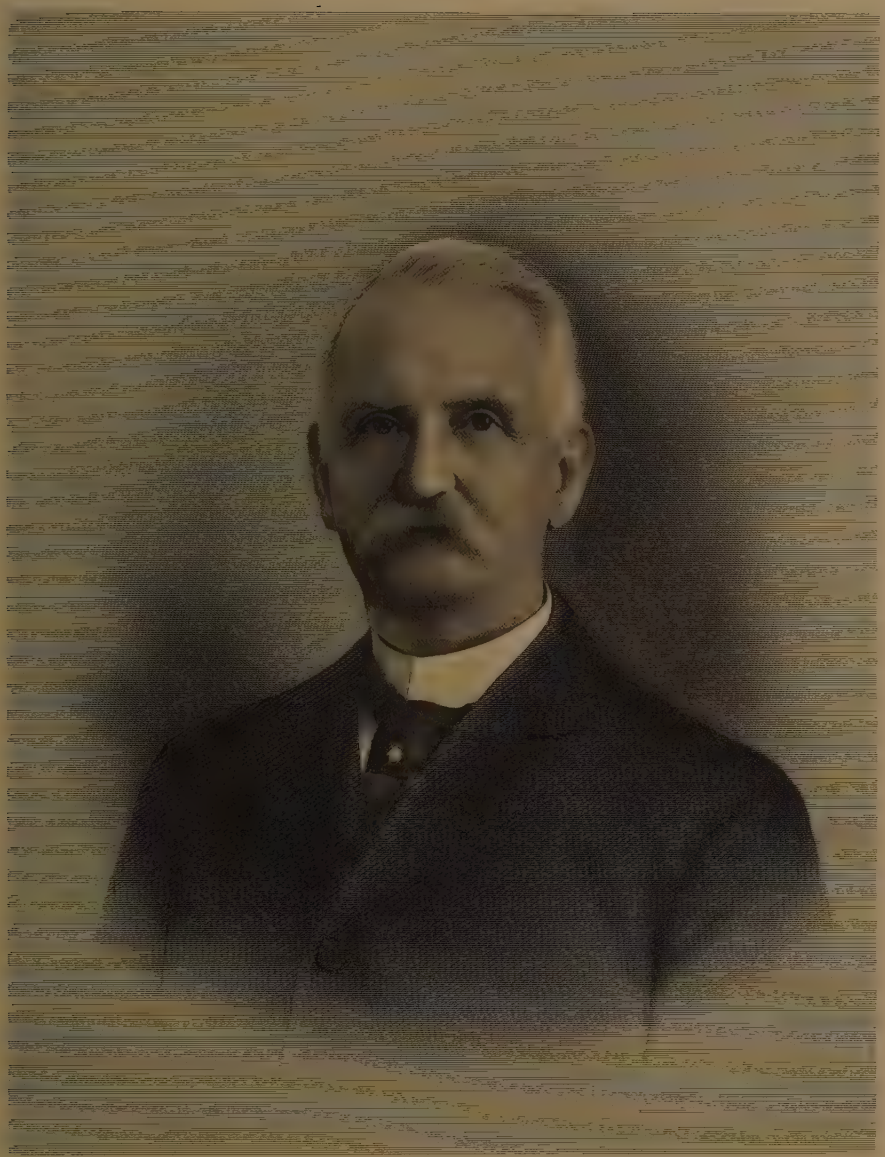
In 1867 Charles H. Schaeffer and Amelia M. McKnight were united in marriage. Mrs. Schaeffer is a member of one of the old and prominent families of the county. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, all of whom are engaged in business in Reading and Philadelphia, the youngest, E. Carroll, being a member of the Berks county Bar.

In every walk of life, indeed, Mr. Schaeffer has made an impress for good. Of profound legal mind, scholarly and liberal-minded, his influence has been felt not only in the material upbuilding of Reading, but in the development of the moral, religious and educational movements in the community in which he has for so long been so prominent a figure.

JACOB B. FRICKER. It is most consonant that in this work be incorporated a sketch of the career of this well-known and honored citizen and prominent business man of Reading, for not only is he a native of the city which is now his home, but he is also a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the county in which his entire life has been passed. Mr. Fricker was born in the old family homestead at No. 807 Penn street, Dec. 19, 1839, son of Jacob and Catherine (Allgaier) Fricker, both likewise natives of the old Keystone State.

Jacob Fricker was born in Huntingdon county, where he was reared and educated, and where he remained until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he came to Reading and secured a position as foreman and manager in the hat factory of Jacob Sauerbier. He retained this incumbency about twelve years, and then engaged in the same branch of enterprise on his own responsibility, forming a partnership with Harry Brown and establishing their factory at No. 807 Penn street, in 1835. On that site, 30 x 270 feet in dimensions, Mr. Fricker erected his dwelling, which is still standing, and in an excellent state of preservation. In the rear of this building the firm established their fur-hat manufactory, utilizing a log house. At the same time they established a wholesale and retail store at the corner of Fifth and Court streets, where Tragle Bros.' large cordage building now stands. Mr. Fricker continued to be actively identified with this business until his death. The business demanded considerable traveling on his part, as the custom in those days was for the manufacturers to go about from one locality to another, selling their products or exchanging them for new fur-pelts. On one of these trips he contracted a severe cold, the ultimate result of which was his death, in March, 1847. In 1828 Jacob Fricker married Catherine Allgaier, who survived him many years, continuing to reside in the old Penn street homestead for sixty years. She died in 1888. Five children were born to Jacob Fricker and wife: Peter H., who was engaged in the manufacture of fur hats in Reading, and who was a prominent member of the old Ringgold Band, died in 1860; Andrew J., a printer and box manufacturer, also identified with the Reading Lumber Company, and the representative of the Tenth ward in the city council, died in 1895; Sarah E. died in 1886; Jacob B.; George W., who was engaged in printing and manufacturing, died in 1902. As per family arrangement the estate was not settled until 1905, a period of fifty-eight years, when Jacob B., the sole survivor, became the owner of the old homestead.

Jacob B. Fricker was reared to manhood in his native town, and after completing the course of the Reading schools, he found employment as a clerk in a local mercantile establishment. He followed this vocation for a number of years, with different firms, and during the Civil war was employed as a clerk in the post-office, and later was clerk and teller in the First National and the Reading Savings Banks. In 1871 he became associated with the De Long Brothers, tanners and curriers, who for many years occupied the southeast corner of Ninth and Muhlenberg streets, and with them in 1875 he established a wholesale leather house in Philadelphia, and at this writing



C. A. Schaeffer

still remains a partner of this firm. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Lambert A. Rehr, and under the firm name of Rehr & Fricker, they engaged as contractors and builders. The firm is still in existence, with offices at No. 124 Cedar street, and they control a large and important business, having erected more than 1,000 houses in Reading. This fact in itself offers the most effective voucher for the correct business methods and technical ability of the firm, whose reputation has ever been of the highest, and whose splendid success has been richly deserved.

Mr. Fricker is a man of progressive spirit and has identified himself with various other enterprises which have contributed to the material advancement and prestige of his home city. He is one of the organizers, and remains an interested principal in the Reading Lumber Company. Mr. Fricker was a director in the Reading Hardware Company many years, but recently severed his connection with the company. For the past ten years he has been the manager and treasurer of the Reading Abattoir Company, which he organized and now has incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania. He is not only treasurer but also one of the largest stockholders. He is president and stockholder of the Crescent Brass Foundry Company, and takes a lively interest in the management of the same. In politics Mr. Fricker is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Reformed Church. He and his wife are prominent members of St. Paul's Reformed Church, with which he has been identified since its organization, and of whose choir he has been a member for thirty years, also taking an active part in the work of the Sunday-school. He has served on the building committee of six different churches of the Reformed denomination, those of St. Thomas, St. John, St. Andrew and Zion, on the first church buildings of St. Stephen and St. Mark, on the Sunday-school building of St. Paul's, and on the Seminary building of the Reformed Church of Lancaster, Pa., and in each instance he gave most valuable assistance by reason of his fine technical knowledge as a contractor and builder.

In 1868 Mr. Fricker married Miss Annie E. Getz, daughter of the late Peter D. Getz, an honored pioneer of Reading, and to this union have been born three daughters: Mary F. m. Thomas G. Mull, and has one daughter, Helen; Martha A.; and Annie F., the two last named remaining under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Fricker were members of the Mozart Musical Union, being original members, and they continued interested in same as long as it was in existence. Mr. Fricker is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and has an abiding interest in all that concerns his native city, which is endeared to him by the gracious memories and associations of the past as well as of the present.

I. S. AND D. H. HUYETT, proprietors of the Standard Paper Box Manufacturing Company, which is located at Nos. 441 to 445 Pearl street, Reading, are well known in their community as honest, straight-forward business men. Their success is due to their push and energy, and to their native business ability, and they are considered representative citizens of their native city. They are sons of Amos and Henrietta (Smith) Huyett, the former of whom was for many years a prominent contractor and builder, and also operated a planing mill, doing much to advance the material growth of Reading. During the Civil war he was one of the first to enlist and he served throughout that struggle. He died in 1891, aged fifty-four years.

Amos Huyett was twice married. He married (first) Henrietta Smith, who died in 1870 at the age of thirty-three years. They were the parents of five children as follows: I. S. and D. H., who are mentioned below; Ella R., Lucy A. and Henrietta. Mr. Huyett married (second) Lydia Rick, who passed away in 1908, at the age of seventy. In religion the family were Lutherans. Fraternally the father was a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics was a Republican.

I. S. Huyett, senior member of the firm of the Standard Paper Box Manufacturing Company, was born in 1861. On May 12, 1887, he married Jennie L. Heller, daughter of Anthony W. Heller, and one child was born to this union, Amos W., who is now attending school. Mr. Huyett is a member of Vigilance Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 115. Like the rest of the family he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

D. H. Huyett, junior member of the firm, was born in 1862, and on March 4, 1898, he married Catharine Hull, daughter of Henry Hull. They are the parents of Daniel, Dorothy and Catharine. Mr. Huyett is prominent in fraternal circles, being connected with St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 435; Reading Chapter, R. A. M., No. 152; De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Reading Lodge of Perfection; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Williamsport Consistory; and Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. Elks, of Reading.

The Standard Paper Box Manufacturing Company was organized in 1895. They manufacture a high grade of paper boxes, cartons and candy boxes and supply shoe, millinery, candy and hardware concerns with their product. The plant, three stories in height and 60 x 100 feet in dimensions, is equipped with a one hundred horse-power boiler, and gives employment to an average of seventy hands. From a small beginning the business has grown rapidly and now controls a well defined trade throughout this section of the State.

ALPHEUS S. BEHNEY, a director of the Penn National Bank, of Reading, and one of the most substantial citizens of Womelsdorf, Berks county, was born Nov. 17, 1843, at Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa., son of Samuel and Sarah Jane (Bashore) Behney.

This family is one of the oldest in Pennyslvania, and the name has been variously spelled Beni, Baney, Behne and Behney. The founder of the family in the Lebanon Valley was Peter Beany, of Heidelberg township, who died in January, 1784, leaving a wife, Catherine, and children: George Peter, Jr., Jacob, Melchoir, Eva, Elizabeth, Christina, Barbara, Magdalena, John and Anna Elizabeth. It is also shown in the Pennsylvania Archives that in 1723 a family of Beni emigrated to this country and located in Lebanon county. Prior to 1750 the ancestor of this numerous family located near Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, where he took up about 1,000 acres of land, and there spent the rest of his life, dying at an advanced age. Up to the time of his death, Peter Beany (or Behney) wore no garb other than in Continental style. Several of his sons, including Melchoir, served in the Revolutionary war.

Melchoir Behney, son of the ancestor, and great-grandfather of Alpheus S., was born in Lebanon county, and spent his life there, being buried at Fredericksburg. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of the early horse dealers of this part of Pennsylvania, the first of the family to follow that line, in which so many of the name have become famous, in fact, one Jacob Behne, of Myerstown, was the largest horse dealer of the United States in his day. He always had on hand from 200 to 500 head, sold horses to Barnum & Bailey, the showmen, to the Brewers, and to horse dealers all over the country.

Melchoir Behney was twice married, his first wife bearing him two children, sons, and his second wife, a Miss Fisher, bearing him one son and two daughters. Mr. Behney's second wife was the sister of the wives of his sons by his first marriage. He was a leading citizen of his day, and did much toward promoting movements for the public good.

Martin Behney, grandfather of Alpheus S., was a farmer, and spent his life in the vicinity of his birthplace, was a public-spirited and influential citizen, and died at an advanced age. He married a Miss Fisher, a sister of his step-mother, and she bore him seven children: John; Jacob; David lost his life in the Civil war; Samuel (father of Alpheus S.); Kate m. a Snavely; Sallie m. William Bohr; and Rebekah died unmarried.

Samuel Behney, father of Alpheus S., was born on the old homestead in 1806, and died at Myerstown, in 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years. He learned distilling in his youth with his father-in-law, an occupation which he followed for several years, and then engaged in the manufacture of brick, at Fredericksburg and later in Myers-

town, continuing in this line of business for some fifty years, and furnishing the material for hundreds of houses and buildings in the vicinity of these places. He was a captain of the militia at Jonestown in the days of the old battalions, and upon his removal to Myerstown was succeeded by a Mr. Long. He was one of the public-spirited and progressive men of his day and locality, and was a pillar of the Reformed Church. Samuel Behney was married to Sarah Jane Bashore, daughter of John and Catharine (Fauber) Bashore, and to this union there were born nine children: (1) Edward, who died in Denver, Colo., in the fall of 1905, aged seventy-two years, was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years, during part of which time he was a prisoner at Andersonville. He was a brickmaker and builder by trade. (2) William, of Pittsburg, was also in the three-years' service during the Civil war, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. (3) Milton, deceased, one of the first cigar makers, and later a brick manufacturer at Womelsdorf. (4) Melchoir, an extensive contractor and builder and one of the most prominent citizens of Kansas City, was in the three-years' service, and was wounded in battle. (5) Alpheus S. (6) Sarah J. married Harry Wise, formerly of Harrisburg, but now of Philadelphia. (7) Samuel is engaged in real estate dealings in Womelsdorf, where he is treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., and is a man of importance. (8) Levi is deceased. (9) One died in infancy.

Alpheus S. Behney was educated in the Myerstown public schools, obtaining a fair education, which was supplemented by years of practical business experience. He began working as a youth in the brick factory of his father, where he continued until sixteen years old, and when but seventeen enlisted in Company I, 7th P. V. I., being sworn in the U. S. army July 21, 1861, and was in service in that regiment for upward of a year. He then enlisted for a year on the transports, assisting the sick and wounded until the transports went out of commission, when he enlisted a third time, becoming a private in Company H, 186th P. V. I., in which he served until the close of the war. He was in the great Army of the Potomac, participating in some of its fiercest engagements, and was mustered out of service at Philadelphia, in 1865. After his discharge Mr. Behney came to Womelsdorf, where he was engaged in the brick business until 1895, supplying all the brick for houses built in Womelsdorf during that thirty years. His brick was considered the best in the market, and he shipped to Robesonia, and into Lebanon and the surrounding counties. Since 1895 Mr. Behney has lived a semi-retired life. In 1907 he erected two large double brick dwelling houses on Second street, Womelsdorf, although his own home is located on High street, and was erected in 1867. In politics Mr. Behney is a Democrat, and was a councilman for nine consecutive years, rendering valuable service to his fellow citizens and receiving a renomination which he refused. He has various large business interests, owning eight other residences and a large building in which a hosiery factory is conducted; is a director of the Penn National Bank, of Reading, being also on the auditing committee; and he helped to organize the Union Bank of Womelsdorf in 1903, being one of its first directors. Fraternally he is connected with Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M., of Womelsdorf; Excelsior Chapter No. 237, R. A. M., of Reading; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T., and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., being formerly a child of the Lu Lu, of Philadelphia, the mother of Rajah. He made a tour with the Knights Templars to California in 1883. Mr. Behney is also a member of the P. O. S. of A., No. 679, Womelsdorf, having been treasurer of this camp ever since holding membership, more than twenty years. He is a Lutheran member of Zion's Union Church of Womelsdorf, Pa., while his wife adheres to the Reformed belief.

Mr. Behney was married (first) in 1865, to Lizzie Wenrich, born in 1841, who died in 1879, aged thirty-eight years, daughter of Isaac Wenrich. His second marriage was to Permelia Dondor, widow of Horace Hillegass.

The seven Behney brothers closely resembled each other in size, weight and height, could wear the same size of coat and shoes, and have often been mistaken for one another. They are all reliable business men, and worthy representatives of one of Berks county's oldest and most honored families.

GEORGE W. HAWK, a well-known business man of Reading, Pa., engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, was born Jan. 16, 1866, in that city, son of Nathan and Lydia (Seidel) Hawk, natives of this State.

Nathan Hawk was a prominent manufacturer of wool hats for many years in Reading, on South Eleventh street, under the style of DeHart, Hawk & Co., and was one of the best known business men of his day, retiring in 1880 to enjoy the fruits of a long and active business life. He passed away in 1905, aged seventy-six years, while his wife still survives him. The children born to this worthy couple were: George W.; Ida m. Sylvester Fritz, a dairyman; Anna m. John Bauer, a barber of Reading, Pa.; and Miss Laura. In politics Nathan Hawk was a stanch Republican. When the war broke out he was one of the first to enlist, and he was a member of one of the first companies to leave Reading for the front.

George W. Hawk attended public school at Reading, as well as the pay schools, and his first employment was in his father's factory. He learned the trade of dyeing, which he followed for thirteen years, and in 1897 engaged in the manufacture of hosiery on Court street, with four machines. In this industry Mr. Hawk has been immensely successful, now owning two factories, employing 400 hands. Besides, he is a member of the firm of the Hawk Knitting Company, organized by him in 1901, which also manufactures hosiery. Mr. Hawk manufactures high and medium grades of goods, which find a ready market in the Western States, also having a large Eastern trade. He employs two traveling salesmen to represent his interests throughout the United States.

In political matters Mr. Hawk is a Republican, and he is fraternally connected with the P. O. S. of A. Mr. Hawk was married, in 1887, to Miss Emma Weidner, and two children have been born to this union: Estella and Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Reformed Church, and are very highly esteemed in the community.

JOHN S. THOMPSON is recognized as one of the most progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of Reading, to whose material and civic advancement he has contributed through his business associations and service in official capacity, and he enjoys the most unequivocal popularity in the city which has been his home from boyhood days. He is a scion of one of the well-known families of the State, and has held positions of distinctive public trust in Reading, including those of postmaster and member of the city council and school board.

Mr. Thompson was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1857, and is a son of Nicholas and Harriet (Ingham) Thompson, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and the latter in Pennsylvania, being the daughter of the late Samuel Ingham, who was a representative business man and influential citizen of Myerstown, Lebanon county, where he was a successful contractor and builder, and where he was also engaged in the undertaking business. Nicholas Thompson came to this country with his parents when an infant. For a number of years he held the position of superintendent of the Union Canal. Later he became superintendent of the sheet-iron mill in this city, having been an ironmaster by trade. He was a man of much ability and was a citizen who ever commanded the high regard of his fellowmen. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Reading until their deaths, and John S. Thompson was their only child.

John S. Thompson secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Lebanon and Berks counties, and supplemented this by a special course in Brunner & Farr's Business College, in Reading. He initiated his business career by taking a position in the offices of the Union Canal Company, of which his father was then superintendent, and he was thus engaged for a period of three years. He then entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of

paper making, to which he continued to devote his attention for five years, after which he was engaged for a time in the butchering business in company with his father-in-law. In 1888 Mr. Thompson was appointed assistant postmaster of Reading under Calvin Goodman, and he retained this incumbency until 1891. At the conclusion of this service he became a special agent for the Reading Fire Insurance Company, with whom he was identified for four years, at the expiration of which time, in 1895, President Cleveland conferred upon him the appointment of postmaster at Reading, an office for which he was specially well equipped, by reason of his marked executive ability and his former service in the postoffice. He gave a most excellent administration and gained the unqualified commendation of the postal department and of the local public. He retired from office in 1899 and resumed his connection with the Reading Fire Insurance Company. One year later, however, there came a demand for his services in the office which he now holds, that of secretary and treasurer of the Colonial Trust Company, of Reading. The company was organized in 1900 and he has held his present office from the initiation of its business, which has grown to be one of wide scope and importance. The company has erected a magnificent nine-story office building, the finest business block in the city, and in the same are located its finely appointed counting room and offices. The administrative ability and personal popularity of Mr. Thompson have been recognized factors in promoting the up-building of the business of the company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and for four years he represented the Sixth ward in the city council, simultaneously serving as a member of the board of education. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, holding membership in the local lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife hold membership in the First Baptist Church.

On March 9, 1878, Mr. Thompson married Miss Sarah A. Rader, daughter of the late George Rader, a representative business man of Reading, and to this union have been born two sons: George N., who is teller in the offices of the Colonial Trust Company, of Reading; and John P., who is an expert chemist, being employed as such in the Laboratories of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

HENRY KARL JANSSEN, manufacturer of textile machinery at Wyomissing, was born at Barmen, Germany, Feb. 8, 1866, and was educated in the local schools there, attending until 1881. He then learned the trade of a machinist in all its branches, serving the regular apprenticeship of three years. Afterward he followed the customary life of a journeyman mechanic for four years, working in various machine shops in the industrial centers of the Rhine Province, for the purpose of becoming an expert machinist. With this experience he determined to emigrate to America, and in 1888 he went to New York City. He located in Brooklyn, entering the employ of the Castle Braid Company, and after working a while as all-around machinist became, on account of his proficiency, the foreman of the place, and he filled this position until 1892. In that year he moved to Reading and formed a partnership with Ferdinand Thun, a German friend from Barmen, for manufacturing textile machinery. In the organization of the Textile Machine Works in 1900, Mr. Janssen became its president, and he has filled that position to the present time. He also was one of the incorporators and has served as vice-president of the Berkshire Knitting Mills and the Narrow Fabric Company since their organization, having assisted in establishing all of these industries at Wyomissing.

In the building up of Wyomissing, and its erection as a borough in 1906, Mr. Janssen took a very active part, and at the first election of the borough officials he was chosen one of the councilmen. In 1897 he erected a home on a lot of ground adjoining the Textile Works, and this was one of the first dwellings in the borough. It is situated on the corner of Mory avenue and Van Reed road.

In 1890 Mr. Janssen married Minnie Raeker, daughter of Henry Raeker, of Lippspringe, Westphalia, by whom he had four children: Harry, Minnie, Helen and Elsie (who died young).

Albert Janssen, father of Henry Karl, was born in 1834, along the lower Rhine on the borders of Holland. He learned the business of a book publisher and upon locating in Barmen when he was twenty-six years old, carried on that business, and continued it until his decease in 1878. He married Helen Benner, daughter of Jacob Benner, of Hesse Nassau, and by her he had six children: Albert and Helen, both of whom died when thirty years old; Henry Karl; Ernest, a dyer in Barmen; Johannes, a wholesale merchant at Barmen, and a member of the city council; and Paul, a provision merchant and hotel proprietor at Offenbach, in Hesse.

EDWIN FOSTER SMITH, civil engineer, in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company since the year 1862, was born in Catawissa, Pa., Aug. 18, 1841, son of James Foster Smith and Ellen Eliza Cadwalader, his wife. Through his father he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestors, and on his mother's side is of Welsh descent. His earlier education was acquired at Reading, where he graduated from the high school with the class of 1858. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated with the degree of A. B., later receiving from Union University the degree of Civil Engineer.

In October, 1862, Mr. Smith entered the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company in the engineering department and remained in that employ until the year 1865, engaged on construction work and the locating and building of new branch lines of railroad. During this period, also, he served two short term enlistments in the Civil war, one under the State of Pennsylvania in 1862 and one in the service of the United States in Company F, 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteers, in 1863.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, of which he subsequently became the chief engineer and general manager. In 1872 there was added the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In the year 1891 Mr. Smith, who had for some years been the chief assistant engineer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, was called to take charge of the construction of the Reading terminal railway and station in the city of Philadelphia, one of the first of the large terminals in this country, and one that has attracted much attention, not only in itself and its appurtenances, but as changing the business conditions of a large surrounding district of the city. He has remained with the railway company up to the present time in the practice of his profession, in charge of hydraulic, steam and electrical plants, and given much of his time as consulting engineer to the development and installation of electrical plants operated by water-power. One of these is at Sewalls Falls, on the Merrimac river, New Hampshire, where the dam and structures for creating the power were designed by Mr. Smith as early as the year 1892, and is one of the earliest examples of the modern system of distribution of power by electricity. In the course of an extended practice of his profession Mr. Smith has served as consulting engineer for many interests involving the solution of problems of hydraulic engineering, designing and building a large part of the extensive water works system of the city of Reading; serving on the board of engineers appointed by the aqueduct commissioners of the city of New York in 1901, to report on questions of engineering construction in relation to the new Croton dam and Jerome Park reservoir; in the investigation of the conditions affecting the Castlewood dam, in Colorado; a general review of the subject of the location and plans for the Nicaragua ship canal, and many others. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Franklin Institute, and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

In 1867 Mr. Smith was married to Nancy King McCurdy, daughter of Dr. J. K. McCurdy and Elizabeth, his wife, of Reading, by whom he has three children. Mrs. Smith's father was a prominent druggist in Reading for many years, having his store on South Fifth street, near Penn; he took an active interest in educational affairs at Reading, officiating as the first president of the board of school controllers from 1865 to 1867; and he and his family were devoted members of the First Presbyterian Church for many years. He died in 1873.

Mr. Smith's father, James Foster Smith, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., on Christmas Day, 1813. He was descended from Scotch-Irish parentage, his grandparents having emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1783 and settled at Pittsburg. In 1822 his parents removed to Blairsville, Pa., and there he received his preliminary education. At the age of twelve years he was obliged to support himself, and he devoted his leisure time to study, inclining toward mathematics and civil engineering. When eighteen years old he entered the service of the Portage Railway Company as rodman; when twenty-three he became assistant engineer of the Catawissa Railway Company; and when twenty-four, the chief engineer of the Morris Canal Company, designing and building during the years 1837 and 1838 the tide-lock at the outlet of the canal in Jersey City, which is still in use. In 1839 and 1840 he was in the service of the Catawissa Railway Company, having designed the celebrated high trestle bridges on its line; and in 1841 and 1842 in the service of the New York & Erie Railway Company. In 1843 Mr. Smith became the superintendent of the lower division of the Schuylkill Navigation Company and served as such until 1845, when he was appointed the resident engineer, taking charge of the reconstruction of the canal between Philadelphia and Reading and finishing it in 1846. In 1850 he was elected the chief engineer, and removed with his family to Reading. He filled this responsible position until 1875, when he relinquished the more active duties and acted as consulting engineer until his retirement in 1885.

During his engineering career Mr. Smith designed and constructed many important hydraulic works, including many of the dams on the Schuylkill river, the Columbia dam across the Susquehanna river, 6,843 feet long; the coal shipping landings at Schuylkill Haven; and the extensive wharves, with automatic coal-transferring machinery, at Greenwich Point, on the Delaware river.

Mr. Smith resided forty-eight years at Reading, took much interest in local affairs, and was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, having served as deacon, elder and trustee for many years. He died Jan. 31, 1898, aged eighty-four years.

EDWARD H. FILBERT. The successful government of a large city like Reading, Pa., requires the best efforts of substantial, reliable and public-spirited men, and one of these is found in Edward H. Filbert, City Treasurer.

The Filbert family is an old one in Berks county. Gabriel Filbert, grandfather of Edward H., was born at Womelsdorf, where he was engaged in farming.

Adam Filbert, son of Gabriel, born in Womelsdorf, moved to Reading, Pa., April 1, 1880, and there died Jan. 5, 1902, aged sixty-six years. He was a miller by trade. He married Catherine Moyer, a member of one of the oldest families in Berks county, and daughter of Henry Moyer, a cabinet-maker and undertaker. They had six children, five of whom survive, namely: Annie, wife of Lee L. Hartzel, with the Yocum cigar factory; Charles F., a coal dealer at Reading; William H., a druggist at Saginaw, Mich.; Ralph, a printer; and Edward H., of Reading. Adam Filbert, the father, was a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M., and Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Edward H. Filbert was born at Womelsdorf, Berks county, Jan. 15, 1871, on the old homestead, and after completing his schooling in the City of Reading, he spent one year in Bright's hardware store as a clerk. He next became connected with the Reading Hardware Works, after which he was clerk in the freight department of the Reading Railroad for six years, going then into the employ of the United States Express Company, as cashier, and remaining about six years in that connection. He was appointed by City Treasurer Hoffman Nov. 16, 1899, to fill out an unexpired term as assistant treasurer, and when Treasurer Tyson assumed control, April 7, 1902, he was retained in a position for which he had shown eminent qualifications. He was elected City Treasurer Feb. 18, 1908, and inaugurated April 6, 1908.

Mr. Filbert was married June 3, 1890, to Miss Clara L. Steiger, daughter of John and Henrietta Steiger, of Reading. She died May 5, 1905, survived by two children, Lee Edward and Marguerite.

Mr. Filbert is a member of the following organizations: Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, 14°, A. A. S. R.; Philadelphia Consistory 32°, A. A. S. R.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Reading Lodge, No. 115, B. P. O. E.; Reading Aerie, No. 66, F. O. E.; Washington Camp, No. 163, P. O. S. of A.; Progressive Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F.; Wyomissing Council, No. 1584, R. A.; Liberty Fire Company, No. 5; Schuylkill Camping Club; Ninety-eight Social Union; Oley Valley Rod & Gun Club; Temple Club; and North Eastern Democratic Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is secretary of the 15th Ward Democratic Club of Reading.

CHARLES F. FILBERT, son of Adam and Catherine (Moyer) Filbert, and brother of Edward H., was born in Womelsdorf, Pa., in 1858. He attended the public schools there. In 1880 he engaged in the coal business at the corner of Greenwich and Moss streets, Reading, and remained there seventeen years, meeting with good success in his undertaking, and building up a good patronage. The next five years were spent at No. 1141 Moss street, after which in 1900 he moved to No. 730 Oley, his present location. He sells all kinds of anthracite coal, and keeps two wagons running all the time.

On Oct. 22, 1885, Mr. Filbert married Mary Hans, daughter of Richard V. and Martha E. (Shultz) Hans. They have one daughter, Martha, who married Walter M. Deem, and has two children, Mary and Richard. In religious faith they are Lutherans. Mr. Filbert is a popular member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Hampden Fire Company.

SAMUEL H. GRING. Among the representative business men of Reading, who have been identified with the large interests of the city, may be mentioned Mr. Samuel H. Gring, a prominent lumberman, contractor and financier. Mr. Gring was born in Cumru township, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1832, son of David and Mary (Hill) Gring, and grandson of David Gring.

The great-grandfather, Samuel, son of Johannes (who emigrated in 1743, and who founded the family in America), came from Holland, and settled in Cumru township, where he became an extensive land-owner and died a wealthy man. His son, David, was born in Cumru township, but in early life located at Tulpehocken creek, where he took up a tract of land, built mills, and like his father became very prosperous. He died at the age of eighty-eight years in February, 1847. By his first wife, a Miss Walsmith, he had eight children as follows: John, who was a minister of the Reformed Church; William, a miller; David, father of Samuel H.; Daniel, a minister of the Reformed Church; Susan, who died unmarried; Mary, m. to a Mr. Lichty; Elizabeth, m. to a Mr. Troxel; and Kate, m. to a Mr. Ringler.

David Gring followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and at the time of his death, Jan. 26, 1890, aged eighty-three years, ten months, seventeen days, he was the owner of several farms and a good mill. He was a Whig, and later became a strong Republican, was prominent in the affairs of his day, and served as captain and major in the State militia for eleven years. He married Mary Hill, who died May 18, 1885, at the age of eighty-one years, seven months, twelve days. To this union were born twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as

follows: David, a miller; Daniel (engaged in farming); Samuel H.; Annie (m. George Zerr); Mary (m. Joshua Grill); John (a miller and tanner); Charles (proprietor of a hotel); and Franklin (a farmer). The family were all members of the Reformed Church.

Samuel H. Gring was educated in the schools of Spring township and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years of age, working about the home mill, driving a team, and turning his hand to any employment that presented itself. He then went to East Cocalico township, near Denver, where he purchased a mill and remained until 1871, selling out in this year and removing to Newville, Cumberland county. Here he engaged in a lumber business, buying a tract of timber land which he converted into lumber for railroad purposes, and in 1876 he removed to Muhlenberg, locating in his present home two years later. This house was built about 1734, and at the time Mr. Gring purchased it it was the property of Dr. Muhlenberg. His next lumber enterprise was back of Lewistown, where he purchased a tract of pine and oak timber. He then went to Mount Rock, Cumberland county, and afterward in turn to a tract near Mechanicsburg, to near the Loop in Perry county, Pa., to Bloomfield, Perry county (where he operated two saw mills), to Turley Valley (where he operated three mills), to Huntingdon county, Pa. (where he carried on operations for three years), and to Bedford county, Pa., until 1886, in which year he purchased 10,000 acres of land, building a railroad sixteen miles long to get lumber out, this road being known as the Diamond Valley Railroad. In 1890 he returned to Perry county and leased seventy-one tracts of timber land, surveyed the line to New Germantown, a distance of thirty miles, and in September of that year grading was commenced, ties put down and rails laid. By Jan. 26th of the following year, sixteen miles of railroad had been built, and the following year the road was built to Blaine, and in 1892 completed from Newport to New Germantown. Mr. Gring's son, David Gring, is the president of both of these roads, including the one from Duncannon to Bloomfield, which is known as the Perry County Railway, and father and son deal extensively in lumber in North Carolina, Virginia and throughout the South, also being the owners of twenty-five water companies.

On Dec. 14, 1856, Mr. Samuel H. Gring married Catherine Hoyer, daughter of Simon Hoyer, a bridge-builder. She died June 8, 1900, aged sixty-three years. Nine children were born to this union: David, of Newport, m. Emma Caldwell, and has five children—Bruce, Rodney, Herbert, Wilber and Elizabeth; Kate m. Daniel B. Snyder, and had nine children—Sue S., Evan G., Lucy M., Charles L., Lester B. and four that died young; Elizabeth m. John Leitheiser, and has two children—Hattie and Grace; Samuel, deceased, m. Annie Fisher, and has one child—Bertha; Charles died at the age of twenty years; Susan died at the age of four years; and three died in infancy. In religious belief Mr. Gring and his family are members of the Grace (Alsace) Reformed Church of Reading, he being a member of the finance committee. In politics a Republican, he was treasurer of the township of East Cocalico, Lancaster Co., Pa., during the latter years of the war.

RAYMOND MOHR, the founder of the well-known firm of Raymond Mohr & Son, of Birdsboro, this county, was a resident and business man of that place for the long period of half a century, having settled there in 1857. He made his early success as a contractor and builder, and later displayed equal ability in the undertaking and furniture line, having for many years the only establishment of the kind ever conducted in Birdsboro. His son, Edwin F. Mohr, has succeeded to his interests, having been associated in business with his father since 1895.

Mr. Mohr was born Sept. 30, 1834, near Gibraltar, in Robeson township, this county, on his father's farm, the property at present occupied by Mrs. James Trate. Samuel Mohr, his father, was a carpenter by calling, and had a great reputation as a builder of barns, following the method then in vogue of hewing the timber from the tree, and framing it together with tenon and mortise, fastening each with pins instead of by the nailing process which now prevails. Although Samuel Mohr had acquired little education, he had a marvelous faculty of being able to designate beforehand each stick and make an accurate general list of the lumber that would be required for a building. His son, Raymond, gave evidence of a mechanical turn, and the father taught him the trade, making him as capable as himself in the ability to specify requirements of materials for a building. The son became noted as an excellent workman, rapid, and decidedly industrious. By his own efforts he became a fine draughtsman, and in nearly every case designed and made the general and detail drawings for the buildings he erected.

After receiving some education in the township school, Raymond Mohr came to Birdsboro in 1857. In 1858 he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Focht, of Robeson. Upon deciding to make Birdsboro the scene of his life's work Mr. Mohr purchased the lot where his late residence now stands, on Furnace street, at a time when only two houses were on said street. He erected his own house, putting on all the weather-boarding and the finish with his own hands. He then began the contracting and building business, in which he soon developed a large trade. In one year he erected for E. & G. Brooke, of the town, forty-eight dwelling houses. He erected No. 1 and No. 2 blast furnaces for the Brookes, the nail factory building, the mansion now occupied by George Brooke, and a large addition to the present Birdsboro residence of Robert E. Brooke. The two mansions erected by the late Mrs. M. T. Clingan, at Clingan Station, were built by Mr. Mohr, as were also many of the large store buildings and good class of residences in the town. In his early days he erected the pipe mill and other manufacturing buildings for Seyfert & McManus, at Reading. He was especially capable in the erection of heavy work, understood rigging and the use of hoisting apparatus, and was an excellent handler of large forces of men.

Mr. Mohr's father was an undertaker, and taught his son the trade, and in 1860 Raymond Mohr engaged in the business at Birdsboro. When he learned the trade only coffins were used as the casements for corpses, and they were made by hand. The present handsome finishings were unknown, and they were devoid of linings, a bundle of shavings serving for a pillow. The lids were made of wood and put on with ordinary wood screws. The best ones were rubbed with wax to secure a polish, and a hot flat iron was used to rub the melted wax to a gloss. There were no hearses, the coffin being placed on a spring wagon, and around it sat as many of the friends as could get into the vehicle.

When Mr. Mohr took hold of the business he at once introduced improved methods, purchased the best up-to-date outfits, and at the time of his death was equipped for the business in a manner fully equal to the best city directors. In addition to undertaking he engaged in the furniture business, conducting the only store of the kind that the town ever boasted. This store he designed and erected himself, adjoining his dwelling, and he always made it a point to keep a stock and assortment equal to city standards. He had a most active career, meeting with uncommon success. Besides many other financial interests, he possessed at the time of his death forty houses in Birdsboro, and owned property in other places. His building business was the most extensive of any in the county outside of Reading; his furniture store controlled a trade almost as great as some of the big Reading houses, and in his work as a funeral director he personally supervised over five thousand funerals. He was one of the oldest undertakers in continuous business in the county and his reputation extended throughout Berks county and beyond.

Mr. Mohr was one of the leading citizens of Birdsboro, identified with many of the public affairs of the place. He served a term in the town council and could have held official positions many times had he permitted the use of his name. He was a member of Neversink Lodge, No. 514, I. O. O. F., a director in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks County, a member of the State Funeral Directors' Association, and of Friendship Fire

Company, No. 1, of Birdsboro. When St. Mark's Lutheran Church was instituted in Birdsboro he was one of the first members, and he continued an attendant and a supporter of the cause until his death. He was ever alert to progress in business, took an eager interest in current events, and in the management of his varied interests displayed an industry and activity comparatively phenomenal.

Mr. Mohr departed this life Feb. 14, 1907, leaving a wife and two children: Mary Louisa, now the wife of Reese E. Beard, of Reading; and Edwin F., residing in Birdsboro, Pa. A son, Louis Raymond, died Dec. 17, 1893, aged twenty-one years.

EDWIN F. MOHR, son of Raymond Mohr, of Birdsboro, was born April 29, 1875, in Birdsboro, and received his education in the public schools. He has given all his working years to the business in which he is still engaged, and which he learned thoroughly under paternal instruction, supplemented by his own well-directed efforts. He took a course in the Massachusetts School of Embalming, from which he graduated Nov. 18, 1898, and has spared no pains to make the service from his establishment up to the best standards anywhere. His methods and equipment are first-class in every respect, and he has kept his business up in every line. For some years he was engaged in the furniture business, his stock of furniture and carpets equaling those found at the large business centers. Very recently he relinquished this department of trade, to give his entire attention to funeral directing. He is progressive and enterprising, being one of the most active young business men of the borough, and is broad and generous in his dealings, whether in business or private life. He is well known in his line, being a prominent member of the Funeral Directors' Association of Pennsylvania.

On June 23, 1897, Mr. Mohr married Miss Sadie Geyer, daughter of Henry A. Geyer, of Birdsboro, and they have had one son, Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Mohr are members of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and in fraternal connections he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Neversink Lodge, No. 514, of Birdsboro, and Lodge 115, B. P. O. Elks, of Reading. He is also a member of Friendship Fire Company No. 1, of his native town. He is a Republican in political faith, and active in the work of the party, representing it in county and State conventions from time to time.

Since Mr. Mohr has given his sole attention to the undertaking business, he has kept pace with the leaders in that line and is excelled only by directors of the large cities in ability to conduct funerals. His knowledge is ever added to by the investigation and adoption of the latest processes and he is painstaking and assiduous in his efforts to enhance his skill and be a credit to his associates in the profession, and give satisfaction to his patrons. He constantly improves his needed paraphernalia, and never allows his equipment to deteriorate or become incongruous with the times. As a consequence he has gained for himself the respect of his competitors, and drawn to himself a large clientele, in his local town and from a large radius in the surrounding districts.

IRWIN T. EHST, director of the National Bank of Boyertown, director and secretary of the Franklin Improvement Company, director and secretary of the Union Manufacturing Company, director of the Manatawny Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Boyertown Gas Company, and interested in many other of the largest and most important industries of Berks county, was born in Oley township, this county, Nov. 19, 1860.

(I) Nicholas Ehst (also spelled Ihst and East, and in the Pennsylvania archives among the list of emigrants Ish) was the ancestor of the American branch of the family. He was born in Switzerland in 1711, and he came to the New World on the ship "Pink Plaisance," which qualified at Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1732. He located in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, and became the owner of about 400 acres of land, near Gablesville, on the Popodickon creek. This tract has been divided into four farms, namely: the one on which the original buildings are located, now owned by Jacob B. Bechtel, and containing 103 acres; the second owned by the widow of John Butz; the third owned by William C. Eddinger; and the fourth by John B. Bahr. On the part owned by Jacob B. Bechtel is a private burying ground where Nicholas Ehst and his wife, as well as later generations, are buried. The inscription on the tombstone of Nicholas Ehst, who died in 1804, reads: "Hier ruhen die Gebeine von Nicholas Ihst, war alt 93 Jahre"; and on that of his wife: "Hier ruhen die Gebeine von Veronica Ihst, war alt 90 Jahre." The Ehst family are members of the Mennonite Church, and many of them are buried at Boyertown and Bally meeting houses. The children of Nicholas Ehst and his wife were: Daniel (whose children were—John, Daniel, Abraham, Anna and another daughter), Abraham, Molly and Elizabeth.

(II) Abraham Ehst, son of the ancestor, became the father of four children: Samuel; Nicholas; John; and Anna (m. Henry Freed, and lived for some years near Norristown and then moved to Michigan, where both died, the parents of Catharine, Dinah, Anna, Mary, a daughter not named, Abraham, Henry and John).

(III) Samuel Ehst, son of Abraham, met an accidental death in December, 1812, while in Philadelphia with a team. His three sons and six daughters were: Elizabeth, Polly, Dinah (born 1800), Abraham, Anna, Catharine, John L., a son (no name), and Helena, the last named being a posthumous child.

(III) Nicholas Ehst, son of Abraham, married Elizabeth Latshaw, and settled in Chester county, Pa. They had three sons and five daughters, namely: Catharine, Dinah, Elizabeth, Mary, Abraham, Jacob, John and Magdalena.

(III) John (Johannes) Ehst, son of Abraham, was born April 12, 1782, and owned the farm now the property of Jacob B. Bechtel. In 1806 he married Anna Margaret Weise (born July 28, 1786, died Dec. 10, 1810), and they had two children. He married (second) in 1812, Elizabeth Schwertley. To this second union were born three sons and five daughters: John, Polly, Abraham, Samuel, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Catharine and Anna. Of these Abraham and Samuel are both living (1908). Abraham was born March 28, 1817, on the original Ehst homestead, and he now lives at Barto, spending a part of his time with his son, Rev. John, who lives between Bally and Clayton. He is a most remarkable man, well preserved, bright, humorous, and possessed of a wonderful memory. He has never been obliged to wear glasses. At the age of twenty-one, he weighed 210 pounds, and now in his ninety-second year weighs 240. He married Susanna Moyer, born 1821, daughter of Michael Moyer. She died in 1869, the mother of Elizabeth, Rev. John, Henry, Abraham, Susanna, David and Jacob.

(IV) John L. Ehst, son of Samuel, was born Nov. 5, 1805, and at his death, Dec. 9, 1886, he was buried in Bally Mennonite Cemetery. He was a farmer in Colebrookdale township, but later he and his son Levi conducted a tannery near the Pike line in Oley township. He married Magdalena Gabel, born Feb. 22, 1806, died Jan. 1, 1899. They had four sons and one daughter: Leah, who married John H. Funk; Jacob, who conducted a hotel in Reading; William, living in Washington township; Henry G.; and Levi, of New Berlinville.

(V) Henry G. Ehst, son of John L., was born in Colebrookdale township, July 7, 1835, and he died on his farm in Washington township in 1890, and is buried at the Mennonite Meeting House at Bally, formerly called Churchville. He was a good quiet citizen, true to the teachings of his faith. He married Rachel Tea, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Maul) Tea, both natives of England. Their children were: Irwin T.; Madora; Allen, a butcher at Bechtelsville; Warren, living near Bechtelsville; William, a school teacher in Washington township; Ammon, of Reading; Annie, m. to Allen Erb, of Bechtelsville; and Cora, m. to Elmer Oberholtzer, of Bechtelsville.

(VI) Irwin T. Ehst, son of Henry G., was born in Oley township Nov. 19, 1860, and was reared upon his father's farm, attending the public schools in the vicinity of his

home, and later Prof. D. B. Brunner's Scientific Academy, Reading. In 1879 he was licensed to teach school, and he taught one term in Washington township. He then came to Boyertown and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Boyertown *Messenger*. For about four years the firm was Ehst & Emes, the partner being Calvin F. Emes, and they carried on a stationery and printing establishment, but Mr. Ehst, since April, 1889, has been alone. Mr. Ehst is a progressive and public-spirited man, and he has taken an active interest in many of the leading enterprises of his town and county. He is a director and stockholder in the National Bank of Boyertown, Burial Casket Company (employing 350 people), the Union Manufacturing Company (employing sixty people, and making all kinds of castings), and a director of the Franklin Improvement Co., builders. He is the principal owner of the Boyertown Gas Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager, and he is the business manager of Ehst & Co., largest real estate dealers in and about Boyertown. He is a director of the Manatawny Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company.

Mr. Ehst has been prominent in the public life of Boyertown. In politics he is a Republican, and for five years he was justice of the peace, and since 1896 he has been a notary public. He has been the adjudicator of a number of estates. At the time of the Opera House fire, Jan. 13, 1908, he was appointed by the Burgess as chairman of the Relief committee, with the privilege of choosing his own committee. This committee had charge of the identification and burial of the 171 dead, caring for orphans and relief, and the distributing of the $23,000 popular subscription.

Fraternally Mr. Ehst is a Mason, belonging to Stichter Lodge, No. 254, F. & A. M., Pottstown; Bloomsburg Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree; Bloomsburg Consistory, 32d degree; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Reading. He also belongs to Washington Camp, No. 104, P. O. S. of A., of Boyertown. He is unmarried.

LEVI H. FOCHT, head of the firm of L. H. Focht & Son, general contractors and builders, is one of the leading men in his line in Berks county. He maintains his business headquarters in Reading and his home in the borough of Birdsboro, and is actively identified with the most progressive interests of both places. The business in which he finds his chief interest was established in 1870, and evidences of his work abound in and around Reading, though his operations are by no means confined to this locality.

Mr. Focht was born Aug. 3, 1850, in Robeson township, Berks county, where his family has long been located. He is of German descent. His grandfather, George Focht, was born Feb. 1, 1773, and followed farming in Robeson township. But he was also an undertaker and cabinetmaker, and in the pursuit of those callings settled in Birdsboro, where he carried on business for a number of years. A clock which he made in 1832 is now one of the cherished possessions of his grandson, Levi H. Focht. George Focht died March 1, 1839. He married Catherine Huyett, and they had the following named children: John, born June 14, 1804; Samuel, born Aug. 8, 1805, who was engaged in business as a carpenter in Reading, as such building the McIlvaine rolling-mill and also the first house erected by E. & G. Brooke in Birdsboro; Daniel, born April 20, 1807, who was the father of Levi H. Focht; Mary, born Jan. 18, 1809, who married a Hiester; Charles, born Jan. 5, 1812, who also followed carpentering; George, born Jan. 1, 1814; and Jacob, born July 18, 1815, a carpenter of Reading, who was the last survivor of the family, dying Dec. 26, 1886. This family were all Lutherans in religious belief.

Daniel Focht was born April 20, 1807, on the homestead in Robeson township. Practically all of his active years were spent in the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, whose employ he entered in early manhood, and he was so reliable a workman that at one time he had charge of construction and repairs on the Schuylkill canal. He also cultivated the homestead farm after his father's death. He met his death by drowning in the canal, about two miles above Birdsboro, Oct. 14, 1871. Daniel Focht married Catherine Hemmig, daughter of David Hemmig, and she died June 6, 1863, at the age of fifty-four. To their union were born nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Mary Ann, born May 21, 1834, m. Raymond Mohr (deceased); Sarah, born Nov. 21, 1835, m. Lewis Fritz; one died in infancy in 1837; Catherine, born Sept. 19, 1839, m. David Mock; David, born Oct. 30, 1841, died Nov. 7, 1874, leaving a widow, Mrs. Martha (Lincoln) Focht, who still resides in Reading; Leah, born Oct. 24, 1843, m. Jeremiah Deeter; Elizabeth, born March 21, 1845, m. Jeremiah Weidner; Hannah, born April 17, 1846, m. John Lacey; Levi H. was born Aug. 3, 1850. The father of this family was a Lutheran in religious connection, the mother a member of the Reformed Church. He was a Democrat in political sentiment.

Levi H. Focht was educated in the public schools of Birdsboro, and began work at the early age of thirteen, in the employ of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He was engaged in repair work on the canal for two years, after which he commenced to serve his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, under his brother-in-law, Raymond Mohr, of Birdsboro. He also learned undertaking. For a time he found employment on the Perkiomen railroad, later working for Berton & McDonald, bridge builders, of Philadelphia, on a number of bridges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. When only eighteen years old he was given charge of the construction of the large wooden bridge across the Pompton river on the line of the Midland railroad of New Jersey—conclusive evidence of his remarkable ability in the building line. In 1870 he began to take contracts on his own account, and he was successful from the beginning, for his youth seemed to make no difference in the confidence which his patrons had in his integrity and capability. In 1873 he established himself in Birdsboro, and many of the most important buildings in that borough, including structures in both the business and residence parts, are of his construction. He deserves the greatest share of the credit for the beautiful section of Birdsboro now included in the east ward, formerly known as Lincoln-town, most of the attractive and substantial residences which have made that locality famous having been erected according to his plans and under his supervision. Since 1874 Mr. Focht has had his business headquarters in the city of Reading, as more accessible to the extensive territory from which he draws his patronage. In the spring of 1906 he admitted his son, George Walter Focht, to a partnership, under the firm name of L. H. Focht & Son, and their offices are located in the Baer Building, in Reading, where they enjoy all the modern facilities for the conduct of their widespread interests.

Mr. Focht has had numerous contracts from the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, having erected most of the stations along their line, besides many elegant and commodious residences along the line of the Pennsylvania road. He also put up the stock farm buildings on the estate of Mr. A. J. Cassatt; an addition to the Haverford (Pa.) College buildings; the Wood Memorial Chapel, adjoining Christ Cathedral, in Reading; and various other structures which display his artistic and architectural ability, as well as his thorough workmanship in the merely mechanical part of the work. He has always depended upon the excellence of his work to gain him new customers and retain the old, and he has had no reason to regret the course he has pursued throughout a career filled with unusual activity. The firm has a reputation second to none for work of high quality, reliability and irreproachable standards, and few business houses in any line enjoy such unlimited confidence either among patrons or business associates.

Mr. Focht has always been vitally interested in the welfare of his home borough, Birdsboro, and he has found time to advance its interests in numerous ways. He has served twenty-four consecutive years as member of the council of that borough, and has been a member of the Birdsboro Fire Company since its organization, acting as treasurer of the company for twenty-one years. He has

been a stockholder in and director of the First National Bank of Birdsboro since its organization, and in this connection it may also be stated that he has been a director of the Reading National Bank since its organization. He is a stanch Republican in political faith.

In the fraternal circles of Reading and Berks county generally Mr. Focht is a familiar and popular figure. He is a high Mason, holding membership in Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Commandery No. 42, K. T., and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of Reading; and Philadelphia Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Neversink Lodge, No. 514, of Birdsboro; to the I. O. R. M., at Birdsboro; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Reading Lodge, No. 115, B. P. O. Elks, and Mount Pleasant Council, No. 37, O. U. A. M.

On May 23, 1874, Mr. Focht married Alice Beard, daughter of Jeremiah Beard, of Birdsboro, and to them were born two sons, George Walter and Levi Roy, the last named dying March 12, 1880. As previously stated, George Walter Focht is now in partnership with his father in the contracting and building business. He married Miss Alice Huyett, daughter of Isaac Huyett.

WILLIAM ENGLE, a prominent and well-to-do business man of Reading, who is the owner and operator of a paper box manufactory, was born in this city Dec. 5, 1843, son of Daniel and Mary (Crisher) Engle, grandson of John Engle, and great-grandson of Jacob Engle, who was an officer in the Continental army, and fought under General Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill. Jacob Engle was one of those who came from Germany to drill troops prior to the great struggle for freedom, and on peace being declared he received a large tract of land from the Government for services rendered. He settled upon a portion of this tract, which was located in Montgomery county, Pa., and there resided the balance of his life.

John Engle, grandfather of William, was born in Montgomery county, and operated a portion of the land deeded by the Government to his father, also carrying on a butchering business in connection therewith all of his life. He married and became the father of the following children: Jacob, John, Daniel, Samuel and one daughter. As far back as is known the family were Lutherans in religious belief, and in politics were Whigs. Daniel Engle was born in 1809, in Montgomery county, and when seventeen years of age came to Reading, where he learned the coopering business, and for many years manufactured cedar hollow ware, becoming very successful. He retired several years prior to his death, which occurred July 2, 1894, and his wife passed away in 1887, aged seventy-six years. Eleven children were born to this couple, seven of whom reached maturity: Anetta m. Daniel Fisher, of Philadelphia; Daniel is deceased; William H.; George is assistant superintendent of the Merrick Iron Company, of Philadelphia; Rosie m. Milton Palmer, of Reading, Pa.; Mary is deceased; and Richard is employed by his brother, William. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Engle were Lutherans. In political belief he was first a Whig, and later became a Republican.

William Engle received his preliminary education in the schools of Reading, and later attended the Reading high school. When a young man he learned the trade of a cooper, which he followed for some years, and in 1886 engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes. Starting in a very small and primitive way Mr. Engle worked his way steadily upward, now owning one of the most complete plants in the State, and controlling some of Reading's best trade. He employs on an average twenty-five hands in his plant, which is located at Seventh and Walnut streets, and his business is steadily increasing. Mr. Engle was married in 1867 to Amanda Marshall, daughter of Dr. Jacob Marshall, and one son was born to this union, Walter, who is superintendent of his father's plant. Mr. Engle married (second) Katie Moyer, of Reading.

In 1862 Mr. Engle enlisted and went to the front with the Pennsylvania Militia, but in 1863 joined the Independent Ringgold Artillery. He is connected with the G. A. R. Mr. Engle is a Lutheran, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

SYDENHAM E. ANCONA, son of Morris M. Ancona, M. D., and Mary Ann (Knapp) Ancona, was born in Warwick township, adjoining Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824.

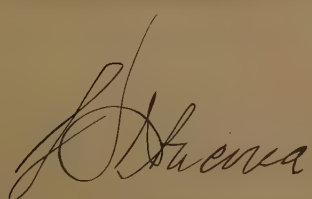
M. M. Ancona was a native of London, England, born Feb. 9, 1791, and died at Pottsville, Pa., March 20, 1854. His father was M. Ancona, a marble and statuary mason, who died in London, of which city his ancestors, for some generations, had been residents. His wife was a Montifiore, and, as were the Anconas, of Italian descent. They were merchants at Leghorn and are presumed to have come from the city of Ancona, Italy.

The family moved in the spring of the year 1826 from Lititz to Bern township, Berks county, about two miles from Bernville, near Sculls Hill; from this place to Lebanon about the 1st of April, 1829, and in 1830-31 to Kelly's Corner, near the Conewago creek, Lebanon county; from Kelly's Corner in 1833 to Porter's Store, on the road from Colebrook Furnace to Elizabethtown; in April, 1836, to Caernarvon township, near Churchtown, Lancaster county, where they remained until 1840; from there to Alsace township, Berks county, near Stony Creek. He worked on a farm in Saucon township, Lehigh county, for four months. The subject of this sketch then, upon the suggestion of his father and in response to an advertisement in the papers, applied for a select school in Upper Bern township, and was employed by the executors of the estate of Valentine Wagner. This school at the time was the only English school west of the river, except the public schools at Womelsdorf. The compensation was ten dollars per month besides board. The following year the compensation was increased to fifteen dollars per month. He spent the summers of 1843 and 1844 at home. In the fall, seeing an announcement in the papers that twenty-one teachers were wanted in Earl township, Lancaster county, he, among some fifty other applicants, was examined at New Holland, passed and obtained a school.

In June, 1845, he made a trip to New York and Boston by way of Providence, returning to Reading, and leaving in July for Niagara Falls and Canada. At that time the method of reaching New York was by stage via Allentown, Easton to Morristown, N. J., and from there to New York by rail. After leaving Niagara he proceeded to Buffalo, then a town of from ten thousand to twelve thousand inhabitants, going from there by steamer to Cleveland about the 20th of August, and from the latter place to Akron by canal boat. From this point, with a companion whom he happened to meet, and who proposed to him that they walk to Lancaster, he proceeded as far as Chambersburg, Pa., where they separated.

After some months at home, given up to farming, Mr. Ancona accepted in 1845 an English select school at Seyfert's Mills, in Upper Tulpehocken township, Berks county, having about twenty pupils at this school and being very successful in instructing them. He had some very bright boys there, notably Charles Albright, who afterward became a general in the army during the Civil war, a prominent lawyer, and was elected to Congress on the ticket at large from Pennsylvania some years after the close of the war.

Having decided in the year 1846 to discontinue teaching school, on the invitation of Daniel H. Feger, who had obtained a position with the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Ancona accepted a position in the service in the same department with him as an assistant timekeeper, devoting himself with all his energy and giving his entire time to the requirements which they demanded. He continued with the railroad company until 1862, in the position of chief clerk and bookkeeper from December, 1851, having been acting as assistant timekeeper previous thereto. At the close of December, 1851, he took charge of the general books of the company, which were then out of balance and in a neglected condition. He succeeded at once in the work, although he had had no previous experience in double entry bookkeeping.



"FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
WHILE A MEMBER OF THE 38TH CONGRESS"

When nominated for Congress in 1860, without having given the company any notice of his purpose, he was warmly congratulated by the general manager of the company on his achievement. A few days thereafter he received the gratifying communication from the president of the road that his election to Congress would not interfere with his position with the company, and that they expected him to return at the end of the session.

During his connection with the railroad company, in 1849, together with his brother-in-law, Daniel H. Feger, he organized a military company known as the Reading Rifles, which was composed largely of young men employed by the Reading Railroad Company, engineers and machinists. It was a notable organization numbering some two hundred, thoroughly armed and equipped with rifles furnished by the State. It had a band of music made up of its own members, and was decidedly one of the crack volunteer organizations of the country. It was attached to the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, P. V., under the command of William H. Keim, of Reading. The company made several notable excursions to Philadelphia as the guests of the celebrated State Fencibles, then under the command of Col. James Page. They were received by the State Fencibles in the grounds surrounding Independence Hall, and were presented by Colonel Page, in behalf of the State Fencibles, a handsome silver-mounted rifle and a gold medallion containing Colonel Page's portrait with a suitable inscription. In 1854 the company went on an excursion to Washington and Mount Vernon. They passed through Philadelphia under the escort of the State Fencibles. At Washington they were received by the "German Jaeger," commanded by Major Schwartzman, together with other volunteer companies in the District of Columbia at the time. They were received by the President of the United States, General Pierce, and his Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, in the East Room of the White House, having 137 men in line, all told. In presenting the company, each man was introduced by name to the President and Secretary of War. The company was complimented by both the President and Mr. Davis. The company was entertained by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the representative from Berks county, at his home. The arsenal and navy yard were visited, and Mount Vernon reached under the escort of Major Schwartzman and his company. Returning home, they stopped over in Baltimore, the next day at York, had dinner at Columbia, and were received in Lancaster by the Buchanan Rifles and entertained at a banquet at Fulton Hall in the evening. They attended the reception tendered to Louis Kossuth, the celebrated Hungarian patriot; also the reception to the first Japanese legation that visited the United States.

Mr. Ancona retired from the Rifles soon after this excursion in consequence of a political controversy with men who had left the Rifles and joined a rival organization. He was then invited to take command of the Reading Troop, a cavalry company that dated its organization from the Revolutionary war. He accepted, and was subsequently elected major of the Reading Battalion by a very large majority. Mr. Hiester Clymer, later his successor in Congress, was supported by the opposition, but Mr. Ancona carried the companies by a majority larger than the total vote of Mr. Clymer in the Ringgold Light Artillery, which was the finest military organization in the United States.

In February, 1861, Governor Curtin sent Maj. Gen. William H. Keim (5th Division, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to which the brigade was attached) to him and Capt. James McKnight to ascertain whether their companies could be held in readiness to respond to a call in defense of the government. They conferred with their men and had them pledged by oath to go out in defense of the government, then threatened with secession by a number of its States. The call came finally, but for the Ringgold Artillery only. In April, after the President's Proclamation, and on the same day that the call came from Governor Curtin, Mr. Ancona went to Harrisburg to ascertain whether his company was also to be sent, but was advised that for the time being no cavalry companies would be called.

On July 4, 1861, the XXXVIIth Congress was called in special session, and having been elected as a representative from Berks county, he took his seat and soon after called upon Secretary of War Cameron, with Captain McKnight, George Durrell and John B. Kiefer, who was a nephew of Cameron and had been a member of the Reading Rifles. He then asked the General what the probabilities were of his company being called. The General replied that they "had more men than they wanted," and hence Mr. Ancona made no further effort to obtain recognition. A very short time thereafter a mustering officer was sent to Reading without his knowledge. The company was mustered in, divided into two companies, the one under George Clymer as captain and the other under J. C. A. Hoffeditz. Thus he failed to get into the service owing to circumstances over which he had no control.

Mr. Ancona was elected to the XXXVIIth Congress in 1860 and took his seat on July 4, 1861, at a special session called by President Lincoln. He was also elected to the XXXVIIIth and XXXIXth Congresses. He served on the committee on Commercial Affairs, which as he says had but little opportunity for recognition, as most business which should have been referred to it was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, which also controlled the appropriations during these years. Later, however, he was placed on the committee on Military Affairs, which was a very active and important body, of which Gen. Robert C. Schenck was chairman. Among the members of this committee was James G. Blaine of Maine, as well as a number of other equally prominent men. While on this committee he frequently met Mr. Blaine, who was a very industrious and active member.

About this time General Grant was considered a favorite candidate for the Presidency, and the so-called radical representatives of the House, including such men as Thaddeus Stevens, William D. Kelly and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, did not favor his nomination. Mr. Blaine predicted, however, that he would be nominated on the Republican ticket. This proved to be correct.

Through the influence of General Schenck a resolution was introduced in the House, tendering the thanks of Congress to General Hancock for his distinguished services during the war, and especially at Gettysburg. The matter was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, who ordered Ancona to report favorably to the House. This brought him into direct communication with General Hancock, who wrote a very handsome letter of acknowledgment. In consequence a close personal friendship sprang up between him and General Hancock; frequent conferences took place between them by reason of the prominent position of General Hancock as a favorite candidate of many Democrats for the Presidency. At the request of Mr. Glover, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, Hancock and Ancona met at Milwaukee, the General being at that time at the head of the Department at St. Paul. Subsequently, there were meetings at Norristown and Governor's Island, Col. De Puy Davis and B. Markley Boyer, among others, being present.

He enjoyed very pleasant relations with Edward M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, having met Mr. Stanton at a party given in honor of J. Glancy Jones at the residence of Maj. William Flinn, who was an intimate acquaintance of President Buchanan. On that occasion he met also Judge Black, who had been Buchanan's Attorney-General and afterward his Secretary of State. He recalls that during the conversation with Mr. Stanton, whom he met that evening, he expressed his views very freely and criticised the policy of the administration in the conduct of the war. Mr. Stanton did not dissent; Mr. Ancona's surprise can be imagined when he saw in the morning papers the next day that Mr. Stanton had been appointed Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Cameron.

After his failure to obtain the renomination for a fourth term to Congress, in 1866, his colleagues from Pennsylvania had President Johnson name him for naval officer, port of Philadelphia. Strong and representative Republicans in his district had requested Senator Cameron and others to favor his confirmation by the Senate, this being done without his request and knowledge until one day communicated to him by Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, in the committee-room on Military Affairs. He was frequently importuned to again run for Congress, but peremptorily declined.

Mr. Ancona had been connected with the fire department of the city of Reading for some years when on the suggestion of Gen. George M. Keim he took the presidency of the Reading Hose Company. General Keim headed a subscription with one hundred dollars toward the purchase of a steam fire-engine in 1858. With his accustomed energy and determination he succeeded in getting the first steam fire-engine into Reading at a cost of thirty-six hundred dollars. It was called the "Novelty," and was built at the Novelty Works in New York, by Lee & Larned. In 1867 he, with a few others, organized the Hampden Fire Company, of which he was the first president. He has been re-elected and occupied this office for forty-two years continuously. He is also a delegate to the Firemen's Union.

He has held the office of treasurer of the Reading Firemen's Relief Association since its organization and has always been prominently and actively connected with the volunteer fire department of the city of Reading. He was a member of the Reading school board and the president of that body for several terms. He served for many years with Judge Stitzel and Charles Breneiser, Sr., as a member of the local board of charities, appointed by the Governor. Governor Pattison appointed him a trustee of the State Asylum at Harrisburg. He was one of the originators of the Reading Steam Forge, Cotton Mill, a director of the Reading Savings Bank, and was identified as president, secretary and director with building and savings associations for over sixty years.

Having some relations with the officers of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, he proposed to the fire department in the city of Reading the organization of an insurance company for insurance against loss by fire on a plan somewhat similar to the plan of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, which had grown out of the old volunteer fire department of that city, and had an accumulation at that time of some millions of assets. The necessary legislation was obtained, but he could not convince the representatives of the various fire companies in the Firemen's Union of the feasibility of his plan. He then organized a stock fire insurance company with a capital of $100,000, of which $35,000 was subscribed by his friends. Twenty per cent was paid in so that he had $7,500 in cash when the company organized. He started business July 8, 1867, and was elected secretary and treasurer. The company had a board of directors, composed of some of the leading business men of the city. Judge J. Pringle Jones was elected president, and Maj. James McKnight, vice-president. He served as secretary and treasurer for over thirty years and from the small beginning of $7,500 he increased the paid-up capital to $250,000, and net surplus over and above the capital to $300,000.

He also, during this period, succeeded in organizing the Reading Trust Company, with many of the stockholders of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, and with the same board of directors and officers, he serving as secretary and treasurer of this company.

With the tendency to consolidation of insurance business by the insurance companies, by re-insurance and otherwise, with strong competition by companies with large aggregations of capital, and owing to excessive losses for two years previous to 1898, he was impressed with the belief that the Reading Fire Insurance Company had reached the greatest success it could attain under the adverse prospect, and he therefore determined to effect a re-insurance of the Reading Company with some large company to continue the Reading Company as before, and to have all its policies and liabilities underwritten by such a company, taking all its revenues, and paying all its expenses and the rental, which would be equivalent to a dividend of from ten to twelve per cent to the stockholders of the Reading Fire Insurance Company. After several negotiations with companies in the United States and Europe, where he went in 1896-97 with this purpose in view, after he had abandoned all hope of effecting such a transaction, he received a communication to enter into negotiations with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He met Mr. Chase, the president of the company, and seemed in a fair way of coming to an agreement, but the methods proposed to accomplish the purpose did not meet with his approval and were promptly declined. Mr. Edward Cluff, of New York, who had heard of these negotiations, had at the same time proposed an arrangement with the Scottish Alliance, which was declined. The president of the Scottish Alliance had been cabled for, however, and a meeting was arranged in New York for this purpose, which finally resulted in the sale of the stock of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, with the consent of a large number of the stockholders, the Scottish Alliance paying the stockholders twenty dollars a share, and from which they had received an average dividend of eight per cent per annum, for over thirty years.

During a period of over fifty years Mr. Ancona was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1848, with some associates and friends, he organized a lodge known as Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of which he became Worshipful Master. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and received the degree of Knight Templar in Philadelphia. He was also appointed Eminent Commander, but he did not attend the meeting for the installation of officers by reason of the death of his father. In 1870, with a few friends, he applied for authority for another Commandery, K. T., which was accomplished and became known as Reading Commandery, No. 42. He was appointed to and accepted the position of Eminent Commander, with the understanding that he would do no more than preside for the year at their meetings. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Berks, Lebanon and part of Montgomery counties in 1861-62-63-64, and 1874-75-76.

He was elected president of the Penn Street Passenger Railway, the first road in the city of Reading. He was also one of the projectors and directors of the Mt. Penn Gravity Railway Company in 1889, and has continued as director in it ever since.

Notwithstanding a long and busy life he has found time to travel extensively, not alone the many trips through every State and Territory of the United States, but frequent trips abroad and to the Indies. He has devoted his attention to public matters and the common good, giving them the advantage of his wide experience and close observation. Philanthropic and charitable, and intense in all his undertakings, he has well filled to the fullest measure, and enjoyed the blessings of, a life of over fourscore years, retaining full possession of his vitality, energy and mental faculties.

EDWARD S. WERTZ, who conducts the Wertz Milling Company at Reading, one of the best known establishments of its kind in Berks county, was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., Feb. 23, 1850, son of Samuel and Maria (Sweigert) Wertz.

Samuel Wertz, his father, was born March 2, 1809, in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and in his native country learned the trade of wool-fulling. In 1827 he came to America, settling first at Frankford, Philadelphia, where he manufactured cotton laps and wadding. He subsequently removed to Harrisburg, where he operated a flouring and woolen-mill and remained until 1856, at which time he engaged in business at the old Ritter Hotel stand, in Exeter township. The following year he removed to Spring township, Berks county, where he purchased the old Althouse Mill property, which he rebuilt, making vast

improvement in the establishment, and he successfully operated it as a flour and feed mill until 1870. That year he settled in Reading and opened the flour and feed store which he conducted until his retirement, in 1880. His death occurred in 1884, when he was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Wertz was twice married. His first wife, Maria Sweigert, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., died in 1852, leaving six children, namely: Louisa M. m. Amos Price; Elizabeth, deceased, m. Herman Strohecker; George W.; Samuel; Edward S., and Jacob Henry. On April 28, 1853, Mr. Wertz m. (second) Catherine Waldenmyer, daughter of John Waldenmyer, and to this union two children were born, Augustus and Frank. Mr. Wertz was a member of the Reformed Church, while his wife held to the faith of the Lutheran denomination. In politics he was a stanch Democrat.

Edward S. Wertz was quite young when his father came to Berks county, and here he received his education in the public schools. From boyhood he was employed around his father's milling establishment, and when sixteen he left home to complete his apprenticeship at the miller's trade. He went to Huyett's Mill at Shillington, in Cumru township, remaining there about a year, after which he took a responsible position at Womelsdorf, having charge of a flouring mill owned by a Mr. Fisher. There he also spent a year, and then accepted a similar position at the old Hiester Mill, in Bern township, later going to Reed's Mill, in Robeson township. Going to Chicago, Ill., in 1871, Mr. Wertz spent one year there in the storage warehouse business, at the end of that time returning to Reading, where he was employed by Heilman & Co., hardware merchants, who were then located on the present site of the Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart store. After two years' service with this firm he went to the old Wertz Mill property in Spring township, and for twenty-five years carried on the mill there. It was one of the old-style burr mills, and was one of the first to be adapted to the modern roller process, the necessary changes being made by Mr. Wertz, who during his occupancy of the property rebuilt the establishment four times. He enlarged as well as modernized it, increasing the capacity as trade demanded from a fifteen-barrel mill to a seventy-five-barrel mill. It was there he first manufactured the now celebrated Wertz Roller Cream Flour, which has gained an enviable reputation throughout this section of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wertz still continues the manufacture of this brand, which has lost none of its popularity, for he has sustained its high quality to the present time.

In 1898 Mr. Wertz removed to Reading, where he established his present plant, his mill and office being at Nos. 135-141 Buttonwood street and conducted under the name of the Wertz Milling Company. His mill is one of the best equipped in the State of Pennsylvania, no device of approved pattern known to flour manufacturers having been omitted in fitting it up, and the conduct of the plant and standard of products are accordingly high. All the product is disposed of to the local trade. The brands manufactured by the Wertz Milling Company are Roller Cream, Gold Dust, White Rose and Minnehaha, all of which are in popular use throughout this section. Besides his milling business Mr. Wertz is interested in other lines, being an extensive dealer in farm products and having the largest hay storage plant in the city of Reading. During the year 1905 he handled 185 carloads of grain, hay, etc., and his business is steadily on the increase. In this line he gives employment to eight men. He is one of the directors of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association.

Mr. Wertz was married Sept. 11, 1873, to Miss Sarah Kercher, daughter of William Kercher, of Bern township. They have had no children of their own, but have reared two: Emma Gerhart, who is now married and resides in Schuylkill county; and Hannah Malburn, wife of Harry Focht, Mr. Wertz's able assistant in his milling operations.

With all his extensive business cares Mr. Wertz finds time to take a public-spirited interest in local affairs, and to devote to benevolent and charitable objects. He is secretary and treasurer of Kissinger's Church, of which he has been a member for many years, and in September, 1908, he was elected an elder. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school for a period of thirty-eight years. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Topton Orphans' Home, and a member of the school board of Reading. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, K. T.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

A. ELLSWORTH LEINBACH, vice-president of the J. G. Leinbach Company of Reading, was born Oct. 24, 1862, in the city with which his whole business career has been identified. His parents were Mahlon A. and Mary E. (Adam) Leinbach.

Mahlon A. Leinbach was born April 14, 1840, in Bern township, Berks county, but while he was a small child his father removed to Exeter township, and the boy attended school there. He has always been engaged in the manufacture of pants and woolen goods, and gained his first insight into the details of that work under William Brumbach, with whom he remained a number of years. From there he went to the Reading Mills, of which his brother J. G. was one of the owners and was given an interest in the firm, being one of the organizers of this large plant. He was active in its management till July, 1904, when he retired from the firm, although he still retains stock and is one of the directors. He is also a director of the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad, of the Reading Cold Storage Company and of the Black Bear Railroad. Mr. Leinbach married Miss Mary E. Adam, of Berks county, and they had a family of seven children, only two of whom are living, A. Ellsworth and Charles E. The latter resides at home and is foreman of the spinning department in the Reading Mills. The family residence is at No. 311 North Fourth street, where Mr. Leinbach built a home specially adapted to his own needs and ideas. With his wife and sons he is a member of the First Reformed Church.

A. Ellsworth Leinbach during his boyhood attended the Reading schools, and then entered the Reading Mills. He advanced steadily through different positions, becoming familiar with the various departments of the factory, and is now in charge of the weaving departments. His official position, since the incorporation of the company, has been vice-president, and he has proved himself a most efficient, capable and wide-awake business man. He has also been active in politics, a strong supporter of Republican principles, and has done much service for his party, as delegate to county and State conventions, as secretary of the county committee, and as chairman of the Seventh Ward Republicans, while he has also been a member of the school board of Reading for several years.

In 1884 A. Ellsworth Leinbach married Miss M. Alice Lotz, daughter of Caspar and Rebecca (Nagle) Lotz, of Reading. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Ada L., who was graduated from Marshall Seminary, at Oak Lane, Philadelphia, in 1904, married William A. Heizmann, a young business man of Reading; and Caspar L. died Feb. 20, 1905, aged fifteen years, three months and twenty-two days. The family residence is at No. 314 Oley street. Socially Mr. Leinbach is a member of Isaac Hiester Lodge No. 660, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree; Harrisburg Consistory, 32d degree; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Reading Lodge, No. 115, B. P. O. Elks.

DR. CHRISTIAN NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, physician at Sinking Spring for forty-five years, was born in Northampton county, Pa., Aug. 11, 1833. He received his preliminary education in the township schools and at Nazareth Academy. Later he attended the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1862. He immediately located at Sinking Spring and continued in active practice forty-five years, retiring in June, 1906, on account of illness. He died July 6, 1907. He built up a large practice which reached out into the country for ten and even twenty miles, which evidences

his great success and the confidence the people had in him. His devotion to his profession was extraordinary, he hardly ever taking any vacation, and this burden was shared with great fidelity by his devoted wife. He was recognized as an able physician, and was highly respected among his fellow townsmen. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Reformed Church in Northampton county. For some years he took an interest in the Order of American Mechanics. Dr. Hoffman was the last of his family, which had boasted of seven doctors in two generations, including himself and his brother, his uncles and cousins.

In 1870 Dr. Hoffman married Ellen Ann Jones, daughter of John H. and Margaret (Seitzinger) Jones, and they had two daughters: Katherine Jones, who married W. W. Webber, and has two children—Harold Hoffman and Christian Hoffman; and Margaret Adelia.

Paul Hoffman, father of the Doctor, was a farmer of Northampton county and was born in 1802, and died in 1866. He married Catherine Peysher, and they had four sons: Paul J., Christian N., Rev. Philip P. A., and Dr. James.

Michael Hoffman, the grandfather, was also of Northampton county.

Mrs. Hoffman's grandfather was Samuel Jones, who married Elizabeth Huey, and was the father of four children, John H., Thomas H., Mary (m. Jacob Van Reed) and Margaret (m. Dr. Darrah). Her maternal grandfather was Jacob W. Seitzinger.

LEVI E. LEFEVER, chief burgess of the borough of Boyertown, who, since 1907, has resided in his comfortable and attractive home at No. 112 Reading avenue, has been long identified with the agricultural and business interests of this section of Berks county. He is a representative of one of the old established families, and was born April 5, 1857, in this borough, son of William and Rachel (Eshbach) Lefever.

Anthony Lefever, great-grandfather of Levi E., was born May 12, 1767, and died May 26, 1832, aged sixty-five years, fourteen days. The family records tell that his wife was accidentally burned to death from sparks from the old-fashioned fireplace. Their children were: Anthony, Levi, Mrs. Charles Keller and Mrs. Jonas Schmehl, all of whom reared families of their own.

Levi Lefever, son of Anthony and grandfather of Levi E., was born June 4, 1795, and died an accidental death, Dec. 27, 1832, aged thirty-seven years, six months, twenty-three days, and was buried at Pricetown, Berks Co., Pa. His wife Mary, born Aug. 6, 1796, died Sept 10, 1839. He was a tanner and owned and conducted a business of this kind at Pricetown, where he had other property. He had two sons: William and Levi H.

William Lefever, father of Levi E., was born Oct. 26, 1830, at Pricetown, Pa., and resides at Sassamansville, in Douglass township, Montgomery Co., Pa., a well preserved man. In his early years he worked as a stone mason, later coming to Boyertown, where he conducted a farm for his father-in-law, Joseph Eshbach, for a time. He afterward entered into partnership with his brother, Levi H. Lefever, and they conducted a general store at Sassamansville for a number of years, after which they sold out, Levi H. coming to Boyertown, where he conducts a general store, but William remained at the old place and continued storekeeping for a time, and then began cigar manufacturing together with farming. He did a large business and continued active in it until 1905, when he retired. He married Rachel Eshbach, and to them were born twelve children, as follows: Minerva m. John Reaminger, of Boyertown; Levi E.; Mary m. Harry Hoffman, of Reading; Irwin, deceased, m. Maria Gerhart, and they had three children, Eaton, John and Lottie; Amandus resides at East Greenville, Pa.; Amanda m. Rev. Harrison Moyer, a minister in Carbon county; Kate m. Rev. Amandus Herbst, of York county, Pa.; Dr. Rufus E. is engaged in medical practice in Reading; Emma died young; and three died in infancy. Mr. Lefever has long been a leading citizen of his community, and he has been frequently appointed administrator to settle up estates.

Levi E. Lefever attended the public schools of Boyertown and Mount Pleasant Seminary, and when sixteen years of age learned the tinsmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He worked at this trade at Boyertown until 1878, and then embarked in a business of his own as a tinsmith and handler of stoves, etc., which he continued for twenty-eight years. His whole attention, however, was not claimed by this enterprise for he owns a fine farm of ninety-nine acres, situated in Earl township, three and one-half miles northeast of Boyertown, the work on which he superintends personally. He has it well stocked and it is a remunerative piece of property. In 1905 he erected the present frame house which replaced a log house that had stood since the days of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lefever is treasurer of the Electric Light Company, of which he was one of the organizers and which was chartered in July, 1908. Since 1906 he has been president of the Keystone Fire Insurance Company and to all these important business interests he gives due attention.

In 1878, Mr. Lefever was married to Rosa Ann Ritter, daughter of Lewis Ritter, of Colebrookdale township, and to this marriage have been born the following children: Charles resides at Boyertown; Addie M., who perished in the Boyertown fire, Jan. 13, 1908, was the beloved wife of Harry Leinbach, and she left two children, Florence and Paul; Edgar resides at Boyertown; Maggie also perished in the Boyertown disaster, aged twenty-one years; Joseph died in 1904, aged twelve years; and Florence resides at home. Mr. Lefever and family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, at Boyertown.

Mr. Lefever has been active for many years in fraternal organizations, and on various occasions has been elevated to offices of trust and responsibility in the same. He is a member of Salah Castle, No. 78, Knights of the Mystic Chain, in which he has held all the offices. Since 1900 he has been chaplain of Popodickon Tribe, No. 388, Order of Red Men, is district deputy, and has held all the offices in the organization. He is the degree master of the staff, is past grand and also degree master of Boyertown Lodge, No. 708, I. O. O. F.; and belongs also to the order of Eagles, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

In his political affiliations Mr. Lefever is frankly and unequivocally a Republican, and has frequently served as a delegate to county and State conventions and for twelve years served as inspector of elections and committeeman at Boyertown. For three years he served as a school director and has always been interested in public education. When only twenty-three years old, Mr. Lefever was elected a member of the borough council and served through one year, which was the length of term at that time. In 1901 he was again elected to the council and served his term of three years, and in February, 1909, was elected chief burgess for a term of three years. He stands as a representative of the best citizenship of his community.

HARRISON LANDIS, successful manufacturer of lumber and boxes at Philadelphia, was born in Washington township, Berks county, near Bally, Dec. 23, 1852. He received his preliminary education in the township school, and at Boyertown (in Mt. Pleasant Seminary and Hankey's Academy), and then attended the Mennonite Educational Institute at Wadsworth, Ohio, for two years. Upon his return home he taught public school at Niantic near by for one term, and then assisted in clerking in the country store of his uncle, Jacob Oberholtzer (which was situated on the premises adjoining his father's), for two years. He then took a regular course in the business college of Bryant & Stratton at Philadelphia, and entered the office of the paint works of Ziegler & Smith, where he was engaged as a clerk for five years; and was next in the well-known steam-shipping office of Peter Wright & Sons for three years.

With this preparation for a business life, Mr. Henry H. Sheip (his brother-in-law, manufacturer of cigar-boxes

since 1876) formed a partnership with him in 1881, and under the firm name of Henry H. Sheip & Co. they developed a constantly increasing trade until 1899, when they organized a corporation entitled "Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Co." Since then, the corporation has been carried on successfully, with Mr. Landis as secretary and treasurer. They started with twenty hands, but now have over 800, notwithstanding the introduction of many costly labor-saving machines. Their annual volume of business exceeds a million and a half of dollars; and their trading relations have been developed to extend throughout the United States and into many foreign countries; and from the manufacture of cigar-boxes they have gradually branched out until their product includes small wooden boxes of every variety, veneered boxing lumber, and casing for electric wiring of buildings; they also deal in all kinds of lumber for manufacturing and building purposes. It is the only large plant of the kind at Philadelphia, and has been kept running constantly from 1881 until the present time.

In 1876 Mr. Landis was married to Emma Louisa Sheip, daughter of Levinus and Lucy Ann (Hangen) Sheip, of Bucks county, and sister of his partner in business. By her he had three children: Stanley Winfield and George Clarence (both of whom are engaged in the financial department of the works mentioned), and Mabel (m. Howard G. Moyer). His wife dying in 1883, he in 1892 married Mary A. Gyger, only child of John and Sarah (Nightlinger) Gyger of Philadelphia, by whom he has two children: Mary Esther and Mildred.

His father was George Oberholtzer Landis, retired farmer of Washington township, Berks county, who was married to Mary Mohr, daughter of Andrew Mohr of Macungie, Lehigh County, by whom he had seven children: Harrison, above mentioned; Emma; Henry m. Emma Stiefler, and is now in Japan, where he has been connected with the Meiji Gakuin, a Presbyterian College; Evan m. (first) Emily Hamer and (second) Mabel Prouty; Sarah m. Clement Bechtel; Irwin m. Sophie Hammell; and Oliver m. Clara Stoudt. The mother died in 1906, aged seventy-six years. The father died Oct. 29, 1908, aged eighty-two years.

His grandfather was Henry H. Landis, born in 1798, died in 1860; m. in 1823 to Susanna Oberholtzer, daughter of Jacob, and after her decease to Elizabeth Knetz in 1856, and he had seven children: George, above mentioned, Jacob, David, Aaron, Susanna, Esther and Amanda.

The Landis family was founded in America by Hans Landis, a native of Holland, who left his native land during the early half of the eighteenth century, locating in Douglass Township, Montgomery County, Pa. He was the owner of a tract of land located near Congo, which he disposed of to members of the Bauer family in 1773 for six pounds and seven and one-half bushels of wheat as part payment on the property. Among the descendants was Henry H. Landis, the grandfather of the subject of the above sketch.

A. M. HIGH, postmaster of Reading, Pa., and the most potential force in the Republican party of that city, is a son of Joel and Marie (Merkel) High, and was born in Richmond township, Berks county, Dec. 19, 1849.

The High family is of German descent, but generations ago settled in Pennsylvania. Solomon High, grandfather of A. M., was born in Richmond township, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. In politics he was a Whig, but during the latter years of his life he belonged to the Republican party. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and was a captain in the old State Militia. He was the father of three children, one son and two daughters, and passed away in 1874, his wife surviving him many years, and dying in 1891.

Joel High, father of A. M. High, was also a native of Richmond township, and after obtaining an education in the public schools of his district, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He became one of the most substantial farmers of that section, and died in 1872. His wife died in 1866. The latter, whose maiden name was Marie Merkel, bore him eleven children as follows: James; Joel; A. M.; Jacob; Solomon; Daniel; Samuel; Charles; and Wilson, Emma and Mary, all three deceased.

A. M. High, who is a man of liberal education and wide information, attended the common schools in his youth, and afterward took a course in the Keystone State Normal of Kutztown. He then taught school for two terms, after which he clerked in a general store at Fleetwood, Berks county. After remaining there for one year, in 1868 he removed to Reading, accepting a position in the dry goods store of B. H. Brown, continuing there for one year, and then holding a similar position for a year and a half in a general store. He next embarked in business for himself, establishing a tailor shop and general store at No. 824 Penn street, where he was successfully engaged for nineteen years. He was then associated with John Rieger, in the same line of business, but after a period of three years the latter was succeeded by Mr. High's son. Mr. High and his son conduct a high class tailoring business, having a large patronage. Although giving the closest attention to business Mr. High's eminent qualifications for a political force and influence in his party, brought him to the fore many years ago, and for twenty-three years he has been the recognized leader of the Republican party in Berks county, the *Philadelphia Record,* of Aug. 30, 1903, in an exhaustive article on his political career, dubbing him the "Regent of Berks." Recognizing his invaluable services to the party, he was made postmaster of Reading, in 1899, reappointed in 1903 and again in 1907. He has been four times a delegate to the Republican National Convention, having been the first delegate chosen in the United States for the successive conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896 and the third one chosen for 1904. His services at the head of the organization were invaluable to the cause, and by his honest and energetic methods of conducting campaigns he strengthened the hold of the Republican party in Berks county, even gaining friends in opposing factions. A man of magnetic presence and fine character, he has a large following, and is a "tower of strength" politically and socially.

Mr. High married Miss Lizzie Delp, and they have had three children: Harry S.; Howard J., deceased; and Wayne M. The family is one of the best known and most popular in Reading.

WARREN L. DAVIS, son of James and Anna (Greatrake) Davis, was born at Birdsboro, Berks county, Oct. 24, 1868. After receiving a common school education in the local schools, he, while yet a boy, established a messenger service between Birdsboro and Reading, which he carried on successfully for a year and a half. Then he located at Reading and learned printing, but not being satisfied with this occupation he entered the employ of George S. Herbein, dealer in furniture and carpets, and continued with him six years. During this time he qualified himself thoroughly for accounting, and entered the hardware house of Bright & Lerch. Appreciating his efficiency, they in 1895 selected him as their chief clerk and treasurer, which position he held until the death of Mr. Lerch in 1898, when the firm changed to Bright Company. In the new firm he performed the same duties as Mr. Lerch and also remained their treasurer until July, 1901, having been in their employ for thirteen years.

In 1901 he was offered the responsible position of general bookkeeper of the Farmers National Bank, of Reading, the oldest and strongest bank in Reading. He accepted this position and his proficiency was so great that in August, 1903, he was promoted to be cashier, and this position he has held most creditably until the present.

Mr. Davis married, Dec. 25, 1895, Laura M. Dillon, daughter of Moses Dillon, of Reading. They have two children, Stewart and Anna Louise. They belong to St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM K. GRIM was a very prominent and influential citizen at Boyertown, and his death Aug. 14, 1905, was greatly deplored. The Grim family is one of the oldest in the county, and owes its residence here to

the emigration from Germany of Johan Egidius Grim. The home of the family was originally in Normandy, and the lineage is traced back to a Baron there in the time of William the Conqueror. One branch of the family went to Alsace, and to that branch the Berks county Grims belong.

(I) Johan Egidius Grim came to America in 1728 with the Rev. John Casper Stoever, and he settled first in Weisenburg township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, but it appears he later came to Maxatawny township, Berks county, and secured a large tract of land. His house was a most substantial one, and to it other settlers fled for refuge in time of Indian disturbances. Two of his sons served in the war of the Revolution, and most of his descendants are members of the Lutheran Church. The will of "Gitti, alias Gideon" Grim was made Jan. 28, 1760, and was probated Oct. 1, 1761, when Jacob and Henry Grim, his sons, were appointed as executors. In this will he gave his land to his sons Jacob and Henry; fifty pounds to his daughter Cattarina; fifty pounds to his daughter Elizabeth (who married Casper Merker); thirty pounds to Francis Roth "son of my daughter Margreth."

(II) Henry Grim, son of Gitti, was born in Maxatawny township in 1733, and died in 1804. He married and had three children: Jacob, Jonathan and Gideon.

(III) Gideon Grim, son of Henry, was born in Maxatawny township, where he became an extensive and successful farmer. His death occurred in 1823, when he was aged sixty-three years. By his wife, Elizabeth Kirby, an Englishwoman, he became the father of five sons and two daughters, namely: David, who died unmarried; Nathan, who settled at farming in Columbia county, Pa.; Gideon and Benjamin, millers at Weisenburg, in Lehigh county; Joshua, a farmer on the homestead; Hannah (m. John Seigfried); and Dinah (m. John Dresher).

(IV) Gideon Grim, son of Gideon and Elizabeth, was born on the old homestead in Maxatawny township Aug. 31, 1792. He carried on milling and farming for many years in Exeter township at the home of his father-in-law, Henry Knouse. In 1830 he purchased in Colebrookdale township two farms of about ninety acres each, with a tan yard, and these he operated until his death April 27, 1848. He was buried in the Boyertown cemetery. He hauled the product of his farm and tannery to market in Philadelphia by team, and was well known throughout the county. He was an official member of the Lutheran Church. He married Esther Knouse, and had two children: William K.; and Levi, who died at the age of eighteen.

(V) William K. Grim was a son of Gideon and Esther, and was born in Exeter township May 28, 1825. He early learned the tanner's trade from his father, and often used to accompany the latter on his trips to Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen William K. began making these trips alone. He operated the tan yard until 1874, when that enterprise was abandoned on account of the scarcity of tan bark. A flour and grist mill was then built on the property, and this is still in operation. Two years before this Mr. Grim had moved to Boyertown, and in the business life of that town he at once entered, taking an active part therein until his death. He built the large Grim block, was instrumental in organizing the National Bank of Boyertown, of which he was a director for some years, and later he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, in which he was a director and later vice president. He was a heavy stockholder in the Colebrookdale Iron Company, established in 1835, and incorporated in 1886, and located at Pottstown, and after he became its president its scope was largely increased, their goods being shipped to all parts of the world. In politics Mr. Grim was a Democrat, and for thirteen years was burgess of Boyertown, and during the administration of President Cleveland was its postmaster. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and in that faith died Aug. 14, 1905.

On June 11, 1853, William K. Grim married Loretta B. Rhoads, daughter of John and Catharine Rhoads. She was born Aug. 21, 1825, and died Aug. 4, 1906. Her maternal grandparents were Henry and Sarah Boyer. Henry Boyer and his brother Daniel were the first settlers of Boyertown, and from them the town derived its name. To William K. and Loretta B. Grim were born four children: Mahella, Sarah (m. Frank W. Sabold, manager of the New York Telephone Company, at Yonkers, N. Y., who in 1902 became associated, in an official capacity, with The Hudson River Telephone Company, at Albany, N. Y., at which place he died April 16, 1904), William R., and Kate.

(VI) William R. Grim, son of William K. and Loretta B. Grim, was born April 24, 1860, and was given the benefit of a good education. After studying in the public schools, he went to Mt. Pleasant Seminary and then to Muhlenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1882. He read law at Salina, Kans., and was there admitted to the Bar. He later went to Texas, and located at Texarkana, where he became cashier of the Texarkana National Bank, and in 1903 was elected its president. This bank is a strong financial institution, and is a power in its locality. Mr. Grim is also interested in railroads. He married Sarah Hauberger, of Philadelphia, and they have two children, Emeline and Loretta.

MARTIN S. CROLL, President of the National Bank at Topton, Berks Co., Pa., and senior member of the firm of Croll & Smith, manufacturers and jobbers in hats, caps and straw goods, is one of the leading business men of this part of the county and comes from an old and honorable family. Martin S. Croll was born Aug. 19, 1844, in Maxatawny township, Berks Co., Pa., son of John and Catherine (DeLong) Croll. The family is of German extraction and its founder in Pennsylvania was one Philip Croll, who settled in Montgomery county. His four children bore the names of: Christian, Henry, Michael and Polly.

Henry Croll, son of Philip, and great-grandfather of Martin S., married a member of the Gilbert family, and then removed to a farm in the vicinity of Pittsburg, where the rest of his life was spent. Among his numerous children, Joseph was the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Croll was born in Allegheny county, learned the tanning business and worked at that until 1813, when he married and removed to Greenwich townhsip, Berks Co., Pa. He married Elizabeth Schlenker, daughter of John and Barbara (Tressler) Schlenker, and they reared a large family. Later he settled at Krumsville, where he died in 1847, survived by his wife until 1872.

John Croll, son of Joesph and father of Martin S., was born May 19, 1814, near Grimville, Berks Co., Pa. He learned the trade of tailor. In 1838 he removed to a place near Wessnersville, where he lived for one year and then settled at Kutztown, where he followed his trade for about fourteen years, and then, in 1853, removed to North Whitehall township, Lehigh county. He bought a small farm near Schnecksville, and at his home conducted a large tailoring business, giving employment to a dozen workmen. He was a good business man and in addition to conducting this large and profitable business, from 1865 to 1875, he was interested in dealing in timber lands. During the last years of his life he engaged successfully in trucking and huckstering. John Croll was an influential member of the Democratic party, and wherever he lived was solicited to hold office on account of the integrity of his character and his excellent judgment on all matters pertaining to the common good. As early as 1830 he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and until his death he remained a consistent member of that religious body. In 1837 he married Catherine DeLong, daughter of David and Catherine DeLong, of Maxatawny township, who was of French Huguenot extraction. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Alfred, Hiram, Martin S., Silas, Cyrenius Charles, Elmira, Philip Columbus and Priscilla Susanna.

Martin S. Croll was educated in the local schools and at the Quakertown Academy, following which he taught school for two seasons, but on April 1, 1863, turned his attention to a business career, becoming a clerk for Joseph

Miller, a merchant at Foglesville. Some months later he accepted a similar position at Rothrocksville, and remained there over three years. On March 1, 1867, he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, and they leased a store and hotel at Monterey, where they conducted a successful business for five years. The business was then removed to Rothrocksville, where they continued until 1889.

In the meantime, Mr. Croll had become interested in additional enterprises. In 1884, the firm became associated with Silas Croll, in a coal and lumber business at Farmington. One year later, Silas Croll withdrew, but the enterprise was continued by the other partners until 1893. In 1892 a farm was purchased at Topton, on which Mr. Croll erected a fine residence. The firm of Croll & Smith, which is located at No. 119 North Sixth street, Reading, is known all over the State as prominent manufacturers and jobbers and also as honorable dealers. It has been before the public for the past twenty-two years. The business is largely wholesale, employment is given to a large force, and traveling men of experience represent it in this and other States.

As the head and front of the large financial institution known as the National Bank at Topton, Mr. Croll's prominence and integrity have been recognized. This bank was opened for business July 2, 1906, with the following officers: Martin S. Croll, president; John Hartley, vice president; and A. H. Smith, cashier. The following capitalists make up the board of directors: M. S. Croll, John Hartley, George Schwartz, Rev. J. H. Raker, Edward DeLong, B. Frank Baer, A. P. Smith, Samuel Heacock, Irwin Geary, Dr. J. H. Worley and W. H. Clymer. The bank has met with success from the beginning. It is capitalized at $25,000, and has large fortunes and reliable men behind it. It probably has the most modern bank building of any in this section of the State, its equipment including burglar proof vaults.

On June 10, 1865, Martin S. Croll married Elizabeth A. Grim, daughter of Jonas Grim, a well-known farmer of Lehigh county. They have two sons, William Martin and Charles Alfred, both of whom have proved themselves good business men and enterprising citizens. In his political affiliation, Mr. Croll has always been a Democrat and, at various times, has served in most of the local offices, has been township auditor and deputy collector of internal revenue. For three years he served effectively as a member of the borough council of Topton and has also been town treasurer. Many and increasing business cares have prevented his acceptance of numerous honorable offices and positions of trust at the head of various organizations to which his admiring fellow citizens would have gladly elevated him. He has always taken a lively interest in charitable and philanthropic enterprises, and it was largely due to his earnest efforts that the Lutheran Orphan Home was located at Topton, in 1896. For many years he has been an active worker in the Lutheran Church, in which he has been both elder and deacon. He is a man who, in every respect, is entitled to the good will, respect and thorough esteem of his fellow citizens.

REV. WARREN F. TEEL, PH. M., principal of the Schuylkill Seminary, Reading, has acquired a high reputation by his efficient services at the head of that institution. His executive ability has been called into constant use as well as his qualities as an educator, for he has developed the Seminary up to its present condition from a most unpromising state, a work requiring a combination of business faculty and educative talents somewhat rare among professional men.

Mr. Teel was born April 11, 1868, at Martin's Creek, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and comes of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry, being a son of Amos and Anna (McFall) Teel, the latter now deceased. The father was formerly a farmer, and is now living at Easton, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Teel had the following family: Warren F.; Forrest, who is a produce merchant of Easton, Pa.; Harry C., who is with the Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia; Frank, a machinist, engaged in the Bethlehem Steel Works; and Marion, likewise a machinist at the same works.

Warren F. Teel is practically a self-made and self-educated man. He learned the miller's trade with Enos Wetzel and then formed a partnership with his maternal uncle, Thomas J. McFall, at Flicksville, Pa., and milled successfully for nine years. But he was ambitious to enter the ministry, and with that end in view lost no opportunity for improving his literary acquirements. He pursued his collegiate course at the North Western College, Naperville, Ill., and also took a course at the Columbia School of Oratory, Chicago. Subsequently he did special work at Cornell and Harvard. Meantime he had done considerable practical work, especially in the temperance cause, in which he has been interested from early manhood. While a student at North Western he gave notable service on the lecture platform in the interest of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, meeting with unusual success, and receiving favorable comments from the public and the press as a forceful and pleasing speaker. He has never lost his interest in this line of Christian work and for four years was president of the Young People's Alliance of the East Pennsylvania Conference Branch. After completing his college course Mr. Teel was located at Pen Argyl, Pa., where he had charge of the Bethany Evangelical Church for eight months, until called to his present work. At the annual meeting of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held at Norristown, Pa., in February, 1901, he was elected by the board of trustees of Schuylkill Seminary, which is under the patronage of the Conference, to the principalship of the institution, then located at Fredericksburg, Pa. He accepted with the courage of a devoted Christian worker having faith in his ability to cope successfully with decidedly unfavorable prospects. The Seminary had been founded in Reading in 1881, and in the year 1886, under the influence of Col. John H. Lick, was removed to Fredericksburg. When Mr. Teel took charge the attendance had fallen to seven students. Its growth since then has been due directly to his efforts, and the skilful manner in which he has handled its affairs has won him commendation from all quarters. Within a year and a half the attendance had increased to sixty, and the year after he became the head of the Seminary it was deemed advisable to seek new accommodations, to meet the demands of increased patronage and steady development. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Teel and Prof. Bowman came to Reading, and with two others made a visit to Selwyn Hall, to ascertain its desirability as a new location for the Seminary. A favorable report was made, and consequently a meeting of ministers of the East Pennsylvania Conference was called by Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, to convene at the Hall grounds, for action upon the removal of the Seminary to Reading. It was decided to acquire the property for the permanent quarters of the school, and the purchase was made in July, 1902. Work was at once begun, repairing and remodeling, and Mr. Teel succeeded in securing $10,000 from the business men of Reading to encourage the work. The Seminary was opened in Reading Sept. 15, 1902, and has been in a prosperous condition ever since. During 1906-07 the students numbered 120, the class of 1907 consisting of twenty graduates. The equipment and accommodations have been added to until they compare favorably with those of any similar institution in Pennsylvania. The location, at the corner of Thirteenth and Exeter streets, in the northeastern part of Reading, is particularly beautiful, the grounds lying on the western slope of Mount Penn, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding landscape. In the original building, formerly known as Selwyn Hall, a spacious structure of massive Colonial architecture, surrounded by stately trees, are the office, library, class-rooms, dining-hall and dormitory for ladies. The other two buildings are an imposing chapel, with dormitories for the men, and a fine modern gymnasium, which was enlarged in 1907, an additional story having been erected. The dormitories are spacious and comfortable, well ventilated, lighted with electricity and heated with steam, and all the buildings have been made attractive

within and without, repairs and additions being attended to promptly under the efficient system which now prevails. An endowment of $50,000, gathered during the years 1906 and 1907, has been convincing proof of the confidence placed in Mr. Teel by the friends of the Seminary, and has enabled him to carry out some of his most cherished plans for the continued welfare of the school. Its affairs at present are established upon a liberal and substantial basis.

The special advantages afforded by the Schuylkill Seminary as a college preparatory school are worthy of note. The courses in Latin and Greek, as well as in other branches, fit students for not only the freshman but also the advanced classes of the best colleges in the country. The courses in history and literature are comprehensive and thorough, the laboratory is well equipped, and all the work done is of the most practical character, either as a preparation for higher studies or as an accession to general knowledge. The faculty is composed of eleven instructors, men and women of character and purpose, who are not only fitted to teach the branches of which they have made special study but also to direct the work and ambitions of their pupils into the most useful channels. The vice-president, Rev. Edwin D. McHose, Ph. M., is instructor in science and the higher mathematics; he makes a specialty of botany, and has written articles on this subject. Rev. Charles B. Bowman, A. M., B. D., previously mentioned, has been associated with Mr. Teel from the beginning of his labors in the Seminary; he is a graduate of Drew Seminary and is serving as principal of the theological department and professor of Greek and theology. The department of English is in charge of Ida L. Hatz, Ph. M., and the department of music is presided over by Amy M. Young, a graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Mr. Teel was ordained a regular minister of the Evangelical Church in 1902, and he is as successful in religious work as in educational circles. He has frequent pulpit calls, from his own and other denominations, and is also in demand as a speaker at Y. M. C. A. gatherings. His constant association and contact with young people gives him steady inspiration for such work, in which he is particularly strong, and in which his personal character has proved to be a factor of inestimable value for good. His influence is counted upon as much as the actual work which he accomplishes. He has traveled extensively in this country, having visited thirty States of the Union, and thus has widened his knowledge of the conditions affecting his work, acquiring material for new thought as well as broadening the early foundations of his labors. During the six years of his connection with the Schuylkill Seminary he has won notable honors in every department of his work, as an able manager, an efficient instructor and a devoted Christian laborer. His practical ideas have won the confidence and support of the best element in the community, while his earnest labors to bring the Seminary up to the highest standards as an educational and Christian institution have met with the universal approval of patrons and the denomination under whose auspices it is conducted. Mr. Teel is an active force in the Evangelical Association, and he has been elected delegate to the General Conference this year (1907).

On Aug. 15, 1906, Rev. Mr. Teel was married to Miss Bessie J. Dubs, of Rebersburg, Pa., a former instructor of music in the Schuylkill Seminary, located at Fredericksburg, Pa. Mrs. Teel was born at Freeport, Ill., daughter of Charles and Helen (Mallory) Dubs.

RICHMOND LEGH JONES, Esq., the subject of this biography, was born Feb. 17, 1840, and after a thorough training in the best schools of this country completed his education at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Before entering that world-renowned institution, however, he went to South America with the United States expedition against Paraguay, visiting the islands of St. Thomas and Barbadoes, in the West Indies, and the principal cities of the east coast of South America, and, sailing a thousand miles up the Parana river to Asuncion, was present at the capitulation of Lopez, which crowned the success of the expedition. After a sojourn of several years in Europe, he returned to America and entered the law office of his father as a student, and having been thoroughly qualified was admitted to the bar of Berks county, April 14, 1863. He was subsequently admitted to the Supreme court of the Commonwealth and to the Bar of Philadelphia and other counties of the State.

In his profession he has attained marked distinction, having tried and won many cases involving important principles of law which are now widely quoted as precedents, and having recently been appointed, by the Bar Association of Pennsylvania, chairman of a committee to revise the corporation laws of the State. The Reading street railway system, with its suburban adjuncts, and the electric light and gas companies, and many other industrial corporations which he represents, owe their marked success largely to the genius and ability displayed by Mr. Jones in their organization and development. He is general counsel also for the United Power and Transportation Company and the Interstate Railways Company, corporations controlling over five hundred miles of street railways in Pennsylvania and the adjoining States. His services to the public, aside from business, have been equally notable, and the prosperous community in which he lives cheerfully acknowledges many substantial benefits largely due to his well-directed energy and the wisdom of his counsel. It was mainly through his efforts that the city of Reading recovered the tract of land, lost for nearly a hundred years, at the foot of Penn's Mount, now beautifully improved as the City Park and known as Penn Common; and that the free public library of the city, of which he is president, was rescued from obscurity and sacrifice, placed upon an enduring foundation by liberal private contributions headed with his name, and then adopted by the public as worthy of maintenance out of the common purse.

In 1862, on the invasion of Maryland by the Confederate army, Mr. Jones enlisted, serving as a private soldier, and was present at the battle of Antietam, and in 1863 he was made captain of a company of Pennsylvania volunteers. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Legislature from the county of Berks, and was twice re-elected, and in 1868, his second term, he received his party's nomination for the speakership. His speeches on the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, then being considered, were widely read, and ranked with the best arguments upon that subject. He had little taste for politics, however, and a preference for the work of his profession induced him to retire from public life. He has since held no public office excepting that of Commissioner at Valley Forge, to which he was appointed by Governor Pennypacker and has been reappointed by Governor Stuart.

He is a vestryman of Christ Church, Reading, and a director in many local organizations. He is also a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, and Grand Army of the Republic.

On Nov. 26, 1870, he married Margaret Ellen McCarty, daughter of James McCarty, a prominent ironmaster of Reading, and Rebecca MacVeagh, his wife, and a niece of Wayne and Franklin MacVeagh. He had one daughter, now deceased, who was the wife of Nathaniel Ferguson, of Reading. His country residence, "Merioneth," overlooks the city of Reading from the surrounding hills.

Mr. Jones is descended from a long line of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors on both sides of his house. His father, J. Glancy Jones, was an able lawyer and distinguished member of Congress from Berks county from 1850 to 1859, during his last term having been chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept the appointment of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, which office he held during the trying times of the commencement of the Civil war, when our relations with foreign countries were extremely delicate. Mr. Jones's great-grandfather, Col. Jonathan

Richmond L. Jones

Jones, was senior captain of the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania for the Continental army, October, 1775. He participated in the winter campaign for the relief of the army of Quebec, after the death of Montgomery, and also in many important engagements. For distinguished services he was promoted to the rank of major, and later to that of lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania Line.

Mr. Jones's great-great-grandfather, David Jones, came from Merioneth, Wales, to Pennsylvania in 1721 and bought a large tract of land in Caernarvon township, where he opened and developed iron ore mines, which still bear his name.

Mr. Jones's mother was the daughter of William Rodman, of Bucks county, who was a brigade quartermaster in the army of the Revolution, and afterward a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania and of the Twelfth Congress of the United States. The Rodman family is one of the oldest in the New World, having settled in America in the early part of the seventeenth century and contributed to the Colonies many of their most distinguished citizens.

JOSEPH P. O'REILLY, contractor at Reading for upward of twenty-five years, was born at that place Aug. 27, 1862. He received his education in the city schools and at Villanova College, in Delaware county, Pa., and upon quitting school learned the trade of stone-cutter under Christian Eben, who had been engaged in the business for many years at Reading. He continued with Mr. Eben for four years, and then engaged in the business for himself for about a year, when he started contracting in the construction of public works of various kinds. This was in 1882, and since then he has been prominently and successfully engaged in taking city and county contracts for roads, culverts, sewers and bridges. Among the large iron bridges spanning the Schuylkill river which are of his construction may be mentioned the "Exeter Bridge," the "Reading and South Western Street Railway Bridge," the "Schuylkill Avenue Bridge," the "Cross Keys Bridge" (above Tuckerton), and the "Berne Bridge" (above Shoemakersville).

Mr. O'Reilly married Clara A. Tea (daughter of Samuel H. Tea and Emily E. Hyneman, his wife, of Reading), and they have three children: James, Gerald and Claire.

Mr. O'Reilly's father was Owen O'Reilly, also a large contractor in the construction of public works at Reading for thirty years. In 1856 he put up the "Askew Bridge" for the Lebanon Valley Railroad (crossing Sixth at Woodward), which was then regarded as a remarkable piece of work, and is still admired by engineers and contractors. He was born in 1815 at Patrickstown, County Meath, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1838, locating at Reading. He died in 1902. He married Elizabeth B. Felix, daughter of Anthony Felix, of Reading, and they had nine children: Agnes C., a sister of charity for forty years, now at Emmitsburg, Md.; Sallie B., a sister of charity for thirty years, now at Washington, D. C.; Eugene P., m. to Helena Rauen; Simon P., m. to Sallie G. Reber; Mary B., who died in 1902, aged forty-one years; Joseph P., above; and three—James, Ann and William—who died in infancy.

His grandfather was James O'Reilly, of County Meath, Ireland, born in 1771, died in 1851. He m. Bridget Conathy, of the same county, born in 1773, died in 1848. They had fourteen sons, among them Owen. And his great-grandfather, also named James, had seven sons, among them the said James. His mother's father was Anthony Felix, born in 1781, died in 1863; m. to Catherine Martin, born in 1783, died in 1861. Her grandfather was Nicholas Felix, born in 1731, died in 1813. He was enlisted in the Revolution, with the company of Capt. Charles Gobin, in Hiester's Battalion, which was engaged in the battle of Camden on Aug. 16, 1780. He emigrated from Germany in 1754.

Mr. O'Reilly's wife's father, Samuel Hains Tea, was a lineal descendant of Richard Tea, a surveyor of Hereford township before the Revolution, and an ironmaster during the Revolution. In 1776 he was elected to officiate as one of the Supreme Executive Councilors of the State, but he declined to serve, doubtless because he was identified with the Friends, who opposed the war.

OSCAR B. HERBEIN, M. D., physician at Strausstown, has taken his father's place in that community, where the name has been identified with the practice of medicine for over forty years. The family is one of long standing in Bern township, this county, where it is still well represented.

One Peter Herbein in 1734 became the owner of 235 acres of fine land located along the Schuylkill, adjoining the lands of Henry Reeser, another early settler. He had two sons, Abraham and John, whose grandsons, John, Thomas and William Herbein, have represented the family there in recent years. Along the Schuylkill also are the old Herbein quarries, first opened by one William Herbein in 1855, at what is now Rickenbach Station. Near that station were also located the Herbein mill and distillery, where Abraham Herbein erected a small distillery about eighty years ago. Later the property passed into the hands of Reuben Herbein, who built the mill and distillery which he operated successfully for some years. The Herbeins were among the first families associated with the Eplers in the organization of what has since been known as the Epler Church (Lutheran and Reformed) in Bern township, one William Herbein being a member of the building committee.

John Herbein, grandfather of Dr. Oscar B. Herbein, lived in Bern township, where he followed farming, owning land there. He is buried at Epler Church. He was twice married, first to Mary Shearer, by whom he had four sons, Gideon, Jonathan, Isaac S. and David (twins), all now deceased. By his second wife he had three sons, William, Adam (now living at East Greenville, Pa.) and Daniel, of Allentown.

Isaac S. Herbein, M. D., father of Dr. Oscar B. Herbein, was born in 1835, and received his early education in the public schools of Bern township. He began to read medicine with Dr. James Y. Shearer, of Sinking Spring, Berks county, after which he was in the grocery business at Philadelphia with George A. Leinbach for two years, meantime continuing his professional studies at the Jefferson Medical College. He graduated from that institution in 1865, and in 1866 located in practice at Strausstown, where he remained to the close of his life. He built up a large practice, and was actively engaged in the duties of his profession until he died, Nov. 11, 1905, at the age of seventy years. Dr. Herbein is buried at the Zion's (Blue Mountain) Church. The Doctor was a man of active mind and progressive ideas, and took considerable interest in the life of the community in which he was an important figure for so many years. He served eight years as justice of the peace, and for twelve years was a school director. In political faith he was a Democrat.

Dr. Herbein married Catharine G. Batteiger, born Jan. 12, 1834, daughter of Jacob and Charlotte (Goodman) Batteiger, of Upper Tulpehocken township. Mrs. Herbein now makes her home with her son. She had two children: Deborah, who married George J. Kurr and died May 8, 1890; and Oscar B.

Oscar B. Herbein was born Feb. 7, 1869, received his early education in the township schools, and later attended the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown and the Brunner Business Academy. He taught school in 1886-87-88-89, one term in Upper Tulpehocken township and two terms in Spring township, before entering the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took his medical course. Graduating in 1896, he at once commenced practice with his father at Strausstown, where he has remained to the present. He enjoys high standing among his brother practitioners as well as with the people of his community, and attends faithfully to a large practice. Dr. Herbein is a member of the Berks County Medical Society.

On May 24, 1890, Dr. Herbein was married to Miss Lizzie S. Keim, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Mengel) Keim. They have no children. The Doctor is particularly active

in local fraternal societies, belonging to Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M.; to Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., at Strausstown, of which he has been secretary for six years; to Camp No. 664, P. O. S. of A., which he organized in 1893 and of which he is a past president; and to Charlotte Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. He was one of the organizers and early directors of the Blue Mountain Electrical Company, of which he is now serving as vice-president. He is a Democrat in politics, and an active worker in the local ranks of the party. In religious matters he is identified with the Reformed members of the Zion's (Blue Mountain) Church.

LEVI B. PAXSON, one of the most widely known mechanical engineers and long in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, died at his home, No. 218 North Sixth street, Reading, April 12, 1909. He was born in Chester county, Pa., March 22, 1827, of mixed English and German descent. His father's ancestors were English Quakers, while his mother was of German origin. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary A. F. Kraft, of Reading, Pa., and there were six children born to them, four of whom, three daughters and one son, lived to reach adult age.

Mr. Paxson entered the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as a brakeman on a coal train in October, 1847. In February, 1848, he was promoted to be fireman on a coal train engine, and after firing about two years was given an engine to run, and continued to serve as a locomotive engineer until the summer of 1852, when he arranged with the Company to go into the Reading Machine Shops as an apprentice to the machinist's trade for a term of four years. A short time before the expiration of this term he was taken from the shops and given the position of wreck master, and later was assigned the additional duty of foreman of the Reading Round House. In February, 1864, he was appointed master machinist at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, and in December, 1866, was made superintendent of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad with office at Mahanoy Plane. In February, 1871, he was transferred to Reading, with title of master machinist in charge of the shops of the system. In January, 1873, he was appointed engineer of machinery, and retained the position until February 29, 1886, at which date he left the services of the Company for a time. On July 1, 1888, he was appointed acting superintendent of motive power and rolling stock equipment, and the following year was given the full title, and he retained that position until Aug. 1, 1899, when he assumed the position of consulting mechanical engineer, a place specially created for him.

B. MORRIS STRAUSS. Strauss is the name of one of the old and honored families in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose members in their different generations have been prominent in the public life of their local communities, and several of wider fame throughout the State and nation. Thrift seems to have followed the history of the family since its first coming to America from the Fatherland, back in the eighteenth century, and many of its members have been men of wealth and influence in the financial world. This review has chiefly to do with the gentleman whose name is mentioned above, but it is entirely proper to mention first some of the more salient points in the family history.

On Sept. 26, 1732, there landed in the city of Philadelphia from Wurtemberg, Germany, two brothers of the name of Strauss, Albrecht and John Philip. They were mere boys, the elder, (I) Albrecht, swearing in his oath of allegiance, then necessary to take on landing, that he was but twenty, while (Ia) John Philip left a record in his family Bible that he was born on Sept. 13, 1713. They soon appeared in Berks county, Pa., where in the vicinity of what is now Bernville they each took up large tracts of land, a part of the original acres still being held by members of the present generation. They were both Lutherans, so that their later marriages, the births of their children, and indeed the whole Strauss family history, became a part of the records of that church.

Albrecht Strauss, the elder of the brothers, was the great-great-grandfather of B. Morris Strauss. He took up a tract of 350 acres, upon which he settled and reared a large family, eleven children in all, their mother, whom he married in 1734, being Anna Margaret Zerbe, who came with her father, Martin Zerbe, from Schoharie, New York, in 1723. The children were as follows: (1) Maria Barbara, born Nov. 16, 1735; m. June 2, 1754, John Kloss (now Klohs), born in Brechkebel, Hanau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1723, son of Thomas and Margaret Kloss, with whom he came to America in 1738. They resided a little north of Reading and were the parents of ten children, six of whom survived and left issue, viz.: Maria Elizabeth, m. to Abraham Schneider; Maria Barbara, m. to John Adam Spengler; Maria Christina, m. to Conrad Scheop (Shepp); Maria Magdalena, m. to Philip Huyett; Maria Catharine, m. to William Diehm; and Jacob—all leaving numerous descendants. (2) John Jacob Strauss, born May 5, 1737, m. Elizabeth Brecht, Aug. 21, 1759. They lived on a part of the homestead acres north of Bernville and became the parents of nine children, viz.: Albrecht, who remained on the homestead; John, who settled near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county; David; Elizabeth; Philip; Jacob; Samuel; Michael; and Catharine. This branch also became very numerous. (3) Maria Elizabeth (twin to John Jacob), born May 5, 1737, m. John Daniel Madery, May 4, 1760. So far as known, three children were born to them, viz.: Maria Eva Rosina, John Thomas and Michael. (4) Anna Elizabeth was born March 25, 1739. (5) John Casper, born Aug. 5, 1741, died in infancy. (6) Maria Eva Rosina, born Nov. 6, 1742, m. Christopher Schaber, Nov. 9, 1762. The records of the Old Red Church, near Orwigsburg, Pa., show the baptism of five of their children, viz.: Maria Elizabeth, March 29, 1771; John, Oct. 4, 1772; John Philip, Feb. 9, 1775; Eva Rosina, April 4, 1779, and Daniel, March 4, 1781. (7) Maria Catharine, born March 6, 1745, m. John Long, Nov. 9, 1762, and their son, John Jacob, was born Aug. 7, 1763. (8) John Philip, born Jan. 4, 1748, m. Sevilla, daughter of Benedict and Maria Salone Kepner, April 21, 1771. They moved to Cumberland (now Juniata) county, Pa., before the Revolution, purchasing 400 acres of land along the Juniata river, the homestead residence being at Mexico Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They had eight children, viz.: John; Jacob, born Oct. 5, 1775, who walked out to Ohio in 1779 and settled in Pickaway county, and left numerous and influential descendants; Polly; Betsey; Catharine; David, one of whose descendants, Philip, still owns the ancestral homestead; Susannah, and Sidney. (9) Maria Christina was born July 26, 1751. (10) Maria Susanna, born Oct. 5, 1753, m. Benjamin Kebner, May 24, 1774, and they also resided in the Juniata Valley, near Mexico. (11) John Samuel.

Albrecht Strauss was a prominent man of the locality during his time; and his penmanship denoted that he was an educated man. He was naturalized by the "Supream Court" of the Province on Sept. 24, 1755, the certificate thereof now being in the possession of our subject. He died a short time previous to May 7, 1787, that being the date of the filing of his administration papers. His wife died about the same time.

(Ia) John Philip Strauss, the younger of the emigrant brothers, took up about 250 acres of land, including (1908) Rev. Mr. Trexler's farm and the tract of Adam W. Strauss. On Feb. 28, 1744, he married Anna Margaret Reimer. He died shortly before May 28, 1792 (the date of the probate of his will). His wife is mentioned in his will and must then have been still living. Their nine children were: (1) Anna Magdalena, born Dec. 21, 1744, m. John George Thomas, born July 1, 1746, son of John and Barbara Long. Their children were: John, Anna Margaret, Maria Catharine, Christian, Maria Elizabeth, John Philip, Jacob, Thomas and Daniel. She died April 5, 1823; and he, May 20, 1823. (2) Anna Elizabeth, born Sept. 18, 1746, m. George Daniel Gicker, Nov. 26, 1776. They had children. (3) Maria Christina, born Feb. 20, 1749, m. on June 3, 1773, Christian Zerbe, born Dec. 25, 1750, son of John and Catharine Zerbe. They moved to White Deer township,

Northumberland (now Union) county, Pa. They had a family of eleven children: John George, John, Maria Catharine, Susanna, Jacob, Maria Christina, Henry, Mary Salome, Elizabeth, Anna Maria and Samuel. (4) Casper, born Jan. 27, 1751, married Elizabeth Schreck. They left issue, viz.: John (Dec. 2, 1780-April 7, 1876), Ludwig, Benjamin, Matilda, Susanna, and Anna Maria. (5) Maria Catharine was born Dec. 22, 1752. (6) John Philip, born Nov. 9, 1754, m. Susanna Wenrich, Sept. 23, 1783. He obtained the homestead and died there July 20, 1816. Their children so far as known were: John, Susanna, Joseph, Philip (Feb. 1, 1790-May 12, 1885), Daniel, Elizabeth, Sybilla, Anna Margaret and Mary Magdalena. (7) John Jacob, born May 5, 1757, m. Barbara Zerbe, June 14, 1785. He died Oct. 22, 1822, his wife probably preceding him in death as she is not mentioned in his will. They had the following children so far as known: Catharine, Barbara, Daniel, Magdalena, Peter, Sarah, Adam and Susanna. (8) Christian, born June 16, 1760, m. Aug. 4, 1794, Catharine, daughter of Joseph Schneider. They had as far as known two children, Elizabeth and Catharine. (9) John Matthias, born April 16, 1762, m. (first) Magdalena Schneider, on May 25, 1790. After the death of his wife he m. (second), Sept. 10, 1797, Frederica Gottel. He died March 4, 1819, and his wife survived him.

(II) John Samuel Strauss, youngest child of Albrecht and great-grandfather of B. Morris, was born May 13, 1756. On Nov. 10, 1784, he married Catharine Elizabeth (born May 10, 1758), daughter of Balthaser and Maria Appalonia Umbenhauer, the owner of a large tract of land including the site of Bernville, Pa. He became the owner of the homestead by purchase on Aug. 5, 1784, whereon they resided all their life. He, as also did his cousin, John Philip, son of Philip, served actively in the Revolutionary struggle, and was an influential and useful citizen of his locality. He died March 25, 1835, his wife having preceded him, Dec. 16, 1821. They had a family of thirteen children, viz.: John, the founder of Strausstown; Maria Magdalena, m. to Tobias Henne; John Philip (Sept. 26, 178- Feb. 12, 1865); Samuel; Johanna, m. to Samuel Greim; John Jacob (Nov. 23, 1788-Nov. 9, 1877); Elizabeth Strauss (Feb. 12, 1790-Aug. 19, 1875), m. to Elias Redcay; Susanna; Joseph; John William (Oct. 26, 1795-Oct. 13, 1885); Catharine; Benjamin (April 30, 1800-Dec. 14, 1886); and Jonathan. This family was noted for their longevity.

(III) Benjamin Strauss, son of John Samuel, was born on the old homestead April 30, 1800, and at its division by John Samuel, his father, before his death, he was allotted a share thereof. He married on Dec. 12, 1829, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Juliana (Shellhammer) Long, born April 30, 1811. In his youth he lived in Virginia for some time. He returned to his native place and followed the trade of a tailor. He afterward purchased a large farm (the dwelling-house on which place, a large, commodious and substantial one and one-half story log building, was known in Colonial times as "Casper Snavely's Indian Fort," where a posse of soldiers were regularly stationed to protect the settlers during that perilous period) adjoining now Meckville, Bethel township, Pa., on which he resided the rest of his lifetime. His wife died Dec. 3, 1861. They had two sons, Percival Long and Joel.

(IV) Percival Long Strauss was the eldest son of Benjamin, and is now living retired in Reading after an active life in the mercantile, building and lumber business. His wife, Malinda, who died on April 16, 1896, was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Batdorf) Smith, farmers of Bethel township. They were both descendants of the earliest settlers, his ancestors Smith, Eisenhauer, Fetterhoff and Heberling having been prominent at and during the making of the first white settlements in Bethel, while her ancestors Batdorf and Zeller came from Schoharie, New York, in 1723, and were of the leaders in the making of the first settlement at Tulpehocken. To Percival L. and Malinda (Smith) Strauss were born twelve children: Harry, who died aged ten years; Sophia, who died at thirty-five; J. Franklin, a Lebanon county builder and contractor; Mary Ann and Emma Rebecca, at home; John, of Kansas City, Mo.; James, a hotel-keeper, Reading; Lavina, wife of Dr. Frank W. Bucks, Reading; William, a merchant at Rehrersburg, Berks county; Elizabeth, wife of George Schreiner, at the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia; Percival S., a graduate of the West Chester State Normal School and the University of Pennsylvania, and now a teacher in the Philadelphia high school; and B. Morris. These children are all occupying responsible positions in life and are all living up to the record made by former generations.

(V) B. Morris Strauss was born on the family homestead in Bethel township, Sept. 20, 1855. He passed the early part of his boyhood on the home farm, securing the rudiments of his education in the common schools. Later he attended the Swatara Institute at Jonestown, and afterward the Millersville State Normal School. He finished his literary education at Palatinate College, Myerstown; and taught school for a while afterward. Having decided on the law as a profession, he now took up its study with John Benson as his preceptor and on May 26, 1880, was admitted to the Lebanon County Bar. His admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania followed in 1885, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, Oct. 11, 1897. He became a member of the Berks County Bar in 1898. He is also admitted to practice in the Superior Court of the State. Mr. Strauss lived and practised his profession with success at Lebanon, where he was prominent in local affairs, having served a term as clerk of the water board of that city, and then located at Reading, where he has since maintained offices at No. 30 North Sixth street.

Mr. Strauss has been a lifelong Democrat, and takes an active interest in the political life of the city, county and State. He is a member of the Hope Lutheran Church, and is interested in several societies which have for their object the preservation of family, county and national history. He is thus a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Berks County and the Lebanon County Historical Societies and the Pennsylvania German Society. In April, 1903, he with several others started a movement among the descendants of the two original emigrants, Albrecht and John Philip Strauss, to interest all the members of the family in a yearly reunion. All the meetings have proved a source of great pleasure to all and are always largely attended, the latest one having been held at Strausstown, founded by John Strauss, a grand-uncle of our subject. From the number of the members that have been gathered it is safe to estimate that the descendants of these two early emigrants number from 8,000 to 10,000, most numerously found in Berks and Schuylkill counties, yet settled in almost every State of the Union.

Mr. Strauss married (second) Miss Hannah S., daughter of Elwood S. and Sarah R. Layton, and they are the parents of one daughter, Anna Margaret.

ISAAC G. TREAT, one of the well-known citizens of Reading, Pa., who is filling the responsible position of superintendent of the Reading Hardware Company, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1841, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Treat.

Christian Treat, grandfather of Isaac G., was a well-known man of Berks county. Pa. He was of English descent, his father coming from England at an early date. He married Catharine Glass (or Glase), and they had children as follows: John, who lived and died at Milton, Pa., m. Rebecca Slough; Christian, who lived and died in Robeson township, m. Jestina Slough, a sister of Rebecca; Betsy m. John Homan; Polly m. John Moore; Catharine m. Fred Foreman, the grandfather of Harry Foreman, who was burned in the Boyertown fire in 1908 with his wife, two daughters and his sister, Sophia Foreman; Susanna m. Henry Hahn, and died in Robeson township, the mother of John, Mary, Catharine, David, Hannah, Henry, Isaac, Elhanan, Susanna, Isaiah and Samuel; Henry was father of Isaac G.; Isaac died at Selinsgrove; Abraham m. Lovina Trostel, and died in Reading; Joseph died in Philadelphia; Peter died in Reading. Christian Treat, the father, died at York, Pa., and after his death his wife married (second) Philip Hartz. She died in Reading.

Henry Treat was born in Robeson township, Berks county, and received his education in the public schools. Early in life he was employed about the iron furnaces and learned the iron-making business, which he followed for the balance of his life, dying in 1851. He is interred in the old Lutheran cemetery at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets. Henry Treat married in 1833, Elizabeth Ludwig, daughter of Henry Ludwig, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary m. Jacob Shadle, deceased; John L., deceased, was a prominent lumberman of Williamsport, Pa.; Sarah m. Samuel Broscius, deceased; Isaac G.; Henry is a farmer of New York; Elizabeth m. James K. P. Robbins, of Williamsport; and Annie m. an Allen, of Holcomb, N. Y. In 1854 Mrs. Treat married (second) Peter Ranch, of Clinton county, Pa. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and died March 10, 1906, aged ninety years.

Isaac G. Treat received his education in the schools of Union county, the University at Lewisburg (now Bucknell), and the Union Seminary at New Berlin. He engaged in farm work until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company A, 131st Pa. V. I., Capt. Jacob M. Moyer, Colonel Allabach, and served nine months, being honorably discharged in 1863. He re-enlisted in Company E, 51st Regiment, Col. John F. Hartranft, and served gallantly until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged on General Orders from the War department. Mr. Treat, after one month's rest, took a course at Clark & Nelson's Commercial College, and then located in Reading permanently, accepting a position with Philip Albright, proprietor of a local express business, and he remained with this firm until October, 1866, when he engaged with the Reading Hardware Company. Being industrious and ambitious, Mr. Treat soon became familiar with the work of every department of the concern, and his ability being recognized by his employers, he was rapidly promoted from position to position, until in 1873 he was made superintendent of the company, which is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. A self-made man in all that the word implies, Mr. Treat has been the architect of his own fortune, and well deserves the success that has been his.

Mr. Treat was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma Deysher, daughter of Daniel Deysher, of Oley township, Berks county, Pa., and three children have been born to this union: Daniel G., employed by the Reading Hardware Company; Henry E., who died in 1898, aged twenty-six years; and Howard, employed by the Reading Hardware Company. Mr. Treat is a member of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, and for a number of years has been deacon and elder.

SAMUEL DAVIES, proprietor of the Industrial Foundry and Machine Works, of Reading, comes of Welsh ancestry, and is in the third generation from the founder of the family in America, one Samuel Davies.

Samuel Davies was born in Newbridge, Wales, in 1737. He changed his name from Davis to Davies, holding that such was the correct Welsh spelling, and all of his kin have retained the added letter ever since. About 1764 Samuel Davies sailed for America, came to Berks county and settled in Reading, then a small village, where he opened a shoe shop and store combined. In 1773 he married his wife, Elizabeth, who was of German parentage. With the exception of four years in Bradford, Chester Co., Pa., their married life was spent wholly in Reading, and there they died, he in 1821, aged eighty-four, and she some years later. They were members of the Quaker sect. Their children were: (1) Mary, born in 1774, m. a Mr. Miller. (2) Lydia, born July 26, 1775, m. but had no family. (3) Rebecca, born June 12, 1777, m. Thomas Borger. (4) Joseph, born Jan. 1, 1779, in early life was a tanner in Chester county. He m. in 1805, Miss Lydia Kennedy, of West Bradford township, Chester county, and a family of eleven children was born to them. Mrs. Lydia Davies died Nov. 30, 1819, aged forty-one years, three months and twenty days. Some seven years later Joseph Davies decided to go West, and in the summer of 1826 he traveled on foot to Parke county, Ind., a distance of nearly one thousand miles. He died, July 5, 1827. (5) Benjamin was the father of Samuel Davies. (6) Samuel, born Jan. 14, 1783, m. Aug. 31, 1815, in Chester county, Miss Sarah Harry. He went west to Indiana, and there died Dec. 14, 1862. His wife died Jan. 28, 1857, leaving four sons, Jesse, Samuel, Lewis and Joseph. (7) Jacob, born June 27, 1786, became the father of two daughters, both now deceased. (8) Isaac, born April 23, 1789, was known as the strongest man of Eastern Pennsylvania. He left no family. (9) Joshua born Aug. 17, 1791, became a well known teacher in Reading, and died Feb. 22, 1849. His wife Deborah was born Feb. 27, 1793, and died Feb. 8, 1864, leaving an only daughter, Sarah. (10) Elizabeth, born Dec. 8, 1793, left no descendants.

Benjamin Davies was born March 17, 1781, and on Jan. 27, 1805, was married to Miss Mary Williams. Eight children were born to them, all deceased except the youngest. (1) Abner, born Nov. 6, 1808, m. and died, leaving three children, William, Lenora and Myers. (2) Lydia died in childhood. (3) Elizabeth, (4) Samuel, and (5) Anne died in early life. (6) Mary W., born Sept. 10, 1816, m. Charles Dehart, and had children, William, Elizabeth, David, Mary, Edward, Charles and Emma. (7) Lydia W. was a teacher of Berks county, and died unmarried at the age of seventy. (8) Benjamin, Jr., m. and had four children, Howard, Anna, Mary and Jessica. The mother of this family died, and on Feb. 16, 1828, Mr. Davies m. (second) Miss Mary Martin. By this union there were four children: Samuel is mentioned below; Elizabeth, born Sept. 26, 1840, m. Herman Dersch, and had ten children, of whom five are living—John, Gertrude, George, Rebecca and Helen; Rebecca, born Aug. 31, 1843, m. William Hutchinson, and had nine children, of whom William, Ruth, Elizabeth and Rebecca are living (Mr. Hutchinson enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in Company H, 88th Pa. V. I., was wounded in the right thigh during the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 19, 1862, was taken prisoner before Petersburg, and held in Libby Prison until mustered out March 30, 1865); Joseph, born July 2, 1846, became a machinist by trade and m. Miss Margaret Hale, and of their ten children there are living, Mary, Anna, Katherine, Rebecca and Martha Nora.

Benjamin Davies, father of this large family, became a prominent citizen in Reading. Beginning in the shoe business, he was for some time established on Penn street between Fourth and Fifth. When the Farmers National Bank was opened, Mr. Davies opened the books and was made its first bookkeeper, and later he served for a time as its cashier, maintaining his connection with the institution for a period of forty years. This fact alone bespeaks his place in the business world of Reading, while his personality made him very popular socially. In religion, he was a strict observer of the customs of the Friends. He died in 1854, in his seventy-fourth year, while his wife survived him until 1888, when she died aged eighty-eight, the greatest age attained by any member of the Davies family.

Samuel Davies was born in Reading, May 4, 1839, and until he was fifteen years old he attended the public schools. He then entered the Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops, in order to become a machinist, and he remained there four years. He next spent about a year and a half in the lathe department of the Scott foundry, and afterward was employed at various places, including Lebanon, Pittsburg and Wheeling. Returning to Reading, he was engaged at the Johnson foundry and machine shop when the war broke out. He enlisted in the State service in April, 1861, and on June 4, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service under Capt. William Briner, Company D, 3d Pa. R. V. C. He served all through the war in the Army of the Potomac, was in a number of hard fought battles, like the Seven Days Fight around Richmond, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was mustered out at Philadelphia in the fall of 1864. The government gave him employment in Nashville, and Mr. Davies spent some time in that city,

before going back to Reading. There he again worked as a machinist, for the railroad until 1881, but in that year he went into business for himself.

The concern of which Mr. Davies is now sole proprietor has passed through various phases of existence. Originally, in 1881, the firm name was Miller, Price & Co., and the company did a foundry and machine business. A few years later it became Miller, Printze & Co., and then Davies, Printze & Co., and finally in 1904 Mr. Davies took entire control of the plant. It is now known as the Industrial Foundry and Machine Works, and is located at Nos. 229-231 South Ninth street. There are about twenty hands employed, and the trade, though largely a local one, is of good volume.

On Dec. 13, 1866, Mr. Davies married Miss Margaret Birch, daughter of the late Dr. Solomon Birch. Five children were born to them, as follows: Mary Elizabeth died at the age of two years; Harry and William are both mechanics employed with their father; Beulah, who was graduated from the Reading high school in the class of 1895, taught in that city a few years and then married Joseph H. Skilton, a resident of Philadelphia; and Margaret, of the class of 1900 in the Reading high school, is now teaching at the Pear and Buttonwood school. Mr. Davies served during the war in Company D, 32d Pa. V. I., seeing much active service, and is now a member of G. A. R. Post No. 16, of which he is past commander. He also belongs to the Union Veteran Legion, and holds the official rank of past colonel. In politics he is a Republican.

DR. ABRAHAM NESTER FRETZ, who for over thirty-four years has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Fleetwood, Berks county, was born Aug. 7, 1839, in Hereford township, son of Daniel Fretz.

Daniel Fretz was born in Hereford township in 1805, was reared to agricultural pursuits and followed farming in the vicinity of his birth until his death, in 1880. He married Esther Nester, of Pike township, near Hill Church, and to this union were born six children: Abraham N.; Lewis, m. to Lavana Rambo; Annie, who died young; Irwin, m. to Mary March; and Priscilla and Annie, who both died young.

Dr. Abraham N. Fretz's early education was secured in the public schools, and after a thorough preparation at Mt. Pleasant Seminary at Boyertown, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from the Medical Department in 1863. The country then being in the midst of the Civil war, he enlisted at Washington, D. C., and, receiving the appointment of acting assistant surgeon, was detailed to perform hospital service at Newport News and vicinity until 1866. Then, under the Reconstruction Act, Gen. John H. Schofield appointed him president of the board of registration, with headquarters at City Point, Va., and he filled this responsible position in the most satisfactory manner until the fall of 1869.

While at the latter place Dr. Fretz identified himself with the affairs of Prince George county, and the electors of that district elected him as one of the Assemblymen. There being two parties in that State, viz., the Radical Republicans and the Liberal Republicans, he was chosen on the ticket of the latter, and served in this honorable position during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871. He then returned to Pennsylvania and took an additional course of medical lectures in the University for a year, after which he established himself in medical practice at Linfield, Montgomery county, and was successfully engaged at that place until his removal, in 1875, to Fleetwood, Berks county, where he has been in active practice ever since.

Dr. Fretz, upon locating at Fleetwood, took an active interest in educational affairs and quite naturally his fellow-citizens selected him to be a school director, and he served as such from 1877 to 1884. In 1887 he was elected as one of the justices of the peace of this borough, and he has been serving in this position by re-election until the present time, showing the high appreciation of the community in his judicial integrity. In politics he has been a Democrat, and upon settling in the county he identified himself with its political affairs, as well as with those of the State and nation. He frequently represented the borough in conventions, and in the county conventions of 1883 and 1902 he officiated as chairman.

Dr. Fretz was married in 1863 to Emma Roberston, of Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Robertson, and to this union, one son, Thomas, has been born.

Thomas Fretz was born in 1866 at Philadelphia, attended the schools of Fleetwood, and after a preparatory course at the Keystone State Normal School, he attended Lafayette College, from which he was graduated in 1890. He continued the higher branches of study at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1893. In 1900 he was elected principal of the grammar schools at Newark, N. J., and he filled this responsible position in the most satisfactory manner until 1907, when he was appointed to a similar position in New York City, which he still holds. He was married to Mary Madeira, daughter of John H. Madeira, of Blandon, and one daughter, Emily, was born to this union. Mrs. Fretz died in 1893.

NEVIN M. DAVIS, a civil engineer ranking deservedly high in his profession, came of a family long established in York county, and his death, April 12, 1909, was deeply deplored. He was a son of the Rev. William F. P. and Ellen E. (Myers) Davis.

The Rev. William F. P. Davis was a minister of the Reformed Church. He lived to the age of only fifty-two years, passing away in 1883. At the time of his death he had a charge in Berks county that embraced Wernersville (Hain's Church), Sinking Spring's, Kissinger's and Yocum's Churches. He married Ellen E., daughter of Benjamin Myers, a retired business man of York and founder of the Farmers Insurance Company, of that place. The children born to this marriage were as follows: William S., a graduate of Lehigh University, and now general manager of the Lebanon Textile Works; Louisa Bell, now Mrs. Charles Wilson, of Glen Olden, Pa.; Paul Benjamin, also a Lehigh University man, assistant city engineer of Reading from 1903 to 1909; John Henry, a clerk in the Second National Bank; Martha, at home; and Nevin M.

Nevin M. Davis was born Aug. 28, 1864, in New Oxford, Adams county, where his father had his first charge. After leaving school he entered Franklin and Marshall College, and was graduated in 1885. The first position he secured was with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. as civil engineer, and he was with the Company for seven years. During this time he was assistant engineer in the construction of the Allentown Terminal and the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburg Terminal Railways. Another work with which he was concerned was the Port Reading Railway from Boundbrook, N. J., to Port Reading. Mr. Davis also held the position of assistant engineer for the Central New England and Western Railway, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn., and had charge of the maintenance of the famous Poughkeepsie Bridge. In 1892 he gave up his position with the railroad and opened an office on his own account, taking engineering contracts. He was at first associated with the firm of Davis Bros., but in 1898 that was dissolved and Mr. Davis had his office alone in the Wanner Building, Reed and Court streets. He was extremely proficient in his profession, and his work was always of the highest class. Mr. Davis was also connected with various electric railways, and directed the engineering work on the Reading & Womelsdorf Electric Railway. He was chief engineer of the Safe Harbor Steam Railway in Lancaster county.

Mr. Davis was married Jan. 14, 1893, to Elizabeth Fry Stein, daughter of Jacob Stein and the late Ellen Elizabeth Stein, of Allentown, where Mr. Stein was a retired farmer. Three children were born to them, but Elizabeth, the second, died in infancy. The other two are Frederick Stein and Robert Stein, both in school. Mr. and Mrs. Davis belong to St. Paul's Reformed Church.

Mr. Davis had for many years belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with various other organizations, in most of which he has been very active and held important offices. He is Past Master of Reading Lodge,

No. 549, F. & A. M.; Past High Priest, and at present secretary of Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Past Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of Allen Council, No. 23, R. & S. M.; member of Harrisburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 32d degree; and a charter member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in which he served as Oriental Guide for nine years. Mr. Davis also represented the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of the State of Louisiana, to the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Davis was an ardent Democrat, serving at the time of his death as representative of the Sixteenth ward on the school board. He served as county surveyor for three years. He was a member of the Americus Club, the Union Fire Company No. 13 (since its organization) and had held most of the offices in it. He was president of the Firemen's Union in 1906 and 1907, and a member of the Firemen's Relief Association as delegate from his company to the organization at large. In whatever capacity, he always rendered most valued and efficient service.

The most important professional and political position held by Mr. Davis was that of engineer to the county commissioners of Berks county in 1906-07-08, during which time he designed and introduced into Berks county bridges of reinforced concrete. The most noted of these bridges is the one across the Schuylkill river at Dauberville, consisting of four seventy-five-foot spans of reinforced concrete, and a total length of four hundred feet. This is considered one of the most artistic structures in Eastern Pennsylvania, and Mr. Davis was highly complimented by his profession and by the public in general for the many handsome structures he designed and erected, which will ever be monuments to his memory.

ABNER KEELEY STAUFFER, for many years one of the prominent members of the Berks County Bar, was a descendant of Henry Stauffer (a scion of the imperial Hohen-Stauffen family of Germany), who came to America from Rhenish Germany early in the eighteenth century. Mr. Stauffer was born at Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 11, 1836, son of John and Elizabeth (Keeley) Stauffer.

Judge John Stauffer was born July 4, 1792, and died Nov. 28, 1854. He served as county surveyor, and was later honored with election to the State Legislature, in which he served in 1829-30. From 1840 to 1850 he served as associate judge of Berks county, and so popular was he, and so satisfactory were his actions, that he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress, which was equivalent to an election in Berks county. But because of failing health he was obliged to decline the honor, and he died in 1854, just four years after his term as judge had expired. To his home at Boyertown came all the people to have their disputes adjusted, his reputation as a wise, considerate judge having extended far and wide, and his fame as a counselor being scarcely equalled in the county.

Judge Stauffer married Elizabeth Keeley, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Keeley, the former a prominent farmer in Douglass township. Mrs. Stauffer was born Oct. 1, 1798, and died Dec. 30, 1857. She was the mother of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom two survive, viz.: Elizabeth, widow of Abraham G. Schwenk, of Schwenkville, Montgomery Co., Pa., a settlement founded by the father of Mr. Schwenk, who at one time owned nearly all the land in that neighborhood; and Amanda, widow of Rev. Abraham E. Dechant, of Pennsburg, a minister of the Reformed Church, who was born in Montgomery county Jan. 26, 1823, graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and at the Reformed Theological Seminary of that city.

Abner K. Stauffer received his preparatory education at Mt. Pleasant Seminary, in his native town, which institution was organized by his father in 1850. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in 1858, and after teaching school for one year at Boyertown came to Reading in 1860, here taking up the reading of law with the late John S. Richards. He was admitted to practice April 15, 1861, on the very day which witnessed the issuance of the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for 75,000 troops, this proclamation being read in court, all the members of the Bar then assembled taking the oath of allegiance. On June 28, 1863, Mr. Stauffer enlisted, becoming a member of Company C, 42d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with loyalty and fidelity until his company was mustered out because their services were no longer required, practically at the end of the war. He returned to Reading, and in 1867 he was nominated by the Republicans of Berks county for the State Senate, and made a gallant run on the minority ticket, carrying the city of Reading by a large majority, running far ahead of his ticket, but being defeated in the county.

This was but the beginning of a most active career. Mr. Stauffer was always deeply interested in all matters of public moment, and did yeoman service for his city. He served three terms—1869, 1873 and 1881—as a member of the city councils of Reading, and during one year of this time, 1873, he was president of same. During his membership in that body Mr. Stauffer, through his persevering efforts, brought about many measures for the public good which stand as lasting monuments to his intelligence and public spirit, his good citizenship and civic pride. But he worked equally hard in office and out, and among the many things he did for the general welfare was the promotion of a measure which secured the removal of the old market sheds which stood in Penn Square, resulting in the erection, in their stead, of the splendid market-houses that are now the pride of the Reading householders. This was accomplished in 1871. Mr. Stauffer also used his ability as a lawyer as well as his courage as a man in making free (in 1883) the three bridges which cross the Schuylkill at Reading, the citizens formerly having been forced to pay toll. Mr. Stauffer discovered that this toll was collectible only until the cost of the bridges (and repairs needed during the time the original cost was being made up) was paid. He went over the records for eighty-eight years, a truly Herculean task, and found that not only had all costs been secured from the tolls, but also $7,000 in excess, proving by facts and figures the injustice of the conditions, and when these were properly brought before the court the bridges were made free. He worked over this problem for six years, and for this service the councils presented him a set of resolutions thanking him in behalf of the city. A third very important measure for which the city is indebted to Mr. Stauffer was the securing to the city of the old parade ground, now Penn Common, thirty-nine acres of ground, worth nearly $1,000,000. It had been leased (but without legal warrant) by the commissioners of Berks county to the Agricultural Society for a period of ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of one dollar. This resulted in lengthy litigation, the lower court deciding against the city, but the Supreme court reversed the decision and gave the land to the city. Hon. George F. Baer was associated with Mr. Stauffer in making this fight, Mr. Baer bringing the case before the Supreme court. Both gentlemen declined pay for their services, and the Board of Trade and city councils spread upon their minutes the most eulogistic praise of the eminent and public-spirited services that Mr. Stauffer and Mr. Baer had rendered.

Mr. Stauffer was married Sept. 25, 1860, to Emma Louisa Ranninger, a daughter of one of the pioneer bookbinders of Lancaster, Pa., where his bindery was a familiar landmark. Mrs. Stauffer was born Feb. 7, 1841, and died March 29, 1865. Two children were born to this union, viz.: Ella Selina, born March 11, 1862, died May 3, 1866, as the result of a fall. Edgar Embery, born March 8, 1865, died July 27, 1865.

Mr. Stauffer married for his second wife Mary High Keim, daughter of Col. John Keim, a lumber dealer of Reading, and later a banker at Dubuque, Iowa. At the death of Mrs. Stauffer, which occurred in 1891, the newspapers of Reading vied in their tributes to her rare gifts of mind and heart, one of them saying, in an extended obituary, "She united the old Keim family of Berks and the Randolph stock of Virginia. She was descended maternally from the Tuckahoe branch of the Randolphs of Virginia, and was a granddaughter of Col. Thomas Bev-

erly Randolph, one of the first graduates of West Point. She was of the tenth generation in descent from the Algonquin princess, Pocahontas. She became the beloved mother of four children, all of whom survive, viz.: John Keim, Frederick Randolph, Anna Keim and Mary Virginia. William Wirt Mills, of New York, a son of Mrs. Stauffer by her first husband, Col. William Wirt Mills, of Dubuque, Iowa, also survives."

Of the children, John K. Stauffer, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1895, is connected with the *Times* of Washington, D. C., and is Washington correspondent for the New York *Evening Post* and for the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Frederick Randolph Stauffer, now a lawyer in practice at Reading, was graduated from Yale, class of 1903, and then studied law with Hon. George F. Baer and Jefferson Snyder, Esq. In June, 1907, he was nominated for District Attorney of Berks county on the Republican ticket but subsequently withdrew because ineligible to serve, as he had not been in practice the required length of time. The daughters graduated from the Reading high school and the National Park Seminary, at Washington, D. C. They are socially prominent in Reading.

Mr. Stauffer was a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Reading Commandery, No. 42. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a vestryman at Christ Church, Reading, and he was one of the founders and treasurer of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Reading. In 1872 Mr. Stauffer was made a director and trustee of the Reading Public Library, continuing to serve as such to the end of his days, and he gave considerable time to furthering its interests. It was through his efforts that the property was saved to the company when the failure of the Reading Savings Bank threatened to sweep it away, and it was he who fought for so many years for a city appropriation. Primarily a professional man, with large interests, he thus found time on many occasions to give his best efforts to the advancement of the civic welfare and the promotion of enterprises in which his concern personally was simply that of a public-spirited citizen. Though past seventy, Mr. Stauffer enjoyed excellent health until a week before his death, when he contracted a cold which ended in pneumonia, and he died at the family residence, No. 1513 Hill Road, Nov. 4, 1906.

HIRAM J. BIGONY, a prominent and influential citizen of Mohnton, Pa., engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, was born June 1, 1862, at Sanatoga, Montgomery Co., Pa., son of William W. and Mary L. (Weida) Bigony.

The spelling of the name Bigony was formerly Bigonet or Pichonet, and the seat of the family was in Languedoc, France. The first of the name here was Jean Bigonet, a native of the city of Nimes, who came in 1752. On May 27, 1753, he was married in Germantown, Pa., to Catherine Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Ozias. In 1773 arrived Francois P. Bigonet, who located in the Falkner Swamp in Montgomery county, Pa., where he married Maria Brant in 1779. They had children: Joseph, grandfather of Hiram J.; Mary, m. to Isaac Yost; Susan, m. to George Rinehart; and a third daughter, who was killed while still young on her way home from Philadelphia.

Joseph Bigony was born in Montgomery county, Nov. 14, 1790, and died Oct. 7, 1869. For some years he lived in Amity township, Berks county, but later he returned to Sanatoga, Montgomery county, where he died. He was a prosperous farmer and also did some driving and auctioneering, making occasional trips to Canada for cattle. On Dec. 15, 1811, he married Rachel Worley, born Sept. 17, 1791, who died aged seventy-five years, seven months, twenty days, daughter of Henry Worley, of Pottstown. Their children were: Francis, born July 25, 1814; John, Feb. 26, 1816; Joseph, March 1, 1818; Mary Ann, March 11, 1820; Henry, Feb. 27, 1822; Leah, Sept. 17, 1824 (residing at Alden Station, Pa.); Hiram and Ephraim, twins, March 9, 1828; Frank, Sept. 7, 1830; and Reuben and William, twins, Dec. 24, 1832.

William W. Bigony, father of Hiram J., was born in Amity township, and when a young man learned the tanning trade of his brother, Joseph, of Longswamp township. This he followed for about twenty-five years, and in 1869-71 was engaged in the hotel business at Alburtis, Lehigh county, and Monterey, Berks county. In 1872 he removed to Greenwich township on a small farm near Grimville, and he engaged in the droving business there until his retirement in 1902, when he removed to Edison, Cumru township, where he died Nov. 15, 1905, aged nearly seventy-four years. He was a well known cattle dealer of his day, and also was very successful as an auctioneer. On Feb. 12, 1860, Mr. Bigony married Mary L. Weida, born May 31, 1836, in Longswamp township, and still living, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Weiler) Weida. To this union there were born children as follows: Annie died in 1880, aged nineteen years; Hiram J.; Sallie, born May 22, 1864, is single; Ella died in infancy; Lizzie, born Jan. 8, 1866, is unmarried; William F., born March 1, 1868, is an insurance agent and resides in Reading; John died in infancy; Emma, born Oct. 29, 1874; and Mary, born Sept. 29, 1877.

Hiram J. Bigony was educated in the public schools, the Keystone State Normal School and the Eastman Business College, graduating from the latter in 1892. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm near Grimville, and at an early age he began teaching school in Greenwich township, where he continued successfully for seven consecutive terms. In 1889 he came to Cumru township, receiving an advanced salary, and taught in that township for thirteen years, meeting with flattering success. Professor Bigony was the instructor of the Mohnton grammar school for ten terms, and holds a State teacher's permanent certificate. While a teacher in Greenwich and Cumru townships, Mr. Bigony was instrumental in organizing debating societies, which were largely attended, doing much good in their various localities. Mr. Bigony was himself an excellent debater, being quick-witted, logical and forceful in the presentation of his arguments.

From youth on Mr. Bigony assisted his father in the cattle business, and in this manner came into contact with business men throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1903 he formed a partnership with John and Charles Richwein, of Mohnton, under the firm name of Electric Hosiery Company, manufacturers of seamless hosiery. They erected a plant 24 x 68 feet, two stories high, and here employ forty-five people, their product being 200 dozen daily, which find a ready market throughout the country. In January, 1906, Mr. Bigony was elected a director of the Wyomissing Hosiery Mills of Mohnton, of which he was later made treasurer and general superintendent, and this well established firm has two mills. The plant at Mohnton is 30 x 100 feet, three stories high, and employs sixty people, while the other plant, at Rheinholds, Lancaster county, is 30 x 50 feet, two stories high, and has thirty hands.

In 1895 Mr. Bigony built a modern, two-story brick residence on Chestnut street, Mohnton, where he resided until 1905, and in this year moved into his present residence on Wyomissing avenue, which has a gray sandstone front and bay windows. In politics Mr. Bigony is a non-partisan, voting independently. He was prominently identified with the incorporation of Mohnton into a borough and was chairman at different meetings, doing much in behalf of the movement. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, No. 485; P. O. S. of A., No. 211, and Sr. O. U. A. M., all of Mohnton.

On Oct. 2, 1894, Mr. Bigony married Lizzie H. Weidner, daughter of John Y. and Catherine (Hornberger) Weidner, a complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. To this union there were born three children, as follows: E. Madeline, born Feb. 1, 1896; Blanche, Dec. 12, 1901; and Warren W., Aug. 23, 1905 (died Nov. 23, 1905). Mr. Bigony and his family are members of Zion's United Evangelical Church, of Mohnton, of which he has been a trustee since 1906. He and his wife are also members of the Sunday-school, and take a great interest in the work of the organization, being cheerful and liberal givers of both time and money. Mr. Bigony is considered one of the borough's good substantial men, and he enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. On April 30, 1907, he

was elected a member of the school board, and is now serving as secretary of that board.

WILLIAM MORRIS GRISCOM, president of the Reading Hardware Company, one of the leading business enterprises of its kind in the country, of which he was the principal organizer in 1851, is now residing at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, in comfortable retirement from active pursuits. He was born Oct. 14, 1823, at Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., son of Samuel and Ann (Powell) Griscom.

Andrew Griscom, the great-great-great-grandfather of William M., emigrated to the New World from England in 1680, and settled at Philadelphia, residing on Second street, opposite the home of William Penn. He built the first brick house at Philadelphia, served as one of the city's first grand jurors, and died in 1694. He married Sarah Dale, and by her had four children: Samuel, David, Tobias and Sarah.

Tobias Griscom, son of Andrew, was a farmer, and settled between Philadelphia, Pa., and Gloucester, N. J. He married Deborah Gabitas, and they had five children, namely: William, Tobias, Mary, Andrew and Samuel.

Of this family, Andrew Griscom, born in 1711, died in 1773, was the great-grandfather of William M. He married (first) Susanna Hancock, by whom he had three children: Sarah, Everett and William; and after her death married (second) Mary Bacon, by whom he also had three children: Mary, Andrew and Deborah.

William Griscom, the grandfather of William M., a farmer of Mannington, Salem Co., N. J., was born in 1747 and died in 1813. He married Rachel Denn, born in 1745, who died in 1808, and they had a family of seven children: John, William, Samuel (died in infancy), Everett, Rachel, Samuel (2) and David.

SAMUEL GRISCOM, the father of William M., was connected for upward of twenty-three years with the Schuylkill canal management. He was born at Salem, N. J., in 1787, and was reared on a farm. Upon reaching manhood he determined to become a builder, and in this behalf learned the trade of brickmason. Developing an aptitude for building operations, he located at Philadelphia, where he was engaged in erecting dwelling-houses for ten years. While so engaged he came to know some of the directors of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and they, appreciating his abilities and success as a builder, employed him to fill the position of civil engineer and manager of the canal, to look after the construction department. Immediately after his appointment to this position, in 1826, he fixed his residence at Reading, which was the central point of the canal between Pottsville and Philadelphia. In the performance of his duties, he distinguished himself by the construction of dams, locks and viaducts, and the maintenance of the artificial channel; which is evidenced by his retention for twenty-three years.

While filling this important position he discovered a bed of cement rock along the eastern bank of the Schuylkill near the Shepp Dam, three miles above Reading, and, building the necessary oven, manufactured large quantities of superior cement, which was profitably used in construction work along the canal. He also developed a large business for the company in the transportation of lime for agricultural purposes, thereby becoming the first person in this section of the country to manufacture and supply lime as a fertilizer. In 1844 it became necessary for him to locate at Pottsville in the management of the canal, and he continued in the employ of the company until 1848, when he resigned to superintend boating interests on the canal. This position he held until his death, in 1849, when, in the report of the company, his efficiency was recognized.

Mr. Griscom married Ann Powell, daughter of Jeremiah Powell, a farmer of Salem county, N. J., and there were twelve children born to this union: Rachel D., David P., Sarah P., Powell, Elizabeth, Samuel Everett, Edwin Atlee, Chalkley, William M., Horace, Anna and Emeline. The mother died in 1860, aged seventy-two years, at Reading, to which place she had removed after Mr. Griscom's decease.

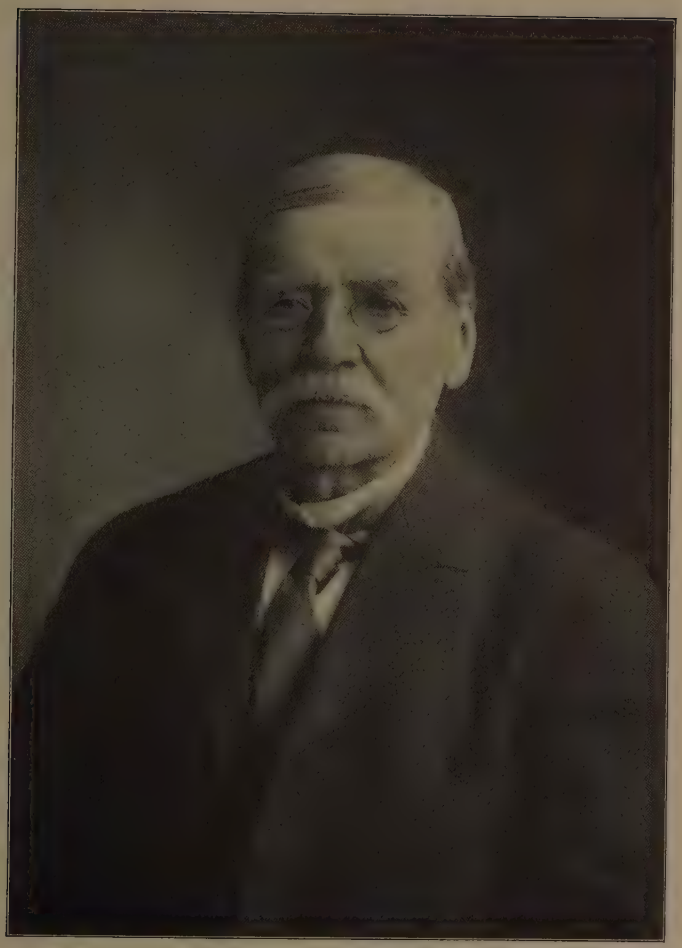
William M. Griscom was three years old when his parents removed to Reading, and there he pursued his preparatory education until he was twelve years old, when he entered the Clermont Academy, situated in the vicinity of Frankford, near Philadelphia; he remained in that institution for two years Being inclined to mechanics, his father secured an apprenticeship for him in the famous "Norris" Locomotive Works" at Philadelphia, where 125 apprentices were at that time learning the trade of machinist, but after he had been there less than two years the prevailing panic throughout the State caused the works to suspend operations, and he was obliged to return home.

Mr. Griscom then entered the hardware store of Keim & Miller, at the southeast corner of Third and Penn streets, Reading, as a clerk, and by so doing started a career in the hardware business which has been continued very successfully until the present time, covering altogether a period of seventy years. He served in this store for about three years, but wishing to fill a similar place with better prospects for advancement he went to Philadelphia, and there obtained employment in the large and prosperous hardware store of R. & W. C. Biddle. In three years he succeeded in developing such a large and profitable trade in the Schuylkill Valley and the territory beyond the Broad Mountains, through the assistance and influence of his father, that he was invited to become a member of the firm. Appreciating this honor, he secured an interest in the business and continued as a member of the firm for five years. An opportunity was then presented for him to engage in the manufacture of charcoal iron in Centre county, and withdrawing from the firm he directed all his efforts to the successful operation of the furnace for the next three years. The plant was called the Howard Iron Works. While operating this plant, Mr. Griscom became interested with his brothers-in-law, William and Matthan Harbster, whose sister Ellen he had married, in establishing a foundry at Reading for the manufacture of all kinds of building hardware and he advancing the necessary capital they together put up a small plant and then started an enterprise which was the foundation of the Reading Hardware Works. This was in 1851. In a short time the prospects for a large and profitable business became so encouraging that he disposed of his interest in the iron works mentioned and devoted all of his time to the development of the hardware business. His extended acquaintance and large experience in the hardware trade, which he had acquired by his connection with the Biddle firm, gave him unusual advantages in building up the trade and influence of the new enterprise, and thereby he was enabled to supply orders from different sections of the country, which kept the plant busy and required constant enlargements year after year, until in a quarter century the enterprise so modestly begun was one of the largest and most prosperous industries in Pennsylvania.

In 1878 Mr. Griscom went to Europe in behalf of the works, and he there succeeded in gradually developing a very large trade. A special exhibit of their articles was made at the Paris Exposition of 1878, which proved highly creditable and beneficial, and for which they received a bronze medal. In the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States, they came to supply the building hardware for the finest and largest structures, thereby showing that their plant at Reading was recognized as the equal, if not the superior, of any similar plant. While abroad, Mr. Griscom returned annually to Reading to make necessary arrangements for filling his orders, and in so doing he traveled across the Atlantic ocean about fifty times. Finally, in 1904, on account of his age, he was obliged to discontinue his residence abroad, and returning to Pennsylvania he purchased a property at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia, which he improved according to his ideas of a home for himself and family, and he is

Powell

SAMUEL GRISCOM AND WIFE ANN GRISCOM



William McGibeon

now enjoying its well-deserved comforts. In the reorganization of the hardware works, in the spring of 1907, he was elected president of the corporation.

On May 23, 1847, Mr. Griscom married Ellen Harbster, who was born at Hamburg, Pa., July 5, 1828, daughter of Henry Harbster, of Hamburg, and died April 22, 1864. To this union there was born one daughter, Annie. On May 10, 1882, Mr. Griscom was married at Zurich, Switzerland, by U. S. (vice) Consul John Syz, to Annie Lydia Miller, who was born at Hamburg, Pa., Aug. 9, 1859, daughter of Girard Miller, also of Hamburg, and by her he had four sons and two daughters, as follows: Andrew, William M., Jr., Frederick G., Edgar DeWare, Ethel L. and Grace Millicent, all of whom were born in Germany, while Mr. Griscom was living at Berlin.

RACHEL DENN GRISCOM (sister of William M., and daughter of Samuel Griscom) was the founder of the "Widows' Home" at Reading, and one of the noblest characters in Berks county, having been known for her humane and charitable spirit in the community for seventy-five years—a period extending from the dawn of her womanhood until she went to her eternal rest at the age of ninety-two; and the board of managers, with which she had been intimately associated for twenty-five years, truly said of her at the end of her remarkable career: "Her life is a noble example of womanly power through the life of the highest feminine virtues."

Miss Griscom was born at Salem, N. J., Nov. 5, 1808. While she was an infant, not a year old, her parents removed to Philadelphia, and there she was brought up and educated under the superior influence of the Society of Friends until she became seventeen years of age. With a natural inclination to carry on the vocation of a teacher, she secured a school at Hancock Bridge, N. J., near her birthplace, for her initiatory experience, and after teaching there for a season was employed to teach in the "Friends' School," at Philadelphia, in 1826, but she was there only a few months when her parents removed to Reading and she went with them.

There was a large settlement of Friends in Maidencreek township, eight miles north of Reading, and learning of Miss Griscom's success as a teacher, they employed her to carry on their school. She continued teaching this school until the common school system was accepted by Reading in 1835, and then she started as a teacher in the public school there; and from that time for about twenty-five years she was engaged at teaching either in the public schools, or in private female seminaries, or on her own account. Soon after beginning at Reading, in 1837, she reported a school attendance of 116 pupils, fifty-eight in the first class, twenty-six in the second and thirty-two in the third. Her salary was then only thirteen dollars a month. The last school which she taught was in the Exeter meeting house in 1860.

Miss Griscom will be principally remembered, however, as one of the organizers of the "Home for Widows and Single Women of Reading," indeed as the very first person to suggest the propriety and necessity of establishing a charitable institution of this kind at Reading. She and a number of other Christian ladies assembled repeatedly in the law offices of the author of this history, at No. 546 Court street, during the year 1875, and formulated the plans which culminated in the incorporated body in January, 1876. The petitioners signed the application for a charter in this office. As the secretary, she was most active and zealous, always hopeful and determined and her great perseverance was eventually rewarded by the recognition of the community and the establishment of the "Home." Her indomitable spirit in the noble cause kept her at the head of all the movements of the society until her physical strength became too weak to permit her to continue any longer active in its management and so, in 1891, at the age of eighty-three years, after a continuous service of fifteen years as the secretary, she declined a re-election. Upon the announcement of her purpose, the board of managers passed the following highly appropriate and laudatory resolution, Jan. 15, 1891:

"No mere words of sorrow or resolutions of regret can convey an idea of the loss the Board of Managers sustained in the resignation of Miss Griscom as secretary. From her labors of philanthropy this charity had its origin; to her praiseworthy industry much of its systematic arrangement is due; to her influence among the people, who accepted what she approved, much of its success is due. Her faith in the benevolence of her neighbors often enabled this Board to undertake work that at first sight seemed impossible. May her example of untiring industry and Christian philanthropy have a lasting influence on the members of this Board."

The retiring secretary addressed this reply to the Board, Feb. 12, 1891:

"Accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind resolution in regard to my past services as secretary. Those services were made and well repaid by your unvarying consideration, indulgence, aid and cheerful, helpful gifts. We have journeyed together in harmony and prospered. May the future bring to you, to the Association and to my successor the same progress, prosperity and grateful consciousness of Divine aid and appreciation."

During Miss Griscom's declining years, the author of this history called to see her a number of times socially at her home, No. 227 South Fourth street, and to him her noble spirit was always inexpressibly beautiful and inspiring. She died at Reading Jan. 8, 1901, at the age of ninety-two years, two months, three days, and all who had come to know her and to appreciate her worth to the community mourned her departure. The managers of the Widows' Home felt their loss particularly, and on the 10th of January following passed an appropriate resolution of regret.

JOHN G. NIETHAMMER has been engaged in business in Reading on his own account for the past twenty years, and during his honorable career has sustained the high reputation which the name Niethammer has long borne in this city.

Balthaser Niethammer, grandfather of John G., was a native of Germany, where he followed farming and engaged in the cattle business, and where he died. He and his wife, Anna Maria Seager, were the parents of two children: Elizabeth, who married and died in Germany; and John George, father of John G., of Reading.

John George Niethammer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and there received his education. He came to America July 19, 1852, landing in New York City, at nine o'clock in the evening, and after spending two days there came to Reading. His first occupation was as superintendent of a large sawmill near that city, from which mill came the timbers used to build the bridges along the Schuylkill and Tulpehocken rivers. Mr. Niethammer was next employed at the Berks County House for several years, and then moved to Muhlenberg Hall, No. 757 Penn street, and this he conducted successfully until his death, March 30, 1890, a period of thirty-three years. He was one of the first importers of Rhine wine to Reading, making a special trip to Europe for that purpose. He was connected with the Teutonic Lodge of Masons. Mr. Niethammer was married in Reading, in March, 1855, by the Rev. Mr. Keller, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, to A. Mary Gessler, also a native of Germany, born Sept. 17, 1833, who came to America March 18, 1853. After the death of her husband Mrs. Niethammer continued the business for eight years, and in 1898 removed to No. 122 North Eleventh street, where she died June 21, 1905. Both she and her husband were buried at the Charles Evans cemetery. Of their children: Mary Catherine m. Samuel P. Brown, and died in 1883; Anna Margaret and Ella Elizabeth, both single, live at the Eleventh street home; John G. is mentioned below; Annie M. died in infancy; Peter B. married Luca Miller, and resides in East Reading; and Jacob B., an inventor, and a very popular young man of the city, who took a prominent part in the work of the Y. M. C. A., died Jan. 19, 1894.

John G. Niethammer was born in Reading in 1862, and received his education in his native city, first attending the public schools and subsequently E. E. Post Commercial College, where he was given thorough training in business methods. Then he went to Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he was employed by a Mr. Casper Kohler, having charge of the office for about a year. Returning to Reading at the end of that time he assisted his father as clerk for a few years, remaining with him until he started in business for himself. When Mr. Niethammer was about twenty-three he opened the establishment known as Niethammer's Cafe, at No. 13 North Eighth street, and engaged in the hotel and restaurant business very successfully for nineteen years, becoming as well and as favorably known in his line as his father. He finally sold out to a Mr. Harner in order to devote himself to another enterprise, the manufacture of cigars. On March 21, 1904, he commenced this business in the old Rainbow fire house, No. 23 North Eighth street, where he conducted a thriving establishment in partnership with Charles E. Nagle and Hiester C. Nagle, the firm being known as the N. & N. Cigar Company, until Jan. 1, 1909, when he purchased his partners' interest and is now the sole owner of the business. Employment is given to twenty-five skilled workmen, and only high grade products are made, a few of the brands being the "Triple N.," which is in both five and ten-cent varieties, the "Jerry Murphy" and "Honor Bound," both five-cent brands, the "Major N.," a ten-cent product, the "N. B.," and the "J. G. N.," both fifteen-cent cigars, and the "Hoya-Uneva," a twenty-five cent cigar. The local trade is large and steady and there is also an extensive out-of-town business. Besides his manufacturing interests, Mr. Niethammer has a retail cigar store at No. 17 North Eighth street, and in connection therewith has six bowling alleys, three pool tables and a billiard table. He put up the building in which this establishment is located, a four-story structure, in April, 1904. Mr. Niethammer's energy and progressive spirit have won him a standing among the substantial business men of the city, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of his associates wherever he is known.

On April 16, 1885, Mr. Niethammer married Eleanora Loewen, and their home is at No. 45 South Eighth street. Mr. Niethammer devotes his time and attention to business chiefly, but he has served fifteen years as treasurer of the Rainbow Fire Company, in whose welfare he is much interested. Mr. Niethammer has been the owner of some very fine horses, and at one time owned the famous "Major N.," widely known and a great favorite throughout this circuit.

CALEB WEIDNER, city clerk of Reading and one of the prominent workers in the Democratic party, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Nov. 11, 1869, son of George D. and Susan (Clark) Weidner, and member of an early settled family of the county.

Peter Weidner, great-grandfather of Caleb, was born in Oley township, Berks county, April 13, 1759, and he died at the Falls of the Schuylkill, where he had conducted a ferry for many years, March 30, 1822, at the age of sixty-two years, eleven months and twelve days. His wife, Susan Levering in her maidenhood, was born Nov. 28, 1757, and she died Oct. 17, 1845, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Their children were: Henry, born Aug. 30, 1781, died Feb. 5, 1846; Charles, born Sept. 11, 1783; Elizabeth, born Aug. 6, 1785, died Aug. 14, 1785; Peter, born Sept. 4, 1786, died June 18, 1788; Peter (2), born Feb. 6, 1789; John, born June 22, 1791; Margaret, born Feb. 17, 1794; Elizabeth (2), born July 26, 1796, died April 25, 1822; Susan, born Jan. 26, 1799, died Dec. 18, 1800; Susan (2), born Oct. 25, 1801; and Catharine, born Oct. 28, 1803.

Peter Weidner, son of Peter, born at the Falls of the Schuylkill Feb. 6, 1789, learned the cooper's trade in his youth, and followed it all his life. In 1833 he came with his family from Roxboro to Stonetown, and he died at the latter place June 21, 1878, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons: Charles, who died at Birdsboro; Malcolm, who died at Philadelphia; and John, who died at Stonetown. For his second wife Peter Weidner married Elizabeth Good, who died in March, 1884, at the age of seventy-four years. Their children were: Jane, m. to William Sherman; Susan, m. to Thomas Wolf; Mary, m. to Caleb B. Ruth; Margaret, m. to George Hart; Peter, who died young; and George D., mentioned below.

George D. Weidner, son of Peter and Elizabeth, was born at Stonersville, in Exeter township, Sept. 23, 1844. In his young manhood he learned telegraphy, and for many years he was station agent at Exeter, now Lorane. During the Civil war he evinced his patriotism by enlisting in Company K, 151st Pa. V. I., and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, and was severely wounded at the latter. He was for some time in the hospital at Harrisburg, and after his release and partial recovery he came to Reading and learned the cigar maker's trade. This he was obliged to abandon on account of his health, and he then worked at the Signal tower near Exeter until 1865. The next year he timed the trains at Quinter's Bridge, and continued there until 1868. From 1868 until 1872 he was operator at Exeter station, and in the latter year he purchased the store and hotel property at Exeter, and these he successfully conducted until 1883. The next two years were spent in Wayne township, Schuylkill county, where he owned a valuable farm which he cultivated. His wife and family then removed to Reading, and there the family home has since been maintained. Since locating in Reading Mr. Weidner has worked at different vocations, for several years being in the employ of the railroad. Mr. Weidner married Miss Susan Clark, who was born April 1, 1848, daughter of William and Susan (Hiester) Clark. Eight children—six sons and two daughters—blessed this union: Miss Mary; Kate, m. to Frederick Weidenhammer, of Reading; Caleb; George, m. to Laura Weidner, daughter of Henry Weidner, of Reading; Harry, of Reading; William, m. to Ella Morris, and engaged as a barber in Reading; Winfield S., of Reading; and Walter, a well known showman who has traveled all over the United States.

Caleb Weidner, son of George D., attended school in the township and later in Schuylkill county. He early started out for himself, working upon the farm in Schuylkill county. On Dec. 2, 1884, he accompanied his mother to Reading, and this has since been his home. He has been the main support of his mother since before he was eleven years of age. His first employment in this city was with the Reading Hardware Company, with whom he remained for two years. He then learned the hatter's trade with John H. Hendel, and this he followed from 1886 to 1903. On May 1, 1903, he became registry clerk to Elmer H. Beard, in the city engineer's office at the city hall. After four years of efficient service with the city engineer he was elected by the council to the office of city clerk of Reading, on March 11, 1907, and in April following assumed the duties of that office.

Mr. Weidner is one of the leading men at the city hall, and wields a powerful influence in local politics. He has always been a Democrat, and has been a worker for his party since he was nineteen. He has frequently been a delegate to county conventions, and in 1906 was a delegate to the State Convention. His first political office was election inspector of the 2d precinct of the Tenth ward. Since 1900 he has been a member of the City Democratic executive committee, and is vice president of same. The future looks most promising to him. He has kept himself upright and honorable, keeping his promises and fulfilling his obligations, and he has won the respect of men in all parties.

Mr. Weidner was instrumental in the reorganization of the Wool Hatters' Union of Reading, which is a chartered institution. Of this he was president from 1892 to 1904. In 1893 he was elected national vice president, and was president, for a number of years, of the International Hatters Union of North America, after having been twice sent as delegate to that convention by the local association which he placed on so high a standard. He is a mem-

ber of many organizations, among them being: Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M., Reading; Reading Chapter, No. 152; Allen Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., Allentown; De Molay Commandery, No. 9; Rajah Temple, Mystic Shrine; Reading Aerie No. 66, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is treasurer; Freedom Circle No. 7, Brotherhood of America; and he is an active member, stock holder and vice president of the Eagles Mountain Home Association. He also belongs to Washington Fire Company No. 2, of which he was trustee for six terms. He is likewise connected with a number of social clubs. In his religious faith he is a member of the First Reformed Church. He is well read, progressive and intelligent, and has hosts of warm friends. He is a great comfort to his venerable mother, with whom he resides at No. 253 South Tenth street, Reading.

WEIDNER. The ancestor of the Weidner family in Berks county was (I) Adam Weidner, who settled in Oley township prior to 1744, in which year he bought a considerable tract of land from Benjamin Lee, a part of which, located in the vicinity of Pleasantville, is now the property of Philip D. Hoch. He had three sons, (II) Tychicus, Lazarus and David, whom, tradition says, were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They, too, came to Pennsylvania, and Tychicus Weidner, who is also called "Dietrich" Weidner, and his brother Lazarus had settled in Oley township before 1744. In 1759 "Dehecus" Weidner paid a federal tax of 17 pounds in Oley. He died in 1798, the year in which his will was probated. He was a large land owner, and at his death left a large estate, which he divided equitably among his children, who were eleven in number and named as follows: Jacob, John, Hannah, Catharine, Esther, Susanna, Mary, Peter, Jonathan, Christian and Daniel. The eldest daughter, Hannah, was never married. She was bequested with a house, so much flax every year, and the walnut wash props.

In 1788 (II) Tychicus Weidner sold a tract of land located in Amity township, this county, to his eldest son, Jacob, and to the same son he sold another tract, of 200 acres, situated in Oley township (being a part of a tract of 404 acres), in the year 1791.

(III) Jacob Weidner, eldest son of Tychicus, was first married to Elizabeth Price, and they became the parents of the following children: Peter, who settled at the Falls of the Schuylkill; Daniel, who died aged twenty years; David; Jacob, m. to Hannah Yoder (they had Benneville and Mary); Hannah, m. to Daniel Brown, of Pricetown, Berks county (she lived to the great age of ninety-eight years); a daughter m. to David Yoder, moving with him to New York State; and William.

(IV) William Weidner, son of Jacob, married Susanna Yoder. They were farming people and lived in Oley township. Their nine children were: Jacob; Daniel, who moved to Northumberland county, Pa., and later settled in Ohio; William, m. to Catharine Beam; Reuben, m. to Mary Beam; George, m. to Theresa Berndt; Rachel, m. to William Dilaplain; Amanda, m. to Reuben Dry; Leah, m. to Israel Keim (they settled in the vicinity of Milton, Pa.); and Polly, m. to David Weidner.

(V) Jacob Weidner, eldest son of William, was born in Oley, and during his earlier manhood followed farming, also conducting a wheelwright shop above Pleasantville until 1855, when he moved to Reading. There he was a car builder for Johnston & Shaaber. He married Mary Ann Weidner, a daughter of David Weidner, of Friedensburg, Pa., and they had the following named children: Augustus, who died young; Jacob, who died young; James, who was killed in battle in the Civil war; Gideon; Daniel W.; Malinda.

(VI) Gideon Weidner was born in 1842, son of Jacob, was a shoemaker in Reading all his life, and he died in 1906. His wife was Esther Graul, and to them were born two children: James L. and Annie, the latter the wife of Samuel Kridler, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

(VII) James L. Weidner, son of Gideon, was born in Reading Aug. 8, 1865, and still makes his home in that city. He is engaged as a brick maker during the warm weather and as a shoemaker in the wintertime. In 1889 he married Mary Monroe, and to them have been born two children, Annie and Charles.

(VI) Daniel W. Weidner, brother of Gideon, was born Oct. 12, 1844. When seventeen years old he commenced to learn shoemaking, and has ever since followed that trade, having his shop and home at No. 231 South Tenth street, Reading. He is active in religious work and identified with independent church activities as a member of the Gospel Tabernacle in Reading. In 1866 Mr. Weidner m. Sallie Price, by whom he has two children: Harry J., a shoemaker of Reading; and Annie, m. to Jeremiah Auge, of Reading.

(V) Reuben Weidner (son of William, son of Jacob, son of Tychicus) was born in 1832 and died in 1889. He m. Mary Beam, and had a family of five children: Annie m. Alvin Levan; Elias m. Amanda Cleaver; Helen m. Chester B. Cleaver; William m. Hannah George; Amanda m. Charles Holt.

After the death of (III) Jacob Weidner (eldest son of Tychicus) his widow Elizabeth, nee Price, remarried, her second husband being Peter Weidner, a younger brother of her first. Peter Weidner was born in 1774 and died in 1838, in his sixty-fifth year. His widow survived a number of years, dying July 4, 1857, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. He was a farmer, and owned a large tract of land in Pike township, this county. To Peter and Elizabeth Weidner were born two children, viz.: John P. and Mary. The daughter, who was the youngest, m. Daniel Weidner, and they settled at Milton, Pa., where they both died.

(IV) John P. Weidner (son of Peter, son of Tychicus) was born in Pike township, Berks county, April 13, 1812, and died March 7, 1885, in his seventy-third year. He was a weaver and farmer by occupation. By his wife, Elizabeth Reppert, he had a family of ten children, namely: William R., Jonathan, Sarah, John R., Eliza, Kate, Leanda, Caroline, Mary and Peter.

(V) William R. Weidner, son of John P., was born in Pike township, Nov. 27, 1837, and is a farmer by occupation. He has lived successively in Oley, Ruscombmanor, Alsace and Exeter townships, having made his home continuously on one farm in Exeter from 1881 to the present time. In 1884 he married Emma Himmelreich, by whom he had these children: Seth, Amanda, Emma, William, Katie, John and Daniel (twins) and Thomas.

(V) John R. Weidner, brother of William R., was born in Pike township, Oct. 12, 1842, and lived upon the farm in that township until 1866, in which year he moved to Reading, where he has lived ever since. He is a boss carpenter, and has for many years been engaged in the building and contracting business. In 1867 he was married to Hattie Brown, by whom he had one child, Clara, and in 1880 he was married to Elva F. Weber. Nine children have been born to the second union, namely: Nora, Howard, Florence, Bessie, Almeretta, John, Benjamin, Minerva and Edgar.

(III) Jonathan Weidner, one of the sons of Tychicus, of Oley, was born there in 1766, and died in 1838, in his seventy-third year. He lived on a farm near Pricetown, in Ruscombmanor township. He m. Bevvy Gambler, and their family consisted of three children: Abraham, who lived in Alsace township, m. Katie Beck, and they had two daughters, Bevvy and Amelia; Bevvy m. John Focht; Jonathan was born in 1805 and died in 1861.

(IV) Jonathan Weidner, son of Jonathan, was born in 1805, and died in 1861. He had a family of three children: Augustus, who is mentioned presently; Maberry, of Allentown, Pa.; and Sarah, m. to Elias Becker.

(V) Augustus Weidner, eldest son of Jonathan, was born Aug. 14, 1838, is a huckster and farmer by calling, and lives near Pricetown. He m. Maria Diehl, and they have had children as follows: Katie m. Harry Fritz; Hannah m. Howard Hartman; Olivia (deceased) m. Oscar Bush; Anna M. m. Howard Homan; Edwin m. Nora Ballard; Augustus m. Lizzie Kern; Irwin m. Louisa Everhart; John died in childhood.

(II) Lazarus Weidner, son of Adam the emigrant ancestor, settled in Oley township, where he and his brother Tychicus owned adjoining estates. These lands were separated by a lane which has since become a public road. In 1759 Lazarus Weidner paid a federal tax of 18 pounds.

His will was probated in 1802, the executors being his son Jacob and his sons-in-law George Yoder and Jacob Preiss. An item of the will was to the effect that Elizabeth, a daughter of John Lobach, was to have 15 pounds in money. The following children were mentioned in the will: Abraham; Catharine Seisholtz; Elizabeth m. Jacob Preiss; Mary m. George Yoder; Jacob; Daniel; Isaac; David, and John.

(III) Jacob Weidner, son of Lazarus, obtained the homestead in Oley, and he is buried there in a private cemetery on the farm. His wife, Veronica, died in 1865. They had three children: Catharine, born March 29, 1823, m. Isaac Reiff; Caroline m. Jacob Keim; John m. Sarah Angstadt, and they had two children, Samuel and George. The son, John, came into possession of his father's homestead, which he cultivated.

Samuel Weidner (who had a brother Benjamin) was a farmer in Pike township, where he died in 1876. His wife was Catharine Gauger, and they had the following children: William G. came into possession of the homestead; Samuel G. m. Hannah Yoder; John G. obtained part of the homestead; Catharine m. Thomas Weidner; Rachel m. Samuel G. Ruppert; Sarah m. (first) Henry Adam and (second) Henry Miller; Anna m. David Fry; Caroline m. Israel Leinbach. Both of the parents died at South Bethlehem, Pa., in December, 1906, at about the same time, and they were buried the same day in one grave.

PANNEBECKER-PENNYPACKER. Few families have contributed to the State of Pennsylvania as many men of sound judgment, wisdom and unselfish partiotism as that founded in America by Hendrick Pannebecker, who was born on or about March 21, 1674. He came to America from Flomborn, a village on the River Rhine, near Worms. There is a reference to him in an account book of Pastorious, on the 3d of 1st month, 1702. About 1699 he married Eve Umstat, daughter of Hans Peter Umstat, of Germantown. They had eight children: Martha, 1706-1761; Adolph, 1708-1789; Peter, 1710-1770; John, 1713-1784 (was prominent in the early days of the Revolution); Jacob, 1715-1752; Henry, 1717-1792; Barbara; and one other daughter who married a Keyser.

Peter Pannebecker, son of the emigrant Hendrick, married Elizabeth Keyser, and they became the parents of a son William.

William Pennebecker, son of Peter and Elizabeth, was born Aug. 26, 1740, and he married Mary Hause. They had a son Jesse.

Jesse Pennebecker, son of William and Mary, was born Feb. 1, 1783. He was a farmer near Keely's Church, Schwenkville, and is buried in the cemetery there. He married (first) Salome Berkey, and among their children were: Jesse B., born in 1820; Amos; and two daughters. His second wife was a Livengood, and to this marriage were born: Moses and Elias.

Jesse B. Pannepacker, son of Jesse, was born at Schwenkville, Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1820; he died at his home in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, April 23, 1885, and his remains rest at Fairview cemetery, Boyertown. He was a blacksmith by trade, and for ten years worked in his shop at Eshbach. He then spent eight years in farming at the same place, after which he located in Colebrookdale township, where he had a farm of thirty-eight acres, and this he cultivated from that time on until his retirement. He added twenty-eight acres to his original tract. His industry and good management brought him success, and about eleven years before he died he was able to retire and to pass his last years in the enjoyment of the competency he had earned. As a public-spirited citizen, he was in the front rank. His political principles were those of the Republican party, and he ably filled the offices of school director and tax collector. Like all his family he belonged to St. John's Lutheran Church at Boyertown, and he at various times held all the offices in the gift of the Church. He is buried in the family lot in Fairview cemetery. He married (first) Mary Bechtel, born Oct. 23, 1821, daughter of Gehart (or Gerhart) Bechtel and wife (whose maiden name was Erdman). Both Gehart Bechtel and wife are buried in the Mennonite graveyard at Bally. Mrs. Mary (Bechtel) Pannepacker died Feb. 11, 1878. The only child born to Jesse B. and Mary (Bechtel) Pannepacker was Amos B. Jesse B. Pannepacker married (second) Esther Krause (1819-1905).

Amos B. Pannepacker, son of Jesse B., was born at Eshbach Corner, in Washington township, Berks county, Oct. 26, 1843. He attended the old pay school held in a springhouse at Eshbach, on the John Reidenauer farm. The teachers were a Mr. Siegenfuse and Mr. John Trollinger. Later he attended a public school. He gave his services to his parents on the home farm until he attained his majority, and continued working for his father after that time until he was twenty-eight. After his marriage he began farming for himself in Colebrookdale township, two miles from Boyertown, on one of his father's farms. This continued to be his home until 1882, when he rented the farm of seventy-five acres. The farm on which he now lives he purchased in 1894. It consists of 110 acres of fertile land, and is improved with substantial buildings, part of which Mr. Pannepacker himself erected. He is one of the heavy taxpayers of the township. Besides his farm he is interested in the Clayton Creamery, and is president of the Clayton Creamery Association. This Creamery averages about five thousand pounds of milk daily the year round. He is also interested in the Boyertown Candy Company, and in a number of different enterprises.

Mr. Pannepacker has been active in local matters as a strong Republican, and for two years he served the township as supervisor. He was township committeeman for a number of years and was delegate to a number of county conventions. He is a member of Christ Lutheran Church, at Niantic, which he has served as deacon and elder, and at the present time is serving as trustee. His wife belongs to the New Mennonite Church at Bally.

On Dec. 24, 1870, Mr. Pannepacker married Annie Clemmer, daughter of John and Susan (Bauer) Clemmer, of Washington township. To this union was born a daughter, Annie, who is now the wife of Ulysses C. Moyer, the farmer on Mr. Pannepacker's farm. They have had two children: Amos H., who died aged two and one-half years; and Rosa.

On Oct. 4, 1877, the anniversary of the battle of Germantown, was held a re-union of the descendants of Hendrick Pannebecker. The site selected was the camp ground occupied by Washington and the Revolutionary army at "Pennypacker's Mills," on the Perkiomen creek. The program on that occasion included an oration by Samuel W. Pennypacker, since Governor of the Commonwealth; a hymn, written by Isaac R. Pennypacker, and adapted to Mennonite music, commemorative of Leonard Keyser, a Mennonite martyr, who was one of the forefathers of the family, to be sung to illustrate the first epoch; the ballad of Washington at Pennypacker's Mills, written by Theodore Winthrop in his novel "Edwin Brothertoft" to be read or sung as an illustration of the Revolutionary epoch; and "Gen. Pennypacker's March," by Pierre Latour, to be played for the present epoch.

The story of Leonard Keyser as given by Van Braght is as follows: "In the year 1527 was the learned and good Leonard Keyser taken and condemned to be burned. As he neared the fire, bound in a cart, he broke off a flower that grew in the field and said to the judges, for they rode along with him, 'If ye can burn this little flower and me, then have ye judged aright; if not, take heed and repent.' Thrice the great fagots were heaped around him at the stake and kindled. Nevertheless when they had burned away, his body was found unmarked save that his hair was singed and his nails were a little brown. Like-

wise the little flower yet lay in his hand unchanged. Thereupon, the sheriffs cut his body into pieces and cast them into the Inn. But a judge was so moved thereat that he yielded up his office, and one of the sheriffs became a Mennonite brother and ever thereafter lived a pious life."

HYMN.

When Leonard Keyser heard the cries
Of grief for martyred dead,
And saw the place of sacrifice
Whereto his pathway led,
He pleaded not, with useless prayer
To scorning bigots near,
But plucked a flower that bloomed so fair
It made the waste more drear.

One flower that had escaped the breath
That swept the withered land;
God's symbol of a life from death
He held it in his hand.
"If ye have power," he spake, "this hour
With all the fires ye light
To burn my body, or this flower,
Then have ye done aright."

His eyes upraised saw not the glare
Of torch on hooting crowd
But far above the fagots' flare
A rift within the cloud—
A promise sent from God on high
That hate should surely fail;
No wealth could then His power defy
Nor in the end prevail.

We seek not, Lord, to know the spell
That wrought Thy will divine,
We know Thou doest all things well;
The miracle was Thine
To cause the bonds to fall, to take
From death all trace of pain
And mark of fire, and then to make
The flower to bloom again.

The fagots' blaze like noontide hours
Gave vigor to truth's germ,
And tears but seemed the summer showers
To make its root more firm.
Upon the Inn's dark ebbing tide
The martyr's corse was thrown,
A witness of his creed he died,
A faith his children own.

Upon those waves the good ships bore
Truth's fruitage to the sea
Whose surges broke upon this shore
Of peace and liberty.
And Thou, O, God! whose hallowed hand
Upheld the troubled sea
Whereon our sires sailed to this land,
We life our prayers to Thee—

To ask that for these kinsfolk here
Thou wilt extend Thy care
As when Thou mad'st the rift appear
Above the fagots' flare;
We thank Thee for Thy blessings given
To all this gathered throng,
And sing Thy praises unto Heaven
In one triumphant song.

REV. ZENAS H. GABLE, a prominent clergyman of the Lutheran Church, who came to Reading Aug. 17, 1873, having accepted a call to six different congregations, is one of the most highly esteemed and beloved ministers of his denomination in this section of the State. The Rev. Mr. Gable was born Aug. 13, 1842, in Northampton county, Pa., son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Livingood) Gable, and grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Freese) Gable. The Gable family originated in Germany, and its founder in America was Peter Gable, who with his wife Christiana came to Bucks county in 1702.

The children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Freese) Gable were: Daniel, Mary, Sophia, Aaron, Tobias and Lucy A. Jacob Gable died March 8, 1842, aged sixty-three years, and his wife Feb. 24, 1856, aged seventy-eight years.

Daniel Gable was born in Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1805, and was a farmer and carpenter, which occupations he followed all of his active period, dying Aug. 26, 1886, aged eighty-one years. His wife passed away July 1, 1897, when eighty-seven years old. Their children were: Edwin, Charles and James, deceased; Sally A.; Thomas M., and Zenas H.

Zenas H. Gable was educated in the common schools and at Gettysburg (Pa.) College, from which he was graduated in 1865, subsequently attending the Mt. Airy Seminary, and graduating in Theology in 1868. He was ordained June 10, 1868, his first charge being at Scenery Hill, where he was located from 1868 to 1873. He came to Reading Aug. 17, 1873, and took charge of the following congregations, which he has faithfully served to the present time: St. John's, Gibraltar; St. Mark's, of Birdsboro; St. James, of Geigertown; Allegheny, of Alleghenyville; Wyomissing, of Gouglersville; and Robeson, of Plowville. New churches have been built in each of his parishes during his pastorate. He also organized a congregation at Shillington and a church was built in 1876. He celebrated his quarto-centennial in 1898, in each of his churches. The Rev. Mr. Gable is a man whose earnestness and piety have made him a power in the community. Not only is he a clear and convincing preacher and spiritual teacher, but he is also an able administrator, as the material prosperity of his congregations shows.

Rev. Mr. Gable was married Dec. 24, 1868, to Thusnelda, daughter of Rev. Jacob Vogelbach, of Philadelphia, and six children blessed this union, as follows: Matilda E.; Rev. Charles Jacob; Sue A.; Rev. Luther D.; Edmund J., a druggist; and Dr. Frank J., who attended Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1906. Mrs. Gable died April 2, 1903. In political matters Rev. Mr. Gable is independent, voting rather for the man than the party.

DENGLER. In the year 1737 Jacob Dengler emigrated to America, coming from Germany, probably from Wittenberg. His brother Andreas, who soon followed, died in America unmarried. Jacob Dengler settled near Amityville, and there built a forge and manufactured various iron implements. His remains are buried at the Swamp church.

Henry Dengler, the progenitor of the Denglers in Oley township, was a grandson of Jacob, and was born Oct. 3, 1792, in Amity township. He married Sarah Guldin, a lineal descendant of the Rev. Samuel Guldin, who emigrated to this conutry in 1710, and was the first Reformed minister in Pennsylvania. Henry Dengler moved from Amity to Friedensburg, now Oley, in 1829, and embarked in a mercantile business, in which he continued until near the close of his life. He was very active in public affairs, and took a deep interest in church matters, being one of the chief promoters of the building of the First Reformed church in 1830, donating the land and contributing liberally otherwise. For many years he served as an officer of the Reformed Church. His death occurred March 19, 1860, when he was sixty-seven years, five months and sixteen days old. His wife Sarah died Oct. 30, 1883, aged seventy-six years, seven months and twenty-five days. Their children were: Henry; John G.; James G.; Harriet m. John C. Nipe, and lives in Philadelphia; George lives in Clarion county; Washington, who enlisted at the age of eighteen, served for two years in the Civil war, was captured July 24, 1863, and was kept a prisoner in Richmond until March 23, 1864, when he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., and there he died of starvation May 6, 1864; Jacob died in February, 1905, aged seventy-one years, leaving a family as follows, Mrs. Charles Leithauser, Elmer, Howard, Mrs. Reily, William, and Mrs. Worths A. Dries, all living.

The Rev. James G. Dengler has been in the ministry of the Reformed Church since June, 1874. He is a graduate of Franklin & Marshall College at Lancaster, and of the Theological Seminary located there. For nearly a quarter of a century he served one charge in Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa. Dr. Dengler has been a frequent contributor to various publications, both religious and secular, and is a scholarly man of marked attainments and as a religious leader he has few equals in devoted piety and earnestness of both life and teachings.

JOHN G. DENGLER, the revered veteran school teacher of Berks county, is a resident of Friedensburg, Oley township, where he was born Oct. 29, 1837. His education was obtained in the Oley Academy under Prof. Jacob H. Major, and the Freeland Seminary under Prof. Hunsicker. He was licensed to teach in public schools under the first county superintendent of Berks county, Rev. William A. Good, in 1857, and taught the first term in Oley township, at School-house No. 1. Prof. Dengler has since been teaching every consecutive school term (except during his army service), and also has conducted select schools each spring term. He has instructed thousands of boys and girls of Berks county, forming their characters through his excellent example, as he shaped their minds with his wise precepts, and he is held in highest respect by the entire county. He is now teaching the grandchildren of his first pupils. Prof. Dengler possesses a kind and benevolent disposition which is shown in his intelligent face, and he is loved for his many excellent traits and his lofty ideals of life. During the many years that he has labored in Berks county he has witnessed many changes, especially in the public school system. His first salary was twenty-four dollars a month, of twenty-two days. Not only has he instructed the children placed under him the text of their books, but he has given them the benefit of his wide experience, his varied reading and exhaustive studies, and has never failed to hold up the highest possible standards before their young eyes.

On April 18, 1861, Mr. Dengler was filled with patriotism and enlisted in Company C, 7th Pa. V. I., at Harrisburg, and was in active service at Martinsburg, Va. His first enlistment was for but three months, but on Oct. 30, 1861, he re-enlisted at Reading, Capt. James McKnight commanding, for three years, in Battery M, U. S. A., and saw some very hard service, passing through the entire Peninsular campaign, and participating in the battles of the Wilderness. When he was mustered out Oct. 30, 1864, at Staten Island, N. Y., he was in the Sixth Army Corps.

Having thus devoted over three years of his life to his country, Prof. Dengler came back to Reading, where he arrived after midnight on Oct. 31, 1864, but so anxious was he to see his dear ones that he walked to Friedensburg, a distance of ten miles. The following day he engaged to teach the school he had left three and one-half years before at the call of duty, and he accepted the position at the earnest solicitation of his friends, who were anxious to secure his distinguished services. Prof. Dengler has also been active in church work ever since young manhood, and is a member of Friedens Reformed Church, of which he has been deacon, elder and trustee. He is a trustee of the Friedens cemetery company; a trustee of the Oley Academy that was founded in 1857, and has held this office since 1875. Since his youth Prof. Dengler has been a teacher in the Sunday-school, and is very efficient. He is a member of Minnehaha Lodge No. 154, K. of P., at Oley, also O. U. A. M. Council, No. 23, of the same place. In addition to all his other duties Prof. Dengler is the correspondent of all the Reading daily papers at Friedensburg.

Prof. Dengler has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in January, 1860, was Catherine Schlotman, daughter of John and Lydia (Shade) Schlotman. She was born in Oley in 1839, and died May 5, 1875, aged thirty-five years, the mother of children as follows: Annie m. Harvey Wisner, deceased, has four children, and lives at Philadelphia; Millie m. Benjamin Snavely, deceased, and lives at Friedensburg; Lilla, deceased, m. Abraham Bieber, of Reading; Harvey, an enterprising life insurance man of Allentown, and superintendent of the Allentown district of the Baltimore Mutual Life Insurance Company, is married, but has no children; and Calvin and Clara died in infancy. In 1878 Prof. Dengler m. (second) Kate L. (Ritter) Yoder, widow of Thomas Yoder, and they had three children: William, who has a R. F. D. mail route at Oley, is married and his children are, Blanche, Harvey, John and Ella; John was drowned when fourteen; Sallie is a school teacher in Oley and has been teaching since 1906.

It is only fitting to close this too brief biography of so distinguished an educator by an account of a delightful ceremony at the teachers' institute in 1907, held at Reading. Prof. Dengler in recognition of his long and faithful services as a public instructor was presented a silver loving cup, fifty dollars in gold, and seventy carnations, the last named representing the number of years he had lived, and celebrating his birthday. Those having the matter in charge very fittingly selected his birthday for the presentation day, and the speech which accompanied the gifts as well as his reply will never be forgotten by those present. Many men sacrificed much for their country. There are thousands of teachers in the country today, but there are few who have been both instructor and soldier in one as has Prof. Dengler. When he served upon the battlefield he was an excellent soldier. After his military life was over, he came home and once more entering the schoolroom resumed his peaceful vocation, only giving a little more of himself to his beloved pupils, for he had learned much in those three and one-half years spent on bloody battlefields and before besieged cities. His war experience gave him a breadth of vision, a fairness in dealing with others, and has enabled him better to fit his pupils for the great battle of life where each one must keep in the ranks and not fly at the first sound of war. In every relation of life Prof. Dengler has proved himself ready and willing to bear his part, and in his wisdom he realizes that he has reached the very best part of his wonderfully useful life, where he can enjoy the fruits of his labors and rest happy in the confidence and love of those whom he has so benefited.

I. A. DEISHER, a well-known business man of Reading, Pa., who is engaged in the jewelry business at No. 514 Penn street, Reading, was born in Hamburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1866, son of Henry and Valarya (Fink) Deisher.

David Deisher, grandfather of I. A., was a mill owner and farmer, following these occupations throughout a long and useful life in Kutztown and later at Hamburg. He was a very energetic business man and accumulated a considerable fortune, retiring shortly prior to his death. He and his wife were the parents of a large family of children, several of whom died young, those who lived to maturity being: Gereon, William, Henry and Catherine (married William D. Shomo). The family were members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Deisher was a Democrat, holding for some years the office of director of the poor. His son, Henry Deisher, received a common school education, and later supplemented this with a course at a seminary at Collegeville, after leaving which he worked on the home farm until reaching manhood, when he purchased the old Lintz foundry at Hamburg, operating this for many years. He is now living retired with his son. To Mr. Deisher and his wife, who died in 1888, were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, I. A. being the only survivor. Henry Deisher is a Lutheran in religious matters. In his political views he is a stanch Democrat.

I. A. Deisher was educated in the high school at Hamburg, Pa., and when a boy entered the drug store of Adam Bodenhorn, with whom he worked four years. At the end of that time he apprenticed himself to the jeweler's trade with W. W. Apple, with whom he served his time, going thence to Harrisburg, where he worked for six years with Philip Theilheimer. After the latter's death Mr. Deisher purchased his employer's interest in the business, carrying it on for four years. In 1897 he came to Read-

ing, purchasing the Burkhart store at Nos. 424-426 Penn street, and in April, 1908, he moved to the larger and more centrally located store at No. 514 Penn street. He handles a first-class line of jewelry, silverware, cut glass and novelties, and makes a specialty of repairs, especially optical, being a skilled mechanic and optician. Mr. Deisher is a graduate from several well-known institutions, among them Bucklin's School of Optics, the Spencer Optical Institute, the McCormick Optical College and the McCormick Neurological College, the first two colleges located in New York, and the last two in Chicago. He has been very successful in this branch of the business.

In 1895 Mr. Deisher married Miss Lizzie A. Diener, a native of Topton, Berks county, and two children were born to this union: Esther and Clarence. Mr. Deisher is a member of the Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Heptasophs. In both religious and political views he is broad and liberal, believing that every man should use his own judgment in these matters.

SAMUEL L. KURTZ, M. D., is well known through Berks county, both as a physician and surgeon of skill, and as a survivor of the great Civil war. He was born Sept. 27, 1832, son of Samuel and Mary (Longackre) Kurtz.

Joseph Kurtz, paternal grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Chester county, Pa. On Oct. 19, 1787, he married Fannie Miller, and their children were: John, born Sept. 23, 1788; Abraham, Nov. 27, 1789; Joseph, Jan. 10, 1791; Henry, July 10, 1792; Barbara, Aug. 5, 1793; Leah, Sept. 19, 1794; Samuel, Nov. 12, 1795; Elizabeth, Nov. 25, 1796; David, Jan. 30, 1798; Isaac, Feb. 22, 1799; Frances, May 4, 1800; Christian, Nov. 8, 1801; Jacob, Oct. 1, 1802; Daniel, Jan. 22, 1804; Anna, March 20, 1805; Jacob, Oct. 25, 1806; Susannah, May 25, 1808; Daniel (2), Aug. 1, 1809; and Susannah (2), July 1, 1812. The family were members of the Mennonite Church. Joseph Kurtz died March 18, 1815.

Samuel Kurtz, father of the Doctor, was born in Chester county, Nov. 12, 1795, and his education was obtained in the common schools. Upon reaching his majority he turned his attention to farming, a vocation which he followed for many years in Pikeland township. In 1834 he removed to Juniata county, where he operated a farm for six or seven years at East Salem, and there he died April 23, 1883. His first wife, who was a daughter of Jacob Longackre, died in the prime of life. She was the mother of: Joseph, born Aug. 22, 1819; Jacob, born Aug. 1, 1822; Annie, born Dec. 18, 1825, married William Cross; Samuel (1), born Oct. 24, 1829; Dr. Samuel L., born Sept. 27, 1832; Mary, born March 14, 1836, married George D. Taylor. This branch of the family were Methodists. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kurtz married Mary Miller, by whom one child was born, Fannie, who became the wife of George D. Taylor, the father of Dr. Taylor, of Reading. Samuel Kurtz's third wife was Mary Jacobs. No children were born to the last marriage.

Samuel L. Kurtz was educated in the schools of Juniata county, and in old Trappe Seminary, now Ursinus College. Later he read medicine with Dr. Henry Geiger, of Montgomery county, and in 1851 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1854. His first field of practice was at Phoenixville, Pa., where he remained two years, and then removed to Oakland Mills, Juniata county, remaining there until the fall of 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He continued to fill that position until June, 1862, when he was promoted to surgeon of the 85th Pa. V. I., with which regiment he remained until Nov. 22, 1864, when, at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, he was honorably discharged. He settled in Reading, locating at No. 340 South Fifth street, and his present office is at No. 412 South Fifth street.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which in 1891 he served as president; and of the Berks County Medical Society, serving his second term as its president. He is also a member of the Reading Medical Association. He was one of the original members of the board of trustees of the Reading Hospital, and has served upon its staff since its organization. He is a member of the board of health, and is examiner for a number of life insurance companies. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a member of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., and past master. He belongs to Keim Post, G. A. R., and to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., Commandery of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kurtz married, in 1854, Miss Sarah Morgan, and to this union three children have been born: Dr. J. Ellis, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, is a physician and surgeon at Reading; Georgeine married Nicholas H. Muhlenberg; and Clarence M., also a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, practising at Reading. Dr. Kurtz is a Republican in politics, and was one of the Harrison electors in 1888. He is a vestryman in St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

GERHART. Benjamin Gerhart, the grandfather of Peter William Gerhart, Jr., superintendent of the treatment department of the "Grand View Sanatorium," and his brother, George W. Gerhart, merchant and prominent citizen of Robesonia, was a farmer of Lower Heidelberg township. He married Catharine Seibert.

John Peter Gerhart, son of Benjamin, was formerly a resident of Lower Heidelberg, near Brownsville, and for the last thirty years of his life was a resident of Wernersville. His occupation was that of a grafter of trees and gardener. He died in 1903, aged seventy-six years. He was married to Caroline Werner, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lamm) Werner, and by her had twelve children: Calvin E. m. Amelia Lambert; Frank P. m. Emma Peiffer; Ellenora S. m. Alfred Webber, and after his decease George F. Knorr; Anna M. m. Gustave Bien; Albert B. m. Sue Reinhold; Agnes Priscilla m. Thomas Furry; Peter W.; George W. m. Anna Fidler; Katharine Louisa; Elizabeth Wilhelmina m. Harry Parker; and two died young.

Peter William Gerhart, Jr., superintendent of the treatment department of the "Grand View Sanatorium," a position he has filled for nearly twenty-five years, was born in Lower Heidelberg, near Brownsville, on April 18, 1862. His mother dying when he was only eight years old, he was placed on a farm, and continued there (except for three years he spent at Reading), helping and going to school, until he was sixteen years old. Then he went to Cumberland county for the purpose of attending school there and acquiring a knowledge of the English language while assisting in farming and stock raising, and he remained there for three years. He then returned to Wernersville, but remained only six months when he went to Ohio and secured employment on a farm in the vicinity of Lima. He continued on this farm for four years, at the end of which time, his health failing, he found employment as a reporter on a local newspaper, filling this position for three years. In 1886 he returned to Wernersville and secured a position as stable boss in the large stables of the "Grand View Sanatorium," and he displayed such intelligent interest in his work, and gave such satisfaction to the proprietors, Drs. Wenrich & Deppen, that after the short time of three months they promoted him to the treatment department of the institution. Showing great qualifications and ambition, he continued there until the fall of 1888, when under their advice he took a regular course of instruction in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, for the purpose of learning massage and medical electricity. He graduated in June, 1889, and upon his return to the Sanatorium was placed in charge of the treatment department, where he has remained until the present time. Being interested in local educational matters, Mr. Gerhart was elected a school director of the township in February, 1906, for a term of three years, and re-elected in February, 1909. He has served as the school board's secretary for three successive years, and also was chosen a representative from Berks county for three successive years to the State Directors' Convention, which meets annually at Harrisburg.

Mr. Gerhart was married to Ida Rebecca Wenrich, the only daughter of William H. Wenrich, of Bernville, and they have had three children, Sarah, J. Clarence, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Gerhart was elected an elder of St. John's (Hain's) Reformed Church in January, 1909, and immediately chosen its treasurer. Socially he is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 835, Wernersville.

William H. Wenrich, Mrs. Gerhart's father, m. Sarah Billman, daughter of John Billman, of Upper Bern (now Tilden), and they had three children: Willis E., Ida Rebecca, and one that died young.

John S. Wenrich, of Bernville, her grandfather, m. Lydia Himmelberger, and had two children, William H. and Rebecca, the last named the wife of A. Morris Kershner. Her great-grandfather was Paul Wenrich.

GEORGE W. GERHART, another son of the late John Peter Gerhart, was born Aug. 4, 1863, in Lower Heidelberg township. He received his early education in the township school and supplemented it with study at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown. He was first licensed to teach by Prof. D. S. Keck, former superintendent of Berks county, and commenced his work as teacher in the fall of 1882, in Heidelberg township, where he was engaged for five terms. He was reared upon the farm, but has never followed farming since he began life on his own account, having continued to teach until he embarked in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1888 he formed a partnership with Mr. Fidler under the firm name of Fidler & Gerhart, this relation lasting for one year. Mr. Gerhart then took Henry Miller into partnership with him, and they did business together for thirteen years under the name of Miller & Gerhart, being located on Robeson street, in Robesonia. At the end of this period Mr. Miller, by mutual consent of the partners, withdrew from the concern, John I. Miller becoming a member of the firm, the name of which remained unchanged. This association continued for two years, and in 1904 Mr. Gerhart formed a partnership with M. A. Moyer, under the name of Gerhart & Moyer. They enjoy the confidence and patronage of the community to a gratifying degree, and have a high reputation for enterprise and progress as well as honorable dealing. They carry a complete line of general merchandise, and cater to a trade which extends over a radius of fourteen miles around Robesonia.

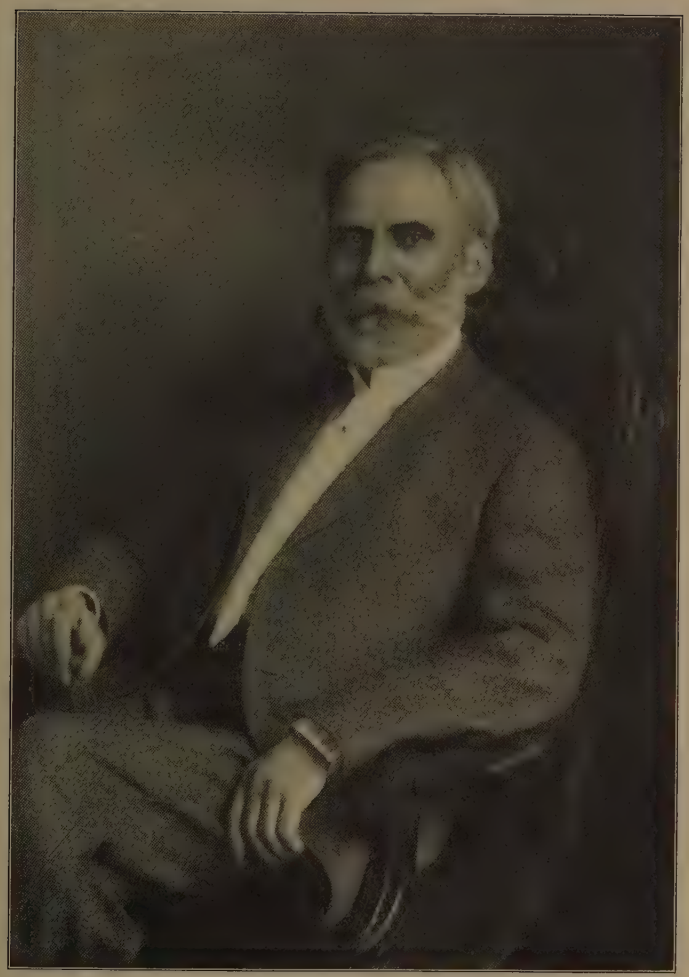
Mr. Gerhart is a man of active disposition, and takes part in the life of the community in lines outside of his direct business interests. He is a stanch Democrat in political opinion and willing to work for the success of his party, has served as delegate to county and State conventions, and has been elected to local offices of trust, having been school director and tax collector of his township. He is also prominent in church work, he and his family being members of St. Paul's Reformed Church of Robesonia, of which Mr. Gerhart is at present an elder. He was most active in the erection of the present fine edifice, in 1904, which cost the congregation over $15,000, serving as a member of the building committee, of which he was treasurer. He has been treasurer of the church ever since its organization. It is very prosperous, and Mr. Gerhart has been one of its most devoted workers. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Lodge No. 119, of Robesonia, of which he is a past chancellor. He owns the Wagner Hall building, a three-story brick block 30 x 60 feet in dimensions, the first and second stories of which are used by the firm of Gerhart & Moyer, and the third floor as the meeting place of various secret societies. Mr. Gerhart also owns the property adjoining this building on the north. Here he razed the old building and built an addition to the store 30 x 50 feet in the rear and 15 x 60 on the north, making the most up-to-date store in the Lebanon Valley. It is lighted throughout by electricity, and is heated by steam. He purchased both buildings in 1907. He also owns the property across the street which he uses for his residence.

In May, 1887, Mr. Gerhart was married to Miss Annie Fidler, daughter of William and Annie (Klopp) Fidler, the former of whom was in business in Robesonia as a manufacturer of cigar boxes. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart have been born six children, namely: Estella M., Horace (who died in infancy), Robert R., Luke W., Edna A. and Lyman R. Mr. Gerhart is giving all his children good educational advantages, being convinced of the value of proper training. Estella M., a graduate of the township high school, was married in May, 1908, to Walter V. R. High (son of D. K. High), who with his brother Henry V. R. High is engaged in the honey business at Bernville, where they reside. Robert R. is a graduate of the township high school, and the latter is also a graduate of the Interstate Commercial College, of Reading, and now holds the responsible position of teller in the Wernersville National Bank, at Wernersville. Luke W. is now attending the Interstate Commercial College.

H. WILLIS BLAND, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks county, was born August 20, 1845, at Blandon, that county, a village which derives its name from his paternal ancestors. He attended the public schools of Birdsboro until he was thirteen years of age. On August 31, 1861, when he had barely reached the age of sixteen, he enlisted at Philadelphia as a private in Company H, 82nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the following year was promoted successively to corporal and first sergeant. He served throughout the three years' term of his enlistment, being mustered out September 16, 1864. The regiment was engaged principally in the campaigns in Virginia, participating in a number of the severest battles of the war, including those of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After his army service, being thrown entirely upon his own resources, he became a clerk in the office of the Phoenix Iron Company at Phoenixville, Pa. He also acquired some training as a machinist, and worked for a time as an apprentice to that trade in Philadelphia, meanwhile studying in the evenings at a polytechnic school. Feeling himself physically unfitted for hard manual labor, and choosing a professional calling, he came to Reading in February, 1867, and commenced the study of the law in the office of J. Howard Jacobs, Esq., a widely known and extensive practitioner, and after the necessary two years' course was admitted to the Bar on April 12, 1869. Energetic and ambitious, he acquired a substantial practice in both the criminal and civil courts. Before and after his admission he participated actively in politics, at first as a Republican, and subsequently to 1872, when Horace Greeley was the candidate of the Democratic party for President, as a Democrat.

A separate Orphans' court for the county of Berks was created by the Act of June 13, 1883, and at the general election in the fall of that year Hiram H. Schwartz, Esq., who had been the temporary appointee, was elected judge for the term of ten years. Judge Schwartz having died on August 25, 1891, Judge Bland was on the 16th of the following month appointed by Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy, and in 1892 was elected for the full term of ten years, beginning on the first Monday of January, 1893. At the end of that period he was re-elected for the term expiring in January, 1913.

During his practice at the Bar Judge Bland acquired a reputation as an advocate of unusual eloquence and marked ability. He was a close student, and his success was due not alone to forensic talent, but to thorough legal equipment as well. As a judge he has not disappointed the promise of his career as a lawyer. The Orphans' court, though a forum concerned solely with the estates of decedents, and attracting a less degree of public attention and spectacular interest than the co-ordinate tribunals attended with trials by jury, is nevertheless, in the end, of vital importance to every member of the community. The duties and responsibilities of its presiding officer are commensurate with the significance of the trusts committed to his care. The office of chancellor is one of the highest dignity and consequence. In his judicial career Judge Bland endeavors to measure up to the high standard set by the historical shining lights of the Bench whom he consistently emulates, and has abundantly justified the confidence which his constituency have reposed in him



Richard Bland

by repeated elections. As a citizen he is deservedly held in universal public respect and esteem.

Outside of his official position he is connected with various civic organizations for the uplifting of humanity. His oratorical gifts are frequently called into service upon public occasions; and on whatever topic he may be designated to speak, his rhetoric is always scholarly and forceful. In the cause of the surviving soldiers of the Civil war he naturally takes a deep personal interest, and in their most notable gatherings is usually selected as their principal spokesman. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of McLean Post, No. 16, of Reading.

CHARLES VOELKER has since 1905 been principal owner of the Berks Manufacturing Company, of Reading, and he has been long known as a business man of that city, having conducted the "Farmers and Mechanics Hotel," in West Reading, for a number of years. Mr. Voelker is a native of Germany, born Oct. 12, 1856, in Feldkarl, Bavaria. He was reared in the Fatherland, whence he came to America in 1878, settling at once in Reading, where for the most part he has since had his home. In Germany he had learned the trade of a brewer, at which he immediately found employment on his arrival in Reading, in one of the leading breweries of the city. Later he was engaged in the business on his own account, in Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he remained several years, finally selling his interests in that line. Returning to Reading in 1893 he entered the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the "Farmers and Mechanics Hotel," in West Reading, which he has since kept, finding the venture congenial and profitable. In July, 1905, in company with his eldest son, Charles T. Voelker, Mr. Voelker purchased the plant and business of the Berks Manufacturing Company, Ltd., at No. 154 Court street, under the firm name of Charles Voelker & Son. At that time the product of the factory, which consists of sunbonnets and aprons, amounted to about five hundred dozen weekly. Under their enterprising management the weekly output has been increased to fifteen thousand dozen, in the manufacture of which steady employment is given to forty hands. These goods are of high grade and excellent workmanship, and are marketed through jobbers all over the United States and Canada. The constantly growing trade has necessitated the erection of a new factory, which is now in course of construction, and which will be one of the finest manufacturing plants of its kind in the city when completed. It is a brick building 34 x 100 feet in dimensions, three stories and basement, and will be equipped with the most reliable and up-to-date machinery obtainable, every facility for the most expeditious dispatch of work compatible with the manufacture of high class articles being included in the appointments. The company are also adding to the working force from time to time, finding considerable difficulty in keeping up with a steady stream of orders. Mr. Charles Voelker, the senior member of the firm, is a hard-working and reliable business man. He has been remarkably successful in his latest venture, which is advancing to a place among the appreciable industrial factors of the city. He is a citizen of sterling merit, and though he takes no active part in public affairs is public-spirited and interested in welfare of the city in which he found a fruitful field for his efforts. He is a Democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religious faith. Mr. Voelker married Caroline Rothenberger, like himself a native of Germany, and eight children have been born to them: Charles T. (who is in business with his father), Lewis, Edward, Mary, Carrie, Catherine, Anna and Joseph.

CHARLES T. VOELKER, manager and part owner of the Berks Manufacturing Company, was born in Reading Jan. 29, 1884, and received his early education in the schools of Pottstown, supplementing it with a course at the Reading Business College. He is thoroughly fitted for the superintendency of the plant, the marvelous growth of which since it came under the present management is due in a great measure to his executive ability. He is a young man of forceful personality and excellent business judgment, and his energy has made itself felt in every department of the factory, which has made a most creditable showing under his guiding hand.

AUGUSTUS M. BROWN, cashier of the First National Bank of Mohnton, and one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Shillington, was born May 17, 1863, at McKeansburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., son of George and Catherine (Mast) Brown.

John Brown, his grandfather, was born in Rockland township, Berks county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer and tailor, later moving to Schuylkill county and purchasing a farm, on which he died at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife's maiden name was Maul. They had three children: Ephraim, who died in Schuylkill county; George; and Charles, who died at Pottsville.

George Brown was born in Rockland township, Berks county, and accompanied his father to Schuylkill county, where he engaged in the lumber business, furnishing mining timber. He also followed farming in Brunswick township, that county, but in 1871 he located in Amity township, Berks county, where until his death he engaged in the milling business. Mr. Brown married Catherine Mast, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Mast, and they had these children: Charles; George; Frank; Hannah, who married Irving Hoppel and resides in Reading; Augustus M., and Howard.

Augustus M. Brown attended the public schools of his native district, also spending three sessions at Muhlenberg College, after which he entered the service of the Penn National Bank, at Reading, as a messenger. Faithful service and marked ability earned him promotion from time to time, and he continued with this well known banking house for a period of twenty-three years. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Bernville, Oct. 15, 1907, situated on Main street, on the bank's own property, a tract of 120 x 250 feet. He became its cashier, and held that position until March 1, 1909, when he resigned to become cashier of the First National Bank of Mohnton, and he now resides at Shillington. Mr. Brown is a self-made man and is recognized as one of the ablest of Berks county's bankers. In politics he is a Republican, and he is connected socially with Reading Lodge, No. 549, F. & A. M., and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of Friedens Lutheran Church, where he has served as a deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mr. Brown was married to Anna M. Eaches, daughter of Huysinga and Emily (Behm) Eaches, and they have had two children, Emily M. and George A.

REV. THOMAS THEOPHILUS IAEGER, for forty years a preacher of the Gospel, died May 13, 1888, in Reading, Pa. The Rev. Mr. Iaeger, who was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, Aug. 29, 1826, came of a long line of ministers of the Word of God, his great-grandfather and grandfather having been ministers in Germany, while his father, the late Rev. G. F. I. Iaeger, was one of the best known and most beloved pastors in the Lutheran Church in this section of the State.

Rev. G. F. I. Iaeger was born in Illigen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and he received his literary training there, attending several of the best universities. On coming to America, in 1817, the Rev. Mr. Iaeger taught school for one winter in Northampton county, Pa., and the following year located in Berks county, where the remainder of his life was spent. While teaching in the old schoolhouse near Hamburg, he began to study for the ministry, and he was ordained in the Lutheran faith in 1819. He at once began preaching, and he continued in active service until four years prior to his death. At various times he had as many as fifteen congregations in charge, and he was the pastor of six congregations at the time of his death in 1874. When he relinquished preaching the Rev. Mr. Iaeger had charge of the White Church Lutheran congregation. From June, 1819, to 1874, he baptized nearly 7,000 children, gave catechetical instruction to nearly 4,000 persons, married over 1,200, preached 2,500 funeral sermons, and gave communion

to over 50,000 persons. The Rev. Mr. Iaeger died at his residence on South Oak street, Hamburg, Berks county, shortly after eleven o'clock, Sunday morning, Nov. 16, 1879, being at this time the oldest member of the Pennsylvania Ministerium. His funeral was largely attended, the Rev. Mr. Groh, of Boyertown, preaching the sermon in German, and the Rev. Dr. Fry, of Reading, in English. Rev. G. F. I. Iaeger had preached his first sermon Oct. 18, 1818, at Dunkel's Church, and he was there buried among the people to whom he had given his labors for a period of sixty-one years.

The Rev. Mr. Iaeger was married to Mary Audenreid, of McKeansburg, Pa., and to them were born these children: Rev. Thomas Theophilus; Samuel; William, of Baltimore; and Lewis F., of California; Mrs. Jackson Levan, of Hamburg, Pa.; Mrs. James S. Berger, of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. S. Salade, of Tamaqua.

Rev. Thomas Theophilus Iaeger pursued his preparatory course and classical studies for about three years at Mercersburg and Gettysburg, after which he entered upon his theological course under the instruction of Rev. John W. Richards, then pastor of St. John's Church, Easton, Pa. During the summer of 1847 he received a license (*ad interim*) from the president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, to perform ministerial acts, which license was renewed when he was received into the Ministerium at its annual meeting in Easton in 1848. His ordination took place in 1850, at the Synodical meeting at Pottsville, Pa., and his first regular charge was in Lancaster county, Pa., where he served congregations in and around Brickerville, and Muddy Creek. He remained about two years at the latter place and then removed to Womelsdorf, taking charge of the congregations there and at Rehrersberg, and later the churches at Myerstown, Bellemans, Reed, Bern and North Heidelberg. In 1855 the Rev. Mr. Iaeger removed to the city of Reading, where he served at various times a large number of congregations. At the time of his death he had charge of the following Lutheran congregations: Bern, Oley, Spies, Shalters and Kissinger churches. His ministerial life covered forty continuous years, with the exception of the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, when on account of ill health he was forced to discontinue his work. During his long labor in the Gospel he preached 5,258 sermons, baptized 6,263 children, performed 1,748 marriage ceremonies, officiated at 2,472 funerals, confirmed 3,608 catechumens, gave communion to 74,750 persons, and prayed with the sick 2,860 times. On May 4, 1888, he had a slight paralytic stroke, which was but the beginning of the end, his death occurring May 13th, and he was interred in Charles Evans cemetery.

On Dec. 14, 1848, the Rev. Mr. Iaeger married Mary A. Palsgrove, of Mercersburg, Pa., and they had a family of ten children, seven of whom died in infancy. The three surviving are: Miss Nora S., who lives with her mother at No. 522 Oley street, Reading; Mrs. Jefferson Snyder, of Reading; and Mrs. John Kendig, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Thomas T. Iaeger was justly considered one of Berks county's representative men. The influences of his life had always been in the direction of temperance, education and morality. His services in the religious body in which he labored so faithfully for so many years but cemented more closely the bonds between him and his fellow men. As a preacher he was fearless in the exposition of the Word of God, and the fruitful results of his work brought him comfort and encouragement in his declining years.

AMANDUS N. FEGLEY, M. D., who has carried on the practice of medicine at Oley Church, in Oley township, Berks county, since 1871, was born Sept. 16, 1842, in Douglass township, Montgomery Co., Pa., son of Jonas and Anna (Nyce) Fegley.

George Fegley, his grandfaher, was born in Douglass township, where his father also lived, and there passed all his life, engaged in farming. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife's maiden name was Fox, and among their children were: Jonas, John, Daniel, Sallie, and a daughter whose name is not recalled.

Jonas Fegley, born in June, 1800, died in May, 1861, in the faith of the Lutheran Church. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned 100 acres of good land. He was a Democrat and interested in local affairs, serving many years as school director. Mr. Fegley married Anna Nyce, born in October, 1800, died in November, 1869, daughter of George Nyce, a farmer and tanner of Frederick township, Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Fegley are buried at the Sassamansville Church, in Montgomery county. They had a family of ten children, namely: Hannah is deceased; Mary is the widow of John Dotts; Edward is deceased; Leanna m. Levi Sassaman: Miss Fietta lives in Philadelphia; William is deceased; Charlotte m. Frederick Weis; Eliza m. Abner Wilt; Amandus N.; and Miss Sarah lives at Pottstown.

Amandus N. Fegley was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the local public schools. Later he attended the academies at Frederick and Trappe, and afterward taught school for three years in Douglass township before taking up the study of medicine. He began to read with Dr. Francis Knipe, of Frederick, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1870. For a few months he was located at Ballietsville, in Lehigh county, Pa., in the fall of 1870 returning to Jefferson Medical College, where he continued to study until the following spring. He has since been located at Oley Church, in Oley township, Berks county, where he has acquired an extensive practice. He has not only been a successful medical practitioner, but has also proved to be a most useful member of the community in other relations, everything which affects the general welfare receiving his influence and support. He was one of the organizers of the Oley National Bank and became a member of its first board of directors. He was trustee and secretary of the Oley Cemetery for many years; is a member of the Berks County Historical Society; and a member of Griesemersville Lodge, No. 1109, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church, and has served since 1892 as treasurer of his church. He is a Democrat in political sentiment.

Dr. Fegley married Sarah Koch, daughter of the late Tobias Koch, who was a retired farmer of Gilbertsville, Montgomery county, and six children have been born to this union, four of whom are deceased. The survivors are Sallie and Walton. Walton, who is engaged as knitter at Dr. L. K. Francis & Son's Knitting Mills, married Lila Haas.

MORTON L. MONTGOMERY, the compiler of this history, was born at Reading Nov. 10, 1846. He was educated in the common schools till 1863, having spent the last three years in the High School; and, being inclined to mathematics and drafting, he then entered the office of Daniel S. Zacharias, county surveyor of Berks county and city engineer of Reading, for the purpose of learning practical surveying and civil engineering. He continued in this office eight months, when he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, at the request of Mr. Zacharias, to enter a larger field for the prosecution of his studies, and he was there employed by Daniel Hoffman, a mining, civil and topographical engineer, who was constantly engaged in important work for prominent coal operators. After remaining with Mr. Hoffman the greater part of two years, he returned to Reading, and entered the office of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., as a student-at-law. He spent the required term of three years with Mr. Livingood, and besides prosecuting his legal studies looked after an extensive practice, the labors of which consisted in the preparation of cases, arguments, proceedings in partition, conveyancing, etc. After traveling for a time in the fall of 1869 through the Middle and Eastern States, he entered the Law Department of Harvard University and remained there two terms. Upon returning to Reading, he spent a year in the office of Samuel L. Young, Esq., in order to comply with the new rules of court which had been adopted during his absence and required the last year of study to be passed in a lawyer's office. He was admitted to the Bar on Aug. 28,

1871, since which time he has been in active practice at Reading.

Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he became interested in the history of his native county, and, after he had collected much valuable material relating to the early settlements and formation of the townships, and the development of all the districts of the county, he determined to publish the "History of Berks County." In the course of his investigations he contributed a number of historical articles to the press, and in 1883 published the "Political Hand-Book of Berks County, Pa." In 1884, he issued a prospectus, announcing his proposed publication of the "History of Reading," but finding soon afterward, in the course of his undertaking, that the practice of law and the labors of an author and publisher could not be conducted together successfully, he entered into a contract with Messrs. Everts, Peck & Richards, publishers of histories, etc., at Philadelphia, for the publication of the "History of Berks County" in one large octavo volume, to comprise all the history of the entire county, and thereby conclude his undertaking more speedily and satisfactorily, and the publishers named issued the work (comprising 1,200 pages) in 1886. The labor of Mr. Montgomery in behalf of that history was necessarily arduous during a period of ten years, he having carried on his investigations and researches without any assistance, visited many places, traveled throughout the county repeatedly, and examined county records, newspaper files, and libraries here and elsewhere, besides looking after his increasing legal practice.

In 1889, Mr. Montgomery published a "School History of Berks County" (pp. 300) for use in the local schools, and the book having received the indorsement of the leading educators in the county, it was adopted and introduced in all the districts. At a number of county institutes, it was earnestly recommended. It was the first book of the kind published in the United States, and Mr. Montgomery received much commendation from prominent educators and school journals in all parts of the country for his enterprise and zeal in behalf of encouraging the study of local history in connection with national and general history.

Shortly after this school history had made its appearance, he began to deliver lectures on the "Life and Times of Conrad Weiser, the First Representative Man of Berks County," and on the "Revolutionary Heroes of Berks County," in all parts of the county before local teachers' institutes at the request of the county superintendents, and he continued these lectures successfully until 1893, when, under the auspices of the Reading Board of Trade, he published the former in a pamphlet of 40 pages, and 3,500 copies of this pamphlet were distributed gratuitously among all the schools of the city and county for the purpose of securing a suitable memorial to Conrad Weiser.

In 1894, he published a volume of 300 pages, entitled "Berks County in the Revolution," and this was also the first book of the kind issued to show what a participating county in the Revolution had done in behalf of independent representative government. These three publications are in the leading libraries of the country from Boston to San Francisco, which evidences their popularity. About this time, he also compiled the "Centennial History of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.," a volume of 250 pages, which was presented by the Lodge to the members as a suitable memento of the occasion.

In 1898, the Sesqui-Centennial of the founding of Reading was properly celebrated under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and the executive committee having employed Mr. Montgomery to compile and publish a suitable book in commemoration of the event, he issued a superior volume of 300 pages, which was highly appreciated for its conciseness and comprehensiveness.

After the lapse of more than twenty years, numerous persons, who appreciated the necessity of having the history of the county published again, embracing all the important local events which have occurred since, suggested to Mr. Montgomery that he should revise his "History of Berks County." Agreeing that such a revised history would be acceptable to the public, he accordingly made the arrangements with Messrs. J. H. Beers & Co., publishers of histories, at Chicago, Ill., for its compilation under the title "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County," and this large and comprehensive work is the result of his labor in that behalf.

Mr. Montgomery's father, John Leonard Montgomery, was born in Northumberland county, near Sunbury, in 1812, and moved to Reading in 1841, where he was engaged in the hardware business for twenty-five years, and then in the flour business for a number of years, after which he lived in retirement, until his decease, in 1880. He was married to Catharine Rush, of Reading (daughter of Philip Rush), by whom he had five children: Jonas (married to Mary Renninger); Morton Luther; Mary Elizabeth; Sarah, and John, the last two dying in early girlhood and youth, respectively.

His mother's father, Philip Rush, born at Reading in 1784, learned the trade of weaver, which he followed until 1861. He was enlisted in the War of 1812-15 and served as fife-major of the 1st Regiment, in the 2d Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He died in 1871. He was married to Barbara Spohn (daughter of Capt. John Spohn, who raised at Reading the second company of volunteers in the Revolution, which was engaged in active service, more especially at the Battle of Long Island, on Aug. 27, 1776). She died in 1853, aged sixty-seven years. They had three sons and four daughters, including Catharine, above-named. Before 1800, the Spohn family was interrelated by marriage with all the prominent families of Cumru, Heidelberg and Robeson townships.

His mother's ancestors on the father's side were residents of Reading from the founding of the town in 1751. Her great-grandfather, Michael Rosch, was born at Remmingsheim, in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1703. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed until 1751, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania from Rotterdam, on the ship "Duke of Wurtemberg," having qualified Oct. 16th. He was accompanied by his wife, two sons (Michael and Stephen) and four daughters. Immediately after landing at Philadelphia, he proceeded to Reading, and there purchased a lot (No. 189, on south side of Penn street, below Tenth) which he improved by the erection of a dwelling-house under the conditions of purchase, and obtained his patent in 1753. He lived on these premises until he died in 1796. In 1767 he also secured by patent the adjoining lot on the corner (No. 192). His wife was Catharine Fischer, daughter of John Fischer, of Remmingsheim. She died at Reading in 1775, aged seventy-one years. Their six children survived them. He and his descendants have been members of Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading since its establishment in 1751.

Her grandfather was the second son, Stephen Rosch. He was born in 1740 at Remmingsheim. He learned the trade of cooper at Reading, which he followed until his decease in 1816. In his last will, dated 1815, he still signed his name Rosch, in German. In 1770 he married Magdalena Gittelman, daughter of John Gittelman, who lived in Berks county beyond the Blue Mountains and was there engaged in farming. She died in 1826, aged seventy-eight years. They had three sons (Stephen, John and Philip) and two daughters.

Mr. Montgomery married Florence Baugh Bush, daughter of Dr. Andrew Bush and his wife, Mary Price Baugh, of East Coventry, in Chester county, and they have a daughter, Florence Baugh, married to Joshua Brooke Lessig, banker and iron manufacturer of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bush was born at Philadelphia in 1805, studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. After traveling through the Southern States for a year, he began an introductory practice of medicine at Philadelphia, and continued in that place until the death of his father in 1836, when he located in East Coventry township, Chester county, and there carried on an active practice for twenty-five years. He then directed his attention to the cultivation of certain choice fruits in connection with farming until his decease in 1874. He

was an accomplished linguist, speaking the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages, and was also a fine Greek and Latin scholar, keeping up his interest in these languages until he died.

Dr. Bush's father, Andrew Daniel Michael Busch, was born in 1763 at Wesel, in Rhenish Prussia, near Duesseldorf, and was thoroughly educated in the University of Berlin. After his graduation he emigrated to Pennsylvania, locating at Philadelphia, where he became extensively engaged in the wholesale shoe business, and he followed this business successfully for many years. For a considerable period, before and after 1800, his philanthropic spirit in behalf of immigrating Germans, who landed at Philadelphia, gave him much distinction. He died in 1836. Dr. Bush was his only child.

Dr. Bush's wife, Mary Price Baugh, was a lineal descendant of John Sebastian Bach, of Eisenach, in Upper Saxony, born 1685, and died 1750; whose son John, born at the same place in 1740, emigrated to Pennsylvania and located in East Coventry township, Chester county, where he was engaged in farming until his decease in 1819. His grandson, also named John Baugh (the father of Dr. Bush's wife), was born in 1775 in the township named, became the largest proprietor of farms in that section of the county, and died in 1841. He married Mary Price, a lineal descendant of Rev. Jacob Preisz, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1719.

MILTON H. DE LONG, a member of the furniture and undertaking firm of T. & M. H. De Long, at Topton, died at his home in that town Feb. 20, 1892, at the age of forty-seven years, one of the most highly esteemed and substantial citizens of his community. He was born in Rockland township, Sept. 6, 1845, son of David D. and Catherine (Haas) De Long.

David De Long, though born in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh county, passed the greater part of his life in Longswamp township, Berks county, where he followed the trade of weaver, buying and selling carpets, and he also engaged in farming. He was frugal and industrious, and became a man of considerable property. By his wife, Catherine Haas, who was born in Longswamp township, he became the father of the following family: (1) David died at the age of twenty-eight years. (2) Henry, born Dec. 18, 1838, clerked in a store at Hancock; he m. Adeline Fenstermacher. (3) Milton H. is mentioned below. (4) Tilghman, former partner of Milton H., is in the furniture business at Topton; he m. Angeline Fenstermacher. (5) Alvin H., a hotel proprietor in Longswamp township, m. Catherine Zondt. (6) Sally Ann died aged two years. The father died Sept. 6, 1893, and the mother Nov. 28, 1877.

Milton H. De Long was given an excellent education, completing his literary training in Collegeville Seminary. His first venture into the mercantile world was when he and Jacob Steininger had a store in partnership at Bowers Station. He next was for a number of years employed as a clerk in the marble yard of Schweyer & Leiss, at Bower's Station. From there he went to Bridgeport, where he was similarly employed for a year and a half. Returning to Topton he and his brother Tilghman opened the furniture and undertaking business in which they were successfully engaged when Milton H. died. He had a high reputation for honesty and integrity, and in his private life as well as in the business world so ordered his actions that at his death it could be truthfully said that "No better man lived in Topton."

Mr. De Long was twice married. On Sept. 25, 1869, he wedded Catherine Kaiser, of Longswamp township. The only child of this union died in infancy, and Mrs. De Long passed away Dec. 6, 1871. On March 31, 1878, Mr. De Long married Louisa E. Knoske, who was born in Reading, March 2, 1858, daughter of Capt. Edward and Catherine (Bower) Knoske. To this union was born a daughter, Katie Elda, April 26, 1882, who graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, in 1900, and taught school one term at Morgantown and two terms at Leesport, and who married, Sept. 15, 1903, Dr. Oscar F. Kunkel, of Albany, and has two children, Alton De Long and Lester De Long. At the time of his death Milton H. De Long was serving as director of the poor, having been elected to that office only a few months prior to his decease. He was also serving the borough of Topton as president of the school board.

KNOSKE. The Knoske family, to which Mrs. Milton H. De Long belongs, had its early home in Germany. Johann Heinrich Knoske was born at Herrenstadt, near Breslau, Prussia. He married Rosina Trautschen, and both died in their native land strong in the faith of Luther.

Rev. Johann Knoske, son of Johann Heinrich and Rosina, was born at Herrenstadt, June 24, 1779. He came to America when a boy, and settled in Schuylkill county, Pa. He was twice married. His first wife was Anna Plate, daughter of Heinrich Plate, and their marriage took place in 1803, and her death a year and eight months later. He married (second) July 1, 1806, Elizabeth Koch, daughter of William and Margaret (Neufanger) Koch, of Schuylkill county, and their married life covered a period of more than half a century. He died Sept. 24, 1859, and his wife, Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1782, died Feb. 16, 1868. They had a family of four sons and five daughters, namely: Wilhelmina m. David Hottenstine; Louisa m. John Trago; Elizabeth m. Benjamin Miller; Maria m. Skiles Trago; William; Capt. Edward; Charles; and two died young. Mr. Knoske made his home in Kutztown from 1811 to 1856, in the latter year locating in Reading where he was living at the time of his death. He was an eloquent minister of the Gospel, and did much for the spread of Christianity in his section.

Capt. Edward Knoske, son of Rev. Johann, was a well-known citizen of Berks county and an honored veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Kutztown, and there learned the tanner's trade. For some time he clerked in a store in Reading, and then located at Bower's Station in Maxatawny township. While there he brought the first car load of hard coal ever shipped to that town. He was prominent at the time of the Civil war, being a lieutenant in the Ringgold Light Artillery (to which he belonged for nine years), his commission being dated Feb. 22, 1861. On May 9, 1861, he enlisted for two years in Company D, 4th N. Y. V. I., and was discharged May 5, 1863. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, at New York, as a private to serve three years in Company G, 5th N. Y. V. Artillery, and was transferred to Company A, Jan. 6, 1864. He was promoted to corporal Jan. 27, 1864, sergeant major July 10, 1864, and discharged Feb. 18, 1865, to accept the second lieutenancy. He was made captain May 25, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va. At the battle of Antietam a bullet passed through his hat, and grazed his skull, necessitating his removal to a hospital. The hat is still in the possession of the family at Bowers. He married Catherine Bower, daughter of Jonas Bower, and she still resides at the homestead at Bowers Station. He died Sept. 11, 1896. Their children were: J. Charles, of Baltimore, is an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; J. William A. resides at Topton; Harrison, m. to Clara Troutman, is engaged in the music business at Delaware, Ohio; Louisa E. is the widow of Milton H. De Long.

Jonas Bower, grandfather of Mrs. De Long, was born in Maxatawny township, at the station that now bears his name, Jan. 29, 1797, and he became a prominent farmer. He gave the land in his district for the Railroad Company to build their station. He also built the well-known "Washington House" at that place. He married Elizabeth Sell, who was born May 20, 1801, daughter of George and Barbara (Haak) Sell. She died April 10, 1879, and he passed away Sept. 6, 1882. They had three children: Catherine, m. to the late Capt. Edward Knoske; Elizabeth, m. to M. J. D. Wanner; Aaron, born April 25, 1828, and died Feb. 21, 1905.

HARRY DRY SCHAEFFER, district attorney of Berks county, was born Nov. 14, 1873, on the old Dry homestead in Rockland township, Berks county, and belongs to a family which has been identified with the affairs of the county for several generations. His grandfather, Jonathan

Schaeffer, was a well-to-do farmer of Richmond township.

George B. Schaeffer, father of Harry Dry Schaeffer, was long engaged in the coal, lumber and iron ore business in Fleetwood, this county. After serving some time as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Kemp, he was elected to the office of sheriff, in which he served with fidelity some three years, from 1887 until 1890. He is now living retired in Reading. He married Mary A. Dry, daughter of Benjamin E. Dry, formerly of Rockland township, this county. Mr. Dry died about two years ago, at the age of eighty-seven, while living in the City of Reading. The Drys are remarkable for their longevity, and Mr. Dry's sister, who was buried in September, 1905, reached the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Dry was a merchant at Dryville, Rockland township, which was named after him, and lived a most useful and active life, having served his county in the Legislature and as register of wills, and was justice of the peace of Rockland township for over twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Schaeffer had a family of eight children, as follows: Wester and Llewellyn, coal and lumber dealers at Fleetwood, doing business under the firm name of Schaeffer, Wanner & Co.; Warren, at school; Kate and Sue, at home; Minnie, m. to Dr. Fred Kelchner, of Philadelphia; Rosa, wife of Dr. George S. Bleiler; and Harry Dry.

Harry D. Schaeffer attended the public schools of Fleetwood and later the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, where he was graduated in 1891. He then took a course at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated in 1895. Mr. Schaeffer matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania as a law student, and after a year at that institution began reading law in the office of D. Nicholas Schaeffer. He was admitted to the Bar in 1899, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Reading. Under the firm name of Dumn & Schaeffer, he formed a partnership with Harry J. Dumn, former clerk of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Schaeffer was appointed assistant district attorney in January, 1905, and served in that capacity for three years under District Attorney Kutz. In 1907 he was elected as district attorney and is filling that office at present.

On April 17, 1901, Mr. Schaeffer was married to Miss Annie R. Wanner, daughter of the late Louis A. Wanner, who was a member of the firm of Schaeffer, Wanner & Co., of Fleetwood. One son, George Wanner Schaeffer, has come to cheer their home. Mr. Schaeffer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Kutztown Lodge, No. 377. He also belongs to the Reformed Church.

HENRY MAY KEIM was born of a family which has been prominently connected with the city of Reading and county of Berks since the time of the earliest settlements therein. His father was Gen. George May Keim, who represented his district in Congress and died at the beginning of the Civil war while preparing to leave with his troops for the front. His grandfather was Gen. George de Benneville Keim, who was born during the war of the Revolution and was in the military service during the Whiskey Insurrection. His great-grandfather was John Keim, who was one of the leading merchants of Reading, where he amassed a considerable fortune. His great-great-grandfather was Nicholas Keim, who was one of the earliest proprietors of the "Old White Store" at Fifth and Penn streets, shortly after it was first established by Conrad Weiser; and his great-great-great-grandfather was John Keim, the elder, who arrived in Pennsylvania shortly after its foundation, and settled in Oley township, Berks county, as early as 1718.

Henry May Keim was born at Reading, Aug. 16, 1842. He graduated at the Reading high school in 1858, at the head of his class, and he entered the Sophomore class at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating in 1862. Shortly after his graduation he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Militia, and saw service in Maryland. He entered the service for the second time the following year, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, when he was commissioned lieutenant in Company A, 53d Pennsylvania Militia, and received distinguished mention from his superior officers. Meantime he had undertaken the study of law in the office of Jacob S. Livingood, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county Aug. 7, 1865.

During the years 1874 and 1875 he served as one of the three auditors of the city of Reading. In 1876 he was Democratic county chairman, and succeeded in increasing the Democratic majority in the county for Tilden beyond all previous figures. In recognition of his valuable party services and general ability, in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where he most creditably represented his government and gained the highest respect and regard of the officials and people of the Island. Upon his return from this service, he was elected president of the Valley Railroad of Ohio, with his offices at Cleveland. The financial troubles of the country occurring about this time having forced the railroad into a receivership, he was appointed one of the receivers, and by his careful management soon succeeded in bringing it out of the receivership and restoring it to prosperity. Upon the completion of his task he returned to Reading in fulfilment of his long-cherished desire to continue his residence here.

Mr. Keim was devotedly attached to the places, people and traditions of his native county, and was foremost in all undertakings designed for the public welfare. He was a trustee of various important institutions, and was untiring in his exertions in behalf of the sesqui-centennial celebration of the founding of the city and in the movement to liquidate the debt of the Reading Library and to establish it as a free library. He was one of the organizers and original corporators of the Historical Society of Berks county, and was from the beginning its corresponding secretary and member of the council. His public spirit, his careful attention to detail, and his zeal in all his undertakings made him a most useful member of society, while his uniform kindness and affability made him a general favorite with all classes and attached his near associates very closely to him.

In 1867 Mr. Keim was married to Miss Emma E. Trexler, daughter of Horatio Trexler, and she survives. He died at his residence in Reading, Feb. 18, 1899. Mr. Keim was a devout member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Reading, having joined in his boyhood. When he became of age he was selected as a vestryman, and he filled that position for a continuous period of thirty-five years, his services terminating with his decease. His devotion to the Church was so highly appreciated that a tablet was erected to his memory on the south wall of the auditorium, which bears the neat and expressive inscription: "A faithful friend—An Earnest Churchman—A sincere Christian." A Bishop of the Church said of him: "He was a perfect type of a Christian gentleman."

DE LONG. The first settler of the De Long family in America was Peter De Long, a French Huguenot, who came to this country in 1732. His son, Henry, the great-grandfather of Tilghman De Long, was born, perhaps, in France.

David De Long, son of Henry, was born in America, Jan. 4, 1770, and died Nov. 12, 1828. He married Barbara Gery, and they had the following children: Daniel m. Catherine Long, of Butler county, Ohio; Benjamin m. Catherine Rohrbach; David; Catherine m. Martin Kersher; Esther m. John Fenstermacher; Susannah m. Jacob Schradin; Mary m. George Rohrbach; and Elizabeth m. Jacob Haas.

David De Long, father of Tilghman De Long, was born July 6, 1813, and died Sept. 6, 1893, at the age of eighty years and two months. He married Catherine Haas, who died Nov. 28, 1877, aged sixty-four years, five months, eleven days. They had children as follows: David died aged twenty-six years; Henry, born Dec. 18, 1838, m. Adeline Fenstermacher, and is deceased; Milton H., who died Feb. 20, 1892, was twice married, and his second wife, Louisa E. (Knoske), lives at Bowers, Pa.; Tilghman; Alvin H., residing on the old homestead, m. Cather-

ine Saul; and Sally Ann died when two years old. David De Long, the father, carried on farming in Longswamp township, Berks county, through all his active years.

TILGHMAN DE LONG, son of David, was born Aug. 2, 1849, in Rockland township, Berks Co., Pa., and was educated in the country schools as they were in his boyhood. He grew up on the farm, and also worked in the ore mines. When nineteen years of age he apprenticed himself to David Zimmerman, at Monterey, with whom he learned cabinetmaking and undertaking. After serving three years with this man he was considered a good workman and went to Schrader, Felix & Kline, a well-known firm at that time, now doing business at Reading as Schrader & Kline, and remained there until 1872, when he came to Topton and embarked in business for himself. Mr. De Long at first worked alone, doing all his manufacturing by hand, but as his business increased he took an apprentice, this being Charles Fenstermacher, who has continued with him ever since. His skill as a workman and his promptness in filling his contracts soon brought more and more business to Mr. De Long and he added more assistants, two of whom, Jonathan Barto and Lewis Keller, still are of his right-hand men. He began equipping his plant with some machinery that he put up himself first operating it by hand and later by horse-power, and recently he has built a new factory of large dimensions which he has equipped with the latest improved machinery. The year round he gives employment to from fifty to seventy-five men. He is now one of the leading manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania. His specialty is in the line of bank, hotel, store and church fixtures.

In 1905, Mr. De Long organized the T. De Long Furniture Company, of which he is president and principal stockholder, his sons, Ellwood and Victor, being partners. At the same time De Long, Son & Co. was organized, which includes the retail furniture and undertaking business at Topton and Fleetwood, the latter of which is managed by the other son, Irwin D. De Long. Mr. De Long officiated as undertaker at over 2,200 funerals before he delegated the Fleetwood branch of the business to Irwin D., in 1898. He is still active, though he employs Mr. Schofer to attend to the Topton branch of the undertaking business.

On April 4, 1874, Mr. De Long was married to Angeline Fenstermacher, daughter of Reuben and Polly (Mensch) Fenstermacher. Her father, now deceased, was long a prominent farmer of this section. To Mr. and Mrs. De Long were born eight children, as follows: Minnie Renneta, born Aug. 3, 1875, died Nov. 7, 1876; Irwin David, born Aug. 7, 1877; Ellwood F., born June 23, 1879; Charles Franklin, born May 29, 1881, died Aug. 22, 1883; Ada Alavesta, born Dec. 26, 1882, married Milton O. Knauss, and had one child, deceased; Victor Wilson, born July 9, 1884, m. Laura Fisher, and has one daughter, Lulu Rachel; Eva Helen, born Oct. 23, 1888, resides at home; and Lulu May, born Nov. 16, 1893, died Dec. 2, 1899.

Mr. De Long is a stanch Democrat and on many occasions has been chosen by his fellow citizens to assume the duties and responsibilities attaching to important offices. He has filled all the minor borough offices, for three years was a director of the poor for Berks county, and at present is serving his second term as a member of the Topton town council. His good judgment, his business foresight and his sterling personal character, make him an ideal citizen. He applies the same principles in looking after the interests of public business as he has always done to his private affairs, by which he has built up from a very small beginning a trade that extends all over the world, shipments of his goods having been made to Porto Rico and even to far-off China. Mr. De Long and wife belong to the German Reformed Church, and in this faith they have reared their family. He is a member of Camp No. 172, P. O. S. of A.; of Longswamp Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of the K. of P., at Lyons; and of Adonai Castle, K. G. E., at Kutztown. He is a man who in every relation of life can claim the respect of his fellow citizens, and he enjoys also in large measure their esteem.

ELLWOOD F. DE LONG, vice-president of the T. De Long Furniture Company, was born and reared at Topton, where he first attended school. Later he became a student at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, and afterward graduated at the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry. For a long time he filled the position of designer for the large furniture factory and now is sales manager for the firm. He married Minnie Christ and they have one son, Karl Christ. He belongs to Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., Kutztown; and to Camp 172, P. O. S. of A.

VICTOR WILSON DE LONG, secretary and associate partner of the firm of T. De Long Furniture Company, was born and reared at Topton. From the borough schools he entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, and afterward attended Schissler's Business College at Norristown. He married Laura Fisher. He is a member of Camp No. 172, P. O. S. of A., and Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., Kutztown. He belongs to the Reformed Church.

IRWIN DAVID DE LONG, manager of the Fleetwood branch of De Long, Son & Co., dealers in furniture and house furnishings of all descriptions at Topton and Fleetwood, was born at Topton, Aug. 7, 1877. His education was acquired in the borough schools, and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. In the spring of 1895 he entered Schissler's College of Business at Norristown, Pa., completing the course there in October following. In the spring of 1897 he entered the Massachusetts College of Embalming, and graduated therefrom June 25, 1897, later taking a post-graduate course, which he completed Nov. 18, 1898. He also took a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Training School for Embalmers, completing it May 2, 1902. He then became his father's assistant at Topton, the latter being one of the best known undertakers in the county, and the son had literally grown up in the business.

On Feb. 15, 1906, the firm of De Long, Son & Co., was formed by the following: Tilghman De Long, Irwin D. De Long, and Jacob J. Schofer. They carry a very large stock of furniture and, in fact, of all house furnishings, and operate stores at Topton and Fleetwood. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Tilghman De Long, is one of the most highly respected men in the county, and has the largest trade of any undertaker in Berks county outside of Reading.

Socially Mr. Irwin D. De Long is a member of Camp No. 172, P. O. S. of A., of Topton; Orion Castle, No. 501, K. G. E., Topton; Willow Valley Lodge, K. P., Fleetwood; Kutztown Aerie, No. 836, F. O. E.; Fleetwood Castle No. 153, A. O. K. M. C.; Yuma Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Arabian Degree Kean; Buzzards Association, and Haymakers. He is a member of the Fleetwood Reformed Church, while his wife belongs to the Lutheran Church.

On June 14, 1900, Mr. De Long was married to Katharine H. Drey, daughter of George L. and Katharine (Fisher) Drey, of Bowers. They have one daughter, Janice Ethel. Mrs. De Long greatly assists her husband in the undertaking business.

JOHN J. KUTZ, lawyer of Reading, is descended from an old and honorable German family which has left its impress on the institutions of the county. He was born in Reading, Jan. 16, 1865.

Jacob, John, Adam, John, Adam, John, thus run the Christian names of the Kutz family from the great-great-great-grandfather to the present generation. Jacob and the first John were leading farmers of Berks county before the days of the Revolution, while the first Adam moved into the village of Reading and began the manufacture of hats, being, together with Samuel Homan (also the great-grandfather of Mr. Kutz), pioneers of that industry in the country, a business which the grandfather also carried on, as did the father of our subject, Adam Kutz, a member of the firm of Kutz, Arnold & Co., until the date of his death, in 1876. He married Mary R. Seidel, daughter of Jacob Seidel, a retired farmer of Chester county,

Pa., and to them were born four children, Samuel and Bessie being deceased; those surviving are Sallie Edith and John J., the former the wife of Addison Allen, a lawyer of New York City.

John J. Kutz was born in Reading and is a product of her institutions so far as his primary training is concerned. He later attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1884. Matriculating then at Yale University, he took his literary degree in 1888, and then took up the study of his profession in the law department of that University. He continued his study in the office of Cyrus G. Derr, and in 1890 was admitted to the Bar of Berks county. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, and in addition is interested in financial and industrial lines. He is a director of the National Union Bank of Reading, a director of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, a director of the Reading Gas Company, vice-president of the Mt. Penn Stove Works, and president of the Columbian Cutlery Company.

Mr. Kutz was the candidate of the Republican party for district attorney in 1895. He is a member of the Wyomissing, Berkshire and Tuesday Clubs, and a member of the Lutheran denomination.

Mr. Kutz was married to Mary McIlvain, Jan. 26, 1898. Mrs. Kutz is the daughter of the late Morton C. McIlvain, an iron-master of Reading, who married Sidney H. Leoser, and on both sides of the family comes of distinguished stock. Her great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, Michael Hillegass, was the first treasurer of the United States. On her father's side she is the great-great-granddaughter of John Morton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was in the Congress of the United States during the Revolution. Her grandfather, Thomas S. Leoser, was a distinguished veteran of the Mexican war, having been captain of what was familiarly known as the Reading Artillerists. Three of Mrs. Kutz's uncles were in the war of the Rebellion, Lieut. Howard McIlvain, Capt. Charles McKnight Leoser and Lieut. Christopher Leoser.

JAMES A. SCHOFER, a prominent representative of the business life of Reading, located at No. 108 South Fifth street, is proprietor of that well-known establishment on South Fifth street—Schofer's Bakery. He was born Dec. 30, 1858, in Exeter township, Berks county, son of Christopher H. Schofer (who is mentioned elsewhere).

James A. Schofer obtained a portion of his education in the common schools of Exeter township, association with the world through many years of activity in business completing it. His first work was the driving of a bakery wagon, attending the weekly market at Reading, and he continued in this work until he was twenty-eight years old. Wishing to perfect himself in the bakery business he went to Philadelphia and completed his trade under J. A. Moss, who had been chief steward at the "Continental Hotel" for fifteen years.

After learning all that this competent instructor could teach him, Mr. Schofer returned to Reading and entered his father's bakery establishment, remaining there until 1885. Then, in company with William Miller, he engaged in the baking business on Douglass street, between Ninth and Tenth, remaining three years, at the end of which time he sold out to his partner and returned to his father's employ. Here he remained until 1894, when he started again on his own account, at his present quarters. From a small beginning, Mr. Schofer has built up a fine trade and he has one of the most complete plants in that part of the State, equipped with every known device for modern baking. It is located at Nos. 108-110 South Fifth street, a brick structure of pleasing architecture, 48 x 230 feet in dimensions, and it is interesting to note the space given to the various departments in an up-to-date sanitary plant of this kind. The sales room and office contain 870 square feet; supply room, 480 square feet; first-floor bakery shop, 1,696 square feet; second-floor bakery shop, 896 square feet; bread room, 1,349 square feet; third-floor flour room, 1,349 square feet; sifter and blender room, 2,444 square feet. The rear building is four stories high and each floor contains 4,000 square feet. There is nothing in the line of plain or fancy baking that this modern baker cannot accomplish, while fancy baking and choice confections of every kind, for entertainments on any scale, for weddings and all social functions, come entirely in the line of Mr. Schofer's capacity. He gives employment to forty experienced workmen, uses seventeen horses and keeps his delivery wagons out constantly. He has eight persons for office work, a telephone girl, and everything found in a metropolitan establishment of this kind. It is a credit to Reading.

In 1882 Mr. Schofer married Ella C. Kline, a daughter of Elam and Catherine Kline, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Schofer have had the following children: Robert R., who is manager of his father's store; Henry H., deceased; James F., a clerk in the establishment; Mabel A., a pupil in the Reading high school; Edward K. and Charles. In September, 1905, Edward K., of the above family, was accidentally killed while delivering goods to the "Mansion House," Reading. He belonged to the class of 1908, Reading high school, was particularly bright and was a great favorite with his classmates. His death was a terrible blow to his parents. The family belong to St. Luke's Lutheran Church, where Mr. Schofer has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for seventeen years.

Mr. Schofer has been eminently the architect of his own fortunes and his success but points the way for others to follow persistently the path of industry and economy in youth. In politics Mr. Schofer is a Democrat, although he has never cared for political offices.

J. ALLISON ORR, one of Reading's representative business men, superintendent of the Mt. Penn Stove Works for twenty-five years, and for thirteen years a partner in the Reading Radiator Company, of which he later was president, held a position of recognized influence in the industrial circles of the city. Mr. Orr was born March 9, 1845, near Chester Springs, Chester Co., Pa., son of William and Margaret (White) Orr, and grandson of Robert Orr, and he died Oct. 1, 1907.

Robert Orr was born in Ireland, and was brought to America in childhood. His parents located near Yellow Springs, and there after reaching manhood he engaged in farming. He died in 1853. For many years he was sexton of the Vincent Baptist Church. His five children were: William, George, John, Jesse and Mrs. Catherine Sturgis.

William Orr was a shoemaker by trade, but later he became superintendent of an ore quarry. The latter years of his life he devoted to farming. He became a man of some substance, and lived to the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Margaret, died aged seventy-four years. They had three sons: John W., of the Mount Penn Stove Works; Jesse, deceased; and J. Allison. In religious belief the parents were Baptists. The father was a Democrat.

J. Allison Orr was afforded better educational advantages than were many of the youths of his day. He attended Franklin Hall and Pikeland Seminary, both excellent schools. After completing his education he became a clerk in a general store in Chester county, remaining six years. In 1868 he came to Reading as a stove mounter for Orr, Painter & Co., but twelve years later he went to Philadelphia, where he purchased a milk route, which he carried on for two years, returning to Reading at the end of that time. He then accepted his late responsible position with the Mount Penn Stove Works where he had charge of 130 workmen.

On Dec. 31, 1868, Mr. Orr married Cassie R. Saylor, and they had six children, three still living, as follows: Jesse, chief shipping clerk for the Mount Penn Stove Works, m. Katharine Goodhart; Bertha is at home; and Edwin was a student in the Electrical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The home of the family is at No. 40 North Third street. Mr. Orr was a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he was a Republican.

EDWARD S. KREMP, lawyer, Reading, comes from an ancestry which had its origin in Alsace-Lorraine, several generations of the family having resided in Saar-Union, while under the jurisdiction of France, of which municipality his great-grandfather, John Kremp, a Chevalier de St. Louis (born Dec. 12, 1747, died Feb. 26, 1836), was Mayor from 1810 to 1819.

Xavier Kremp, grandfather of Edward S., was born April 13, 1791, and was for a number of years municipal clerk of Saar-Union.

Dominic Kremp, son of Xavier, born June 18, 1832, came to America in June, 1850, taking up his residence in Reading, Berks Co., Pa. He dealt for many years in real estate but is now living retired. His wife was Matilda Leitham, daughter of Martin Leitham, a prominent farmer of Bally, Berks county. To them were born three children: Mary E., Anna A., and Edward S.

Edward S. Kremp is a native of Reading, born Nov. 16, 1866. His early educational training was gained in the public schools of the city, and he later attended St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Pa., where he was graduated with first honors in 1886. Beginning the study of law in the office of Cyrus G. Derr, of Reading, he was admitted to the Bar in November, 1889, and has since continued to practice.

Mr. Kremp married, in 1890, Miss Elsie Boas, who comes from distinguished ancestry, being the daughter of Capt. E. P. Boas and Elizabeth Kupp, the latter the daughter of Major Henry S. Kupp, of Birdsboro, Berks county, who was provost marshal during the war of the Rebellion. Her mother, Rebecca (Morgan) Kupp, was a daughter of Colonel Morgan, the founder of Morgantown, Berks county, and the line here runs back to the Morgans of Revolutionary fame. To Mr. and Mrs. Kremp has been born one daughter, Augusta.

Mr. Kremp at one time owned the beautiful country seat known as "Ravenswood" in the suburbs, which was built by him, and he is the author of "Caws from Ravenswood," a booklet of poems which appeared in December, 1895, and which two months thereafter was translated into German by Professor Wilhelm Hartmann.

F. J. KANTNER, M. D., a well-known physician, of Reading, Pa., where he has been successfully engaged in the duties that pertain to his profession since 1888, is one of the leading citizens of the city. He was born Sept. 12, 1852, in Penn township, Berks county, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Leib) Kantner.

Thomas Kantner, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, in 1790. He became a prominent and well-to-do farmer, and he also owned and operated an old-time applejack distillery, accumulating a comfortable competency. He died in 1869, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Heister, was born in 1792, and died in 1878. They were the parents of the following children: Lydia m. John Zerby; Isaac; Maria m. Jacob Spangler; Margaret m. Isaac Knoll; Joel; Levi; Asa; Hannah m. Bennewell Degler; Zeth; Elizabeth; Ismael; and Augustus. In religious belief the family were all members of the Reformed Church, and in political matters they were Democrats.

Joel Kantner, son of Thomas, received his education in the common schools of Upper Tulpehocken township, and early in life he became interested in working in wood. He was a skilled and ingenious mechanic, and there was hardly anything in the line of wood or iron work that he was unable to make or repair. He built many church pipe organs in his locality, some of which are in use at the present time, and he also manufactured melodeons. In addition Mr. Kantner operated a small farm. He was a member of the Reformed Church, giving liberally to its support, and he died in its faith in April, 1888, aged sixty-six years. His first wife died in 1859, aged thirty years. He married (second) Leah Miller. His four children were all born to the first union, and were: Washington, of Reading; Dr. F. J.; William T., of Reading; and Levi, who died aged four years. In politics Mr. Kantner was a stanch Democrat.

Dr. F. J. Kantner's early education was secured in the schools of Penn township, and he later attended Stouchsburg Academy, subsequently teaching school for one term each in District and Jefferson townships, and later he attended the Womelsdorf Academy for two terms under Professor Grumbine. He then engaged in the sewing machine and musical instrument business, but afterward returned to the old home where he remained about one year. At the end of that time Mr. Kantner moved to Bernville, remaining there until 1877, when he came to Reading and accepted a position with C. M. Maxwell, selling pianos and organs, later engaging on his own account at No. 517 Penn street in the same business. Mr. Kantner took up the manufacture of reed organs on a large scale, but finding competition too great, he sold out his business to take up the study of medicine, having previously read medicine with a view to entering the profession, but abandoning the idea on account of lack of funds with which to pursue his studies. He entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1885, and was graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of M. D., at once opening offices in Reading, where he has since been engaged in a lucrative practice.

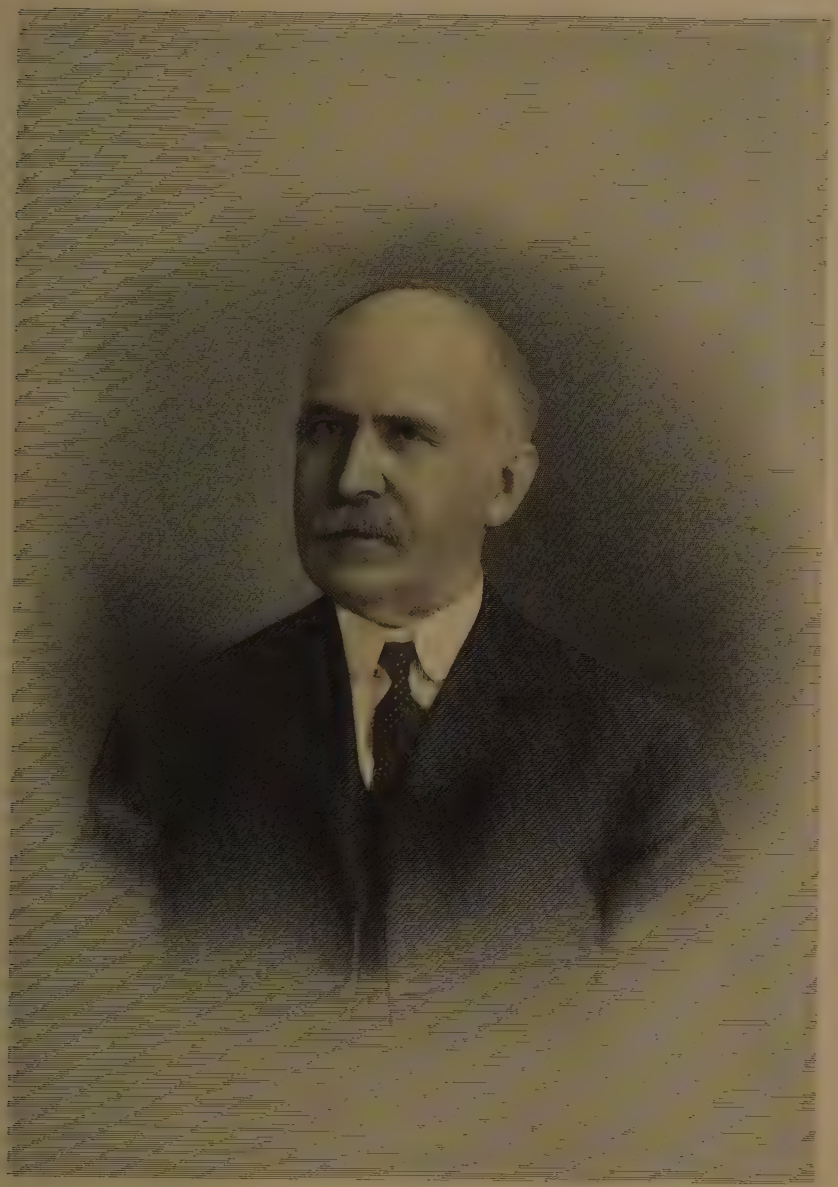
In 1872 Dr. Kantner married Mary C. Zellar, of Marion township, Berks county. Four children have been born to this union: Laura L., a teacher in the public schools of Reading; Harry H., an attorney-at-law; Mary A., wife of Dr. Stryker; and Lottie, at home. Dr. Kantner is a loyal Democrat in politics, and was elected coroner of Berks county for one term.

CALVIN KLINE WHITNER, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading and founder of the mercantile business of C. K. Whitner & Co., at Reading, Pa., who has become known throughout Berks and surrounding counties as one of its leading merchants, was born in 1841, in the southern part of Oley township, son of George and Christiana (Kline) Whitner.

Rev. John George Wittner, of Bellheim, Germany, the great-grandfather of Calvin K., was born in 1735, educated at the University of Heidelberg, and in 1766 was sent by the Holland Deputies as a missionary to America, landing at New York in the fall of that year. He was a son of Rev. Abraham Wittner, a Protestant minister in Germany from 1734 to 1743, and subsequently a councillor to the Consistory at Heidelberg.

Abraham Wittner, his grandfather, was born in 1773, in Upper Milford township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, in the vicinity of Zionsville. He was brought up to farming and about 1800 located in Albany township, Berks county, where he carried on farming until 1810, when he removed to Columbia county, and there continued agricultural pursuits until his decease, in 1854, at the age of eighty-one years. By his first marriage he had an only child, George, born Aug. 3, 1800, the father of Calvin K.; and by his second marriage he had eleven children.

George Whitner, his father, was a farmer near the "Yellow House" in Oley for many years. He died Jan. 13, 1869, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was an earnest advocate of the common school system, against much local prejudice, and his influence assisted in its adoption by Oley township in 1850, he having been a great admirer of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who was the chief agitator and defender of public schools before the people and the State Legislature. During this period, about 1845, the spelling of the family name was changed from Wittner to Whitner. He married Christiana Kline (born Dec. 2, 1804, died Dec. 16, 1872), daughter of David Kline, of Amity township, and a lineal descendant of Elder George Kline (who was born in Germany in 1715, emigrated to New Jersey in 1738, and settled along the Northkill, Berks county, about 1750, where, as one of the "Brethren" or "Dunkards," he preached the Gospel for upward of twenty years). They had eight children: David, Rebecca, Abraham, Hiram, George, Samuel, Sarah and Calvin, of whom the only survivors are Hiram and Calvin. The first two children, David and Rebecca, died



C. K. Whitner

whilst young, and Sarah at the age of nineteen years. Abraham became a banker at Pottsville, having been connected with the Miners' Bank for many years. Hiram served as a teacher in the public schools in Berks county; became a graduated physician of Jefferson Medical College and practised in Berks and Schuylkill counties; served as a surgeon in the Civil war; then located at Chicago, Ill., where he invented and introduced "The Whitner two-rope safety device" for facilitating the work of and protecting window cleaners of large public buildings, which has come to be extensively used in all the principal cities throughout the United States. George served as postmaster of Reading from 1881 to 1885. Samuel served in the Civil war with the Ringgold Light Artillery (First Defenders) and Durell's Battery, acting as quartermaster-sergeant from 1863 to the close of the war.

Calvin K. Whitner received his education in the township schools, and worked on his father's farm until nineteen years of age, when he entered the country store of Spang & Son, at Spangsville, situated about a mile north from the farm, which had quite an extensive trade on account of the "Spang Forge" at the Manatawny creek near by. He remained here about a year, when he became clerk for Isaac Plank in his general store at the "Half Way House," eight miles north of Reading, on the Kutztown road. After serving in this position faithfully for three years, he became ambitious to conduct a store of his own, and feeling qualified to do so established himself at Friedensburg, in Oley township; but after carrying it on for two years he decided to go into a larger field, with greater opportunities for success, and, disposing of his store stock, went to Reading in 1868.

After looking over the business situation at the county-seat for a short while, and determining to follow a mercantile life there as his chosen vocation, he found employment in the large and prosperous establishment of Kline & Eppihimer, on Penn Square, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the manner of conducting business in a growing city, which was different from that in the country. He continued with this firm until the spring of 1877. With this preparation, and appreciating the great resolution necessary to embark at that trying time in business for himself, he opened a dry goods store with a single department and six salesmen at No. 432 Penn Square, in a room 20 feet wide and 90 feet deep. Here he persevered with a constantly increasing trade for six years, when his quarters were found to be altogether too small, and, being obliged to secure a larger place to accommodate the demands of his business, and the opportunity being then afforded, he secured just such a place as he needed in the immediate vicinity, a few doors to the east, on the same side of Penn Square, at Nos. 442 and 444. In the spring of 1883, he removed to the new quarters, with a floor space increased to nearly four thousand square feet (the room being 30x130 feet), and started with ten departments and twelve salespeople. His announcement of a "Grand Opening on March 17th" was greeted with a flattering recognition by the public. His course of dealing was found to be so straightforward and satisfactory, that notwithstanding great competition his trade multiplied rapidly, and in 1891 he enlarged the room, added four new departments, and increased the number of salespeople to forty.

In 1898, he purchased the adjoining property to the west, when he remodeled and extended the whole interior of the building to cover a total floor space of 42,000 square feet, developed the departments to thirty-one and increased the salespeople to 215, or over five times the number in 1891. Since then, the departments have been somewhat changed and consolidated, so that now they number twenty-eight, but the salespeople have been increased to 260. His numerous patrons come to his "Daylight Store" not only from all parts of the city and county, but also from many places in the surrounding counties. The brightness, cheerfulness and cleanliness of his establishment are not exceeded anywhere. The details of his business have been gradually developed to a high state of perfection, even to drilling his employes to the tap of a bell to meet a sudden emergency—such as a panic caused by a real or false alarm of fire. Having been asked to what he attributed his success mainly, he remarked epigrammatically: "From the start of my career as a merchant, I have made my business a constant pleasure for myself as well as for my employes, and not pleasure a business."

In 1889, Mr. Whitner's son, Harry K., was admitted as a partner in the business, and the firm then became C. K. Whitner & Son; but the son's promising career as a superior business man of Reading in the footsteps of his father was cut short by his untimely decease in 1891. A faithful employe for many years, John A. Britton, was taken in as a partner in 1897, when the firm name became C. K. Whitner & Co.; and Jan. 1, 1907, his son-in-law, John Rick, was also admitted as a partner.

Notwithstanding his great devotion to the establishment of his business in a thriving community, Mr. Whitner has shown much interest in the religious, social and financial affairs of Reading for many years. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, in which he officiated as a vestryman for several years. He is a trustee of the Y. M. C. A.; a director of the Reading Mutual Fire Insurance Company; president and director of the Farmers' National Bank, and president of the Merchants' Association of Reading.

In the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading, in 1898, he was chairman of the "Historical Committee," which supervised the publication of a souvenir of the great and successful occasion, which was compiled by the author of this revised history of the county.

In 1864, Mr. Whitner married Amelia Knabb, daughter of Daniel D. Knabb, of Oley, and Sarah (Hill) Knabb, his wife, and to this union there were born three children: Harry K., Sarah K. (m. Arthur E. Carrier, of New York), and Charles. Harry K. Whitner m. Estella Davis (daughter of Charles Davis and Emma Parker, his wife), of Reading, and he died in 1891, aged twenty-five years, leaving a son, Harry Davis Whitner. Charles Whitner died in infancy. Mr. Whitner's first wife died in 1873, and in 1876 he married (second) Mary Shalter, daughter of George Shalter, an ironmaster of Cumru township, and Eliza (Kline) Shalter, his wife. There were four children born to this second marriage: George Shalter, who died in 1901, aged twenty-four years, after having shown much promise as a business man in his father's store; Elizabeth S.; Carrie G. (m. John Rick, of Reading, and has one daughter. Mary Elizabeth, and one son, Horace Whitner); and Mary S. Mrs. Whitner died June 9, 1909.

Mrs. Whitner's father, George Shalter, carried on the iron furnace business at the Mount Penn Furnace in Cumru township, several miles south of Reading, Pa., for a number of years. He died there in 1881, in his eighty-second year, after he had lived for a number of years in retirement. His wife survived him until 1892, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of ten children: Richard m. Hettie Swartz; Isabella m. William M. Kauffman; Sarah m. Cyrus Hunter; Emma m. Dr. John Kalbach; Mary m. Calvin K. Whitner; William m. Mary Kurtz; four children died young.

JAMES M. HIGH, a prominent citizen of Amity township, Berks county, was born in Richmond township, this county, Aug. 23, 1846, son of the late Joel and Maria (Merkel) Hoch. He was reared upon his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools, White Hall and Oley Academies and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, and taught five winter terms and two summer terms in the select school at Fleetwood.

On Sept. 24, 1869, Mr. High with his family moved to Amity township, where he had purchased the Mount

Pleasant Mills from his father-in-law, David Dry. This was then an old style custom mill, but in 1873 Mr. High remodeled it, substituting turbines for the old fashioned water wheels, and changed it to a flour mill. In 1890 he again remodeled it, this time installing a complete roller process, and changing the name to the Amity Roller Mills, under which he is still operating, turning out annually large quantities of flour and feed, for which he finds a ready market. He also has a well cultivated farm of some forty acres in connection with his mill.

Mr. High is a firm believer in Republican principles, and takes an active part in politics. Notwithstanding his party is in the minority he served his township three years as school director, and fifteen years as justice of the peace. Since 1891 he has been a notary public, and was re-appointed only last February (1909). He served three years as county auditor, and for forty years has followed surveying, during that time settling many boundary disputes, besides being frequently appointed by the courts to lay out public roads and bridge sites for the county. He has officiated in the settling up of many estates as executor, administrator and assignee, and is frequently consulted in legal matters. He is a scrivener and conveyancer, and has always held the confidence of the community.

In addition to all these many duties, Mr. High is secretary and a director of the Yellow House Creamery Association; and a director of the Sinking Spring Fire Insurance Company, of which he has also been president. In the spring of 1908 he moved to near Yellow House, from where he can look after his many interests. His son Wilson D. at the same time moved to the mill. Mr. High and his family belong to the Reformed Church, in which for twenty years he held the office of elder.

On Nov. 23, 1867, Mr. High married Amanda Y. Dry, daughter of David Dry, late a prominent farmer of Rockland township. They have had three children, namely: Wilson D., a miller in his father's mill, m. Ellen Herbein, daughter of the late Aaron Herbein; Maria D. m. Samuel R. Rhoads; and Annie D. m. Edwin H. Schearer, one of the proprietors of the Yellow House.

A. RAYMOND BARD, a member of the firm which makes up the well known business house of Reading, the Bard Hardware Company, was born at Tremont, Pa., in 1873, son of George W. and grandson of Adam Bard.

Adam Bard was the founder of this large and important business of the city of Reading. Originally the firm was made up of Adam Bard and James T. Reber, and the location was at No. 741 Penn street. The business was organized in 1856, and was continued at the original location until 1878, at which time the firm bought property at the corner of Penn and Eighth streets. Adam Bard remained a member of the firm until 1878, after which the members of the firm were George W. Bard, D. P. Schlott, A. F. Kramer and James T. Reber. The latter retired in 1893, and at the same time James M. Bard was admitted to the firm, and in 1897 A. Raymond Bard became a partner.

George W. Bard was born near Ephrata in 1841, but moved to Reading in early childhood. He was still a student when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the 93rd Pa. V. I., and for three years he honorably wore the Union blue and took his chances as a soldier. He then entered into the hardware business at Tremont, in Schuylkill county, and when his father retired he took his place in the firm of Bard, Reber & Co. The company owns a four-story building which extends from Penn to Cherry streets. Their business is both wholesale and retail, and the house is known for its reliability all over the State. George W. Bard married Irene Barbour Wummer, a resident of Reading, who graduated from the Reading high school in 1868. They have these children: Alma, wife of Dr. C. H. Shearer; A. Raymond; Charles W.; Claude M.; George P.; Mary E.; R. Lynn; Warren; Margaret A. and W. Hugh. Mr. Bard is a director in the Penn National Bank (chartered March 12, 1883) of which his father was one of the founders. He is also a director in the Reading Trust Company and of the East Reading Electric Railway Company. Mr. Bard and family reside at No. 27 South Ninth street.

A. Raymond Bard attended the public schools of Reading and was graduated from the Boys' high school in 1889. He then entered a business house in the capacity of cashier, and spent one year in Philadelphia, connected with the Phoenix Bridge Company. Since he entered the firm of Bard Hardware Company he has been in charge of the office, as well as purchasing agent for cutlery, paints, bolts, etc., and is a competent and shrewd man of business. He is a very popular citizen. During the Spanish-American War he was in the service for nine months, a member of Company A, 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and spent five months in Porto Rico, being acting Hospital Steward in the Reserve Medical Corps. He has numerous business connections, one of these being treasurer of the East Reading Electric Railway Company, of Reading. He is superintendent of the Sunday school of Trinity Lutheran Church, and treasurer of the Humane Society of Berks County. For five years he was president of the Luther League of Pennsylvania, and for two years was president of the Reading High School Alumni Association, during which time he founded a Free Scholarship Fund, of which he is treasurer.

DANIEL F. KELCHNER, one of the leading business men of Fleetwood, proprietor of the Fleetwood Creamery, owner of a creamery at Moselem Springs, is a member of a family whose first representative came to Berks county between 1731 and 1741.

Matthias Kelchner was the first to settle in Richmond township, Berks county. Tradition says that four brothers, George, Matthias, Michael and Henry, emigrated between 1731 and 1741. Records show that Hans George Kelchner crossed the ocean on the "Pennsylvania Merchant," landing at Philadelphia in the fall of 1731, and that he and Matthias were brothers. It is probable that Matthias was under twenty-one years of age in 1731, hence his name is not on the passenger list. On the "Pennsylvania Merchant," landing in 1733, was Michael Kelchner, whose brother Henry also came to America. These four settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

Michael Kelchner, son of Matthias, was a taxable in 1759, in Richmond township. He married Maria Eva Frey, whose tombstone bears the following inscription: "Maria Eva Freyin, wife Michael Kelchner, had 4 sons 1 daughter. In 1761 she married Peter Stetzler. With him she had 5 sons. She was married first in 1752. She was born June 24, 1730, died March 14, 1807, aged 76 years 8 mos. 10 days." She is buried at Zion's Church in Perry township. Three of Michael Kelchner's children were: John m. and had a son, Henry; Jacob m. (first) Magdalena Wanner, and had children—Catharine, Maria Elizabeth and Daniel—and (second) Maria Wanner, and had children—Jacob, Samuel (who had an only son, Isaac), Mary and Hannah; Daniel. Michael Kelchner made his will Feb. 26, 1761 (See Book 1, p. 98) and his death occurred soon afterward. He gave to his wife, Maria Eva, one-third of his large estate. His father Matthias and his friend Christian Rothermel were his executors. It is probable that two of his children died young, as one item in his will is as follows: "That the three children shall be sent to church and school diligently, and that they shall be instructed in English and Dutch."

George Kelchner, of Richmond township, on Dec. 13, 1794, made his will as recorded in Will Book B, p. 356, and witnessed by Casper Merkel and John Christ, with Peter Kelchner, son of George, and the latter's wife Agnes as executors. Peter Kelchner received the Richmond township home. The six children were: Peter; Mrs. Jacob Yoh; Henry; John; Jacob; and Esther.

John Kelchner, probably a son of George, lived in Rockland township. He made his will in October, 1836, and it was probated in November of the same year, and recorded in Book 7, p. 400. His son, Benjamin, and Samuel Beaver were executors. Leah Lorah, daughter of his wife, was remembered in the will.

Jacob Kelchner was born in Richmond township, July 11, 1801. He passed the greater part of his life engaged in farming about one and a half miles from Fleetwood. In 1834 he married Anna Sheirer, who was born in Maxatawny township. Thirteen children were born of this union, namely: Samuel; Mary; Joel; Edwin; Martin; Jacob; Hannah; Esther; Caroline; Isaac; Charles Augustus; Daniel F.; and Wilson R. The father died April 21, 1861.

Daniel F. Kelchner was born in Richmond township Oct. 6, 1852, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native township and Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. He was but seventeen when he began teaching, a profession he continued in for three terms in Richmond and Ruscombmanor townships, and at the end of that time he accepted a clerkship in a general store at Fleetwood. He followed this business for ten years, and then began in the produce business, continuing in same up to the present time. He is also engaged in the operation of the Fleetwood Creamery, and of another at Moselem Springs, each of which ships about 5,000 pounds a year to the Philadelphia markets, where good returns result. In July, 1901, Mr. Kelchner added the manufacture of hosiery to his list of interests, and gives employment to eighty-five people in that line. He has an established reputation for honesty, and is industrious and energetic, quick to see the practical side of new methods and adopt them in his work.

Mr. Kelchner was married Sept. 9, 1885, to Emily Peters, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Hoch) Peters, the former of whom, now deceased, was engaged in a mercantile business in Molltown. Five children have been born to this union: Raymond, Harry, Walter, Daniel and Emily. Mr. and Mrs. Kelchner are members of the United Evangelical Church at Fleetwood, in which he has been a trustee some years. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is very popular in its work. In politics he is a Republican, and for four years was school director, for six years a member of the borough council. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Fleetwood National Bank, of which he is now President. He is a large property owner, and is a leading useful citizen, thoroughly respected in both public and private life.

SCHULTZ (Line of Melchior, 1680-1734) Hereford township, in the extreme eastern end of Berks county, and bounded on the east by Lehigh county and on the southeast by Montgomery county, is the home of a number of families belonging to the religious sect known as Schwenkfelders, founded by Kaspar Schwenkfeld (1490-1561), a Silesian nobleman and mighty factor in the Reformation. Many of the Schultz, Kriebel, Yeakel and a few other Schwenkfelder families have their homes in this district of Berks county, while about thirty Schwenkfelder families live in the adjoining region of upper Montgomery and western Lehigh counties.

The Schultz or Scholtze family is traced to one Mathias Schultz, who was born A. D. 1612, on a Sunday (Invocavit), lived through the Thirty Years' war, and died A. D. 1682, in the seventieth year of his age, at Lower Harpersdorf, in what was then the principality (now a government district) of Liegnitz, Silesia. His son, Melchior Schultz, is said to have been born A. D. 1647, and died on a Sunday (Invocavit), A. D. 1708, in the sixty-first year of his age. And his son, also called Melchior Schultz, was born June 26, 1680, and died Feb. 15, 1734, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, at Berthelsdorf, Saxony, about two months before the emigration to this country, then being contemplated. The last-named Melchior Schultz was the father of George, Melchior and Christopher, all of whom married, and descendants of George and Christopher still flourish in Berks county.

George Schultz, son of Melchior, died Oct. 30, 1776, aged sixty-five years. On Jan. 31, 1744, he married Maria, daughter of Abraham Yeakel, and their children were Abraham and Melchior. The mother died Dec. 13, 1797, aged seventy-nine years.

Melchior Schultz, son of Melchior, died Sept. 1, 1787. He was twice married, first to Anna Maria Meschter and second to Maria Hartranft, but had no issue by either wife.

Rev. Christopher Schultz, Sr., the youngest son of Melchior, was born at Lower Harpersdorf, Liegnitz, Silesia, March 26, 1718. In the spring of 1726, owing to religious persecution, this family with others left home and possessions and fled by night, arriving at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony, May 1st. Here Christopher became a shepherd boy, but his humble circumstances did not quench his spirit or ambition. In his youth he evinced a burning desire for books. His kind friend, Rev. George Weiss, assisted him in his study of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. He also had the kindly assistance of Court Zinzendorf. The three orphan boys, George, Melchior and Christopher Schultz, joining some forty Schwenkfelder families, forever turned their backs upon their native land, embarking for Philadelphia, where they arrived after a tedious voyage of about five months, Sept. 22, 1734. Young Christopher kept a diary ("Reise Beschreibung"), which is found in print in the "Erlauterung." At a comparatively early period he was looked upon as a leading spirit among the Schwenkfelders, and was chosen their minister, serving as such efficiently and faithfully until the end of his days. He was the chief organizer of the Schwenkfelders into a religious body or congregation, composed the catechism still in use, compiled their hymn-books and wrote their constitution, as well as a "Compendium" of religious doctrines of faith of 600 octavo pages.

For many years, up to the end of the American Revolution, "Father" Schultz, as he was called, kept up correspondence with friends left in Germany. He lived in stirring times and had varied experiences. At the age of eighteen years we find him, with his two brothers, selecting a site for their future home in a dense wood forty-two miles north of Philadelphia, two miles west of what is now the borough of East Greenville, where they had found an excellent spring of water. Here, in 1736, assisted by Melchior Newman, carpenter, they commenced felling the tall oaks, rolling them on a scaffold over a trench, sawed them by hand into three-inch planks, whereof the outside walls of their capacious two-story house were constructed. Wagon wheels were made of the same article, horse collars were skilfully plaited of straw, traces were made of hemp, the grubbing hoe preceded the plow with wooden moldboard. There was no sawmill or gristmill within fifteen miles, and every resource of the pioneer was taxed to the utmost to supply the many lacks experienced in a new country. For clothing the Schultzes raised their own flax and wool, spun it with the aid of a single spindle, erected a weaver's loom, and wove the yarn into cloth.

The three brothers lived in peace and harmony, and at the end of about ten years, under the blessing of Providence, they had considerably extended their landed domains, increased their flocks and filled their coffers, so that the question which once engaged the attention of Abraham and Lot, at their parting, now confronted them. The result was that Melchior and Christopher sold out to their elder brother, George, the former going about three miles north, where he bought a farm; Christopher, having married in 1744, now bought and settled at Clayton, Berks county. Here he lived to the end of his life. Among the early records of Berks county we find the last will and testament of Christopher Schultz, a model of its kind. It is dated the 24th day of October, A. D. 1788, and is witnessed by his friends, Abraham Schultz, Gregory Schultz and George Kriebel; in it the testator, among other things, disposes of about 800 acres of land located in Berks, Montgomery and Northumberland counties, Pa., including two of the finest farms in eastern Berks; one of them, late that of his brother Melchior, had been bought by the testator for and in the name of his son Andrew. His family, all of whom survived him, consisted of his wife Rosina, a daughter of Baltzer Yeakel, and four children, Regina, Andrew, David and Susanna.

It might well be asked how the one-time shepherd and weaver boy of Berthelsdorf came to have so much property at his disposal. Matt. 19: 29. He could work on the farm, or at the loom, perform deeds of kindness, courtesy and condescension, without compromising his dignity, which was unfailing. His life motto was "Soli Deo Gloria" ("To God alone the honor"). Father Schultz died on the 9th of May, 1789, aged seventy-one years, one month, thirteen days. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. His end was one of serene contentment and blessedness. He died as he had lived. His last words, barely audible to the family, were: "A little while and ye shall not see me, and again a little while and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father." The Rev. Christopher Hoffman, of Skippack, preached the funeral sermon, taking for his text the words of Paul, II Timothy 4: 7-8, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith," etc.

Andrew Schultz, son of Rev. Christopher, born Jan. 29, 1753, died Feb. 5, 1802, aged forty-nine years, six days. In 1776 he married Charlotte Yeakel, who died Feb. 11, 1825, and they had issue: Christopher, Susanna, Regina, Esther, Maria, Christina and Henry.

David Schultz, son of Rev. Christopher, born April 10, 1757, died Aug. 4, 1833, aged seventy-six years. He resided in Hereford township, Berks county, immediately adjoining the Schwenkfelder meeting-house. In 1781 he married Anna Kriebel, and the following are the names and years of birth of their children: Susanna, 1782; Andrew, 1784; William, 1786; Rosina, 1788; Christopher K., 1790; Philip, 1793 (died 1817); Maria, 1795; Jeremiah, 1797; Christina, 1799; Regina, 1801.

Abraham Schultz, son of George Schultz, the elder brother of Rev. Christopher Schultz, was born March 23, 1747, in Upper Hanover, Montgomery Co., Pa. He was a great lover of books, and, having a retentive memory and comprehensive mind, he became one of the best educated men of his time. He was a member of the Schwenkfelder religious society, and served it in the capacity of trustee, school inspector, teacher and catechist. The community frequently called his services into requisition as scrivener and counselor. In 1796 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Montgomery county. He died on Dec. 25, 1822. In 1771 he married Regina Yeakel, daughter of Christopher Yeakel, and their children were: Benjamin, born July 20, 1772 (died March 20, 1802); Adam, Sept. 20, 1775; Isaac, March 4, 1778; Abraham, Feb. 18, 1781 (died March 23, 1802); Frederick, Aug. 10, 1784 (died Dec. 17, 1794); Joseph, Jan. 22, 1787; and Melchior, June 23, 1789.

Rev. Melchior Schultz, the other son of George Schultz, born March 25, 1756, died June 11, 1826, aged seventy years, two months, sixteen days. In 1781 he married Salome Wagner, and they had children: Christina, Regina, Maria, Henry W., Sarah, Frederick and Susanna (twins) and Rosina. Rev. Melchior Schultz was a minister of the society of Schwenkfelders for a long time, and he was likewise a farmer, living in Worcester township, Montgomery county.

Adam Schultz, son of Abraham, was born Sept. 20, 1775, in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., and died Aug. 30, 1831, of typhoid fever, on his farm near Treichlersville, in Hereford township. His two sons died but a short time afterward, of the same disease. He owned 160 acres there, where the sawmill is located, and engaged in both farming and sawmilling, likewise operating a distillery, making apple-jack and rye whiskey. He also owned 214 acres in Washington township, now owned by Mary Ann Schultz. Like all his family, he was a Schwenkfelder in religious faith. On May 21, 1801, Mr. Schultz married Regina Kriebel, born June 25, 1780, daughter of Andrew Kriebel, died May 3, 1858. They had children as follows: Abraham, born April 12, 1803 (died Dec. 5, 1814); Israel, June 4, 1805; Jesse, April 8, 1808 (died Nov. 7, 1831); Adam, Sept. 21, 1810 (died Nov. 12, 1831); Andrew, May 19, 1813; Enoch K., March 31, 1816; Sarah, Sept. 1, 1818 (was drowned May 11, 1820); Regina, Oct. 9, 1821; and Solomon, Nov. 9, 1824 (died June 4, 1854, at St. Paul, Minn., and his remains were sent to Clayton, Pa., and interred at the Washington Meeting-house).

Enoch K. Schultz, son of Adam, was born March 31, 1816, on one of his father's farms in Hereford township, and died on the farm where he was born Aug. 31, 1885, aged sixty-nine years, five months. He was a farmer and also carried on sawmilling from his youth until his death, a period of over fifty years. His sawmill, now operated by his son, Daniel N. Schultz, was conducted before 1800 by one Doris Eck, whose child was drowned in the mill penstock. Adam Schultz purchased this property in 1801 or 1802, and a sawmill had been established there long before. The present mill is the third on the site, and was erected by Enoch Schultz in 1874. He also put up the present large brick dwelling, in 1877, and had previously built the barn, in 1854. This property was in the Schultz name from 1785, and was purchased by Abraham Schultz and Casper Yeakel from Charles Maberry in 1785. In 1800 Abraham Schultz bought Casper Yeakel's share of the farm. Enoch K. Schultz was a Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Schwenkfelder Church, in which he held the office of deacon.

On Nov. 14, 1841, Mr. Schultz married Leah K. Neuman, daughter of Samuel and Regina (Krauss) Neuman, of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, the former of whom was a chairmaker by trade, and also made pipe organs. Mr. Neuman made an organ for each of his three daughters. Mrs. Neuman lived to be nearly one hundred years old. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch K. Schultz became the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah m. Abraham S. Krauss; Lydia m. Enos S. Schultz; Levi m. Sallie Reiff; Erwin N. is mentioned below; Regina m. Nathan M. Schultz; Susanna m. William S. Schultz; Daniel m. Susan G. Schultz; Esther died unmarried, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-one years, twenty-one days; Mary m. Samuel R. Seibert, and died Sept. 6, 1902; Emma died unmarried of scarlet fever. Enoch K. Schultz died Aug. 31, 1885, and his wife passed away March 31, 1907, aged eighty-five years, six months, three days.

Erwin N. Schultz, of Chapel, Hereford township, Berks county, proprietor of the Chapel Planing Mill, was born July 26, 1847, on the Enoch K. Schultz homestead in Hereford township, and there attended the public schools. His boyhood days were spent in work upon the farm, and he continued to work for his parents until he was thirty years old, learning the carpenter's trade at home, and also gaining considerable experience in the sawmill business, in which his father was engaged. After leaving home he took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed over a district covered by a radius of eight miles, working as boss carpenter and employing as many as nine men. He was principally engaged in building houses and barns, his principal contract being for the Perkiomen Seminary, at Pennsburg, Montgomery county, a large institution which he put up in 1892, and on which a force of twelve men was employed from August until April. In 1882 he built an addition to the Palm roller-mill.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Schultz came to his present home in Hereford township, which he bought from his father-in-law, Joshua Schultz, the following year. Here he has his home and business, having remodeled the house and barn, built several additions to the buildings and put up the present planing-mill, where he keeps three men constantly employed. He makes doors, sashes, window-frames, blinds, shutters, and other planing-mill products, which he sells in the surrounding towns and district, and he is a man whose personal integrity and high standards command the respect and good-will of all who know him. He is tall and well built, robust in constitution and commanding in presence, and is well known throughout the region.

On Nov. 10, 1877, Mr. Schultz married Susanna S. Schultz, born March 10, 1842, daughter of Rev. Joshua Schultz, died Oct. 17, 1905, aged sixty-three years, seven months, seven days. Two children were born to this union, Cora S. and Oscar S. Mr. Schultz's second mar-

riage was to Mrs. Emma S. (Schultz) Yeakel, widow of William K. Yeakel, whom he wedded May 4, 1907. The family home is a comfortable residence on the Green Lane & Goshenhoppen turnpike. Mr. Schultz and his family are members of the Schwenkfelder Church, in which he is now serving his second term as deacon. He is a Republican in political opinion.

JEFFERSON SNYDER, attorney at law at Reading since 1875, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, at what is now known as the village of St. Lawrence, Nov. 6, 1848. After receiving his preliminary education in the local schools and attending the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), he took a regular course at Lafayette College, and graduated with distinction in 1872, having received the highest honors of his class and delivered the valedictory in the graduating exercises. He then served as a tutor in the college for one year. With this preparation, he entered the law offices of George F. Baer, Esq., as a clerk and student, and, after a course of reading for two years, was admitted to the Bar Aug. 9, 1875. He then opened an office and carried on an introductory practice for two years, when he was selected by Mr. Baer to become his assistant. Mr. Snyder's ability and character came to be so highly appreciated by Mr. Baer in the course of a few years that he formed a law partnership with him, and Mr. Baer continued a partner in the business until 1901, when he became the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and on that account was obliged to discontinue the practice of law at Reading.

The law business was very large and diversified, and as Mr. Baer became more and more engaged in enterprises of various kinds, of a public as well as of a private character, the responsibilities of its management were gradually thrown upon Mr. Snyder, and he proved himself thoroughly competent to take care of it. Philip S. Zieber, Esq., was admitted into the firm in 1898 (he having been a student and admitted to practice as a lawyer from the same office in 1884, and having become familiar with the business by assisting in the office work until that time), and the name was then changed to Baer, Snyder & Zieber, being thus continued until Mr. Baer withdrew, when it became Snyder & Zieber; and as such they have carried on a very active and lucrative practice until the present time. The intricate and extensive legal affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and of the Reading Iron Company, in Berks county, have been looked after and directed in this office since 1870, which evidences the superior character and professional accomplishments of these attorneys; and the law reports of the State during this long period of nearly forty years show the great volume of litigation conducted by them before the several courts. Mr. Snyder's son, Thomas Iaeger Snyder, Esq., has been a member of the firm since 1902, having studied law in this office and then been admitted to practice before the several courts of the county.

In 1877 Mr. Snyder married Anna Lizzie Iaeger, daughter of Rev. Thomas T. Iaeger, of Reading, and Mary A. (Palsgrove), his wife, of Mercersburg, Pa., and they have three children: Mary, m. to Dr. John M. Brister, surgeon in the United States navy; Thomas Iaeger, attorney at Reading; and John Kendig, who is studying music at the New England Musical Institute, at Boston.

Mr. Snyder's father was Benjamin Leinbach Schneider, farmer, merchant and manufacturer of woolen goods in Exeter township, along the Antietam creek, near "Black Bear." He died in 1860, aged thirty-five years. He married Rachel Schmehl, daughter of Jacob Schmehl and Barbara (Breidegam), his wife, of Ruscombmanor township. She died in 1901, aged seventy-seven years. They had seven children: Adaline, m. to Harrison Seidel; Jefferson; Emma Louisa, m. to Harry Creen, of Philadelphia; Amelia Amanda, who died in 1867, in her girlhood; Agnes, m. to Jacob Happel; Mary Olivia, m. to Isaac Deturck; and Stockton, m. to Ida Brumbach, both of whom were killed in the "Honda Wreck" on the Southern Pacific railroad in California May 11, 1907.

His grandfather was David Schneider, farmer of Oley, along the Monocacy creek, about a mile above the "Oley Line" hotel. He died in 1866, aged sixty-nine years. He married Mary Magdalena Leinbach, daughter of Thomas Leinbach, farmer, of Oley, and they had seven children: Simon, Benjamin, Joel, Jackson, Rachel (m. to William Brumbach), Mary Ann (m. to Harrison Yoder), and Emma (m. to Daniel Happel).

Mr. Snyder's wife's father, Rev. Thomas T. Iaeger, was an active and influential Lutheran minister in Berks county for many years. His father was Rev. Gottfried Frederick Immanuel Iaeger, for sixty years an honored minister of the Lutheran Church in Berks county, born at Illigen, in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1796, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1817; located at Hamburg, Berks county, in 1818, where he then began to preach as a minister of the Lutheran Church; and died at Hamburg in 1879. In 1820 he married Mary Audenried, daughter of Lewis Audenried, of McKeansburg, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and they had eleven children, including Rev. Thomas T. His wife died in 1888, aged ninety-one years.

THOMAS MYERS RICHARDS, for fifty years connected with the Reading Railway Company, and from 1905 until his death, Sept. 5, 1908, vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, was born at Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 27, 1835.

Mr. Richards attended the public schools of Pottsville until 1842, when his parents removed to Reading, and he there attended the local schools until he was thirteen years old. He then worked in different stores for ten years, and he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Oct. 3, 1858, as a clerk in the office of the master machinist, and he was afterward connected with this great railroad, with the exception of the time of his service in the army. In 1867, he was transferred to Port Richmond to take charge of the shipment of coal, and he continued there until 1875, when he was promoted to the head of the coal sales department of the P. & R. Coal and Iron Co., with quarters in the general office building, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His services were so highly appreciated that March 15, 1905, he was elected second vice-president of the company, and April 2, 1906, first vice-president. His employment with the company covers an extraordinary period of time, and his promotion to the head of the coal department, which is the largest in the country, in point of traffic, attests in the highest degree, not only his superior ability in the discharge of his responsible duties, but his great fidelity to the enormous financial interests of the company.

In April, 1861, Mr. Richards responded to President Lincoln's appeal for troops in the Civil War, by raising a company of infantry, which became Co. G, of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. They were mustered into service April 20, 1861, and Mr. Richards was elected second lieutenant. The company was discharged at the end of its term of enlistment, July 26, 1861. He assisted in raising another company for nine months, which on Aug. 16, 1862, was mustered in as Company E, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and rendered meritorious services. He entered as first lieutenant and was promoted to captain Sept. 18, 1862, which commission he held until his discharge, May 19, 1863. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863. Upon the company's return to Reading, he re-entered the employ of the railroad company which had retained his position for him. He died Sept. 5, 1908, after several months' illness.

ELMER E. STAUFFER, prominent in the business, religious and social life of Boyertown and vicinity, comes of an old family whose early home was in the mountains of Switzerland. Extracts gleaned from various sources, chiefly from the diary of Hans Stauffer, written during his voyage from Switzerland, through Germany, Holland and England, to America, give the earlier history of the family.

(I) Daniel Stauffer, a descendant of the ancient house of Hohenstaufen, in Suabia, was born at Alzheim, near the Rhine, in Switzerland, about 1630, and there he also died.

(II) Hans Stauffer, son of Daniel, was born at Alzheim about 1650 or 1655. In 1685 he married a widow named Kinget Heisland. They belonged to a religious sect called Mennonites, and in 1709 they were driven by persecution to North America, but first they went to the Pfalz. The diary reads as follows: "In the year 1709, I, Hans Stauffer, left my own native land, the Schweitz, on the 5th day of November, with my wife and children,—Jacob, aged 13, Daniel 12, Henry 9, Elizabeth with her husband Paul Fried, and one child named Mary. After a stormy voyage, on Jan. 20, 1710, we arrived in London." In the spring after a perilous voyage they landed probably at Philadelphia, and settled at or near Valley Forge, Chester county, in the land of Penn. It is said that Hans Stauffer is buried in the Mennonite graveyard near Valley Forge. The sons who survived him were: Jacob, Daniel and Henry.

(III) Jacob Stauffer, eldest son of Hans, was born at Alzheim in 1696, and accompanied his father to America in 1710. At Valley Forge he married, and afterward moved to a place called Hereford (now Washington township). The country was then a vast wilderness, and a remnant of one of the Indian tribes resided there. He was one of the first settlers and original purchasers of a plantation in that neighborhood, which adjoined the land where later the Roman Catholic chapel was erected. His grain was carried on horseback to the gristmill somewhere below Norristown, twenty miles away. Like many of his descendants he was a Mennonite, and he is buried in the Mennonite cemetery adjoining his plantation. His children were: Henry, born 1725; Christian, 1728; Susan, 1730; Esther, 1732; Abraham, 1737; and John, 1737.

(IV) Henry Stauffer, son of Jacob, was born Aug. 13, 1725, and he died June 19, 1803. He went to Colebrookdale township, where he purchased a farm and developed it. His grave is in the cemetery of the Mennonites at Boyertown, on a lot he gave to the congregation of that faith for burial purposes. In 1770 he married Maria Buckwalter.

(V) Jacob Stauffer, eldest son of Henry, was born Aug. 2, 1754, and he bought his father's farm in Colebrookdale township, there following farming. He died March 20, 1839, and is buried in the Mennonite cemetery at Boyertown. This graveyard was given by him to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. In 1785 he married Susanna Huff, and among their children were: Catherine, Esther, Maria, Judge John, Henry and Elizabeth.

(VI) Judge John Stauffer, son of Jacob, was born July 4, 1792, and he died Nov. 28, 1854. He was a great friend of education, and was a leading citizen of Boyertown. The Stauffer mansion, which he erected and which is now occupied by Elmer E., is a fine building, and contains much hand carved wood. Judge John Stauffer married Elizabeth Keely, and they had twelve children, among whom was William K.

(VII) William K. Stauffer, son of Judge John, was born in Boyertown Sept. 19, 1819, and he became a foremost man there. He died April 1, 1891, in a room immediately below the one in which he was born. This old home has some sixty acres of valuable land, and this Mr. Stauffer cultivated. He was a surveyor and conveyancer many years, and was a useful man in his district. He was secretary of the cemetery board, and in this was succeeded by his son Elmer E., who also succeeded him as treasurer of the old Boyertown Water Company. Mr. Stauffer was a pillar in the Evangelical Church, and did much for the benefit of that church. He married Harriet Gilbert, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Spang) Gilbert, the former of whom, now deceased, was a miller in Colebrookdale. She was born Nov. 6, 1824, and now lives with her son Elmer E. They had children as follows: (1) Irwin G., born 1846, died 1849. (2) James G., born 1848, died 1849. (3) Sidney G., born 1850, died 1851. (4) One born in 1852 died unnamed. (5) George Washington, born 1853, died 1857. (6) Rev. William Henry, born Aug. 28, 1857, was educated at Mt. Pleasant Seminary, Palatinate College (one year), and Ursinus College, from which he graduated, after which he again graduated at the Northwestern Theological College, at Naperville, Ill. He entered the ministry of the Evangelical Association, and is now stationed at Lyons, N. Y. He married Sybilla Schneider, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and their children were: Grace, Milton, Edith (deceased), Edna, Ruth, William and Arthur. (7) Francis G., born Aug. 6, 1859, married Feb. 22, 1881, Lizzie Keiper, of Naperville, Ill., where he also attended Northwestern College, and was graduated. Their children were: A son born in 1886 (died in infancy); and Leslie De Witt, born April 3, 1888, a noted athlete taking a college course in Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio. Francis G. is in the fence and wire business. (8) Elmer E. is the youngest in the family.

(VIII) Elmer E. Stauffer was born on the old Stauffer homestead July 2, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Boyertown, Mt. Pleasant Seminary, and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He took the civil engineering course, but on account of his father's ill health, he was compelled to abandon his college education for the time, and consequently did not graduate at Easton, but later, in January, 1886, graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Philadelphia. After his return home he engaged in conveyancing, together with the real estate business. He did most of the grading and surveying for the borough of Boyertown, and in 1907, when the brick street paving was put down, he was elected by the council as engineer with an assistant to oversee that the work was done according to the specifications. He is associated in business with Horace F. Tyson, under the firm name of Tyson & Stauffer, dealing in lumber, coal and feed at Barto, and doing an extensive business. Mr. Stauffer is a director in the Boyertown Casket Company, a position he has held since 1902. He is notary for the National Bank of Boyertown, and is secretary of the Fairview Cemetery. He and his family are members of the Trinity United Evangelical Church, Boyertown, and he served the church faithfully as treasurer and trustee many years. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school since his young manhood, and in many ways has proved himself an earnest worker in the cause of Christ. Mr. Stauffer has settled up many large estates, among these being the Kuser, Levengood and Bleyler estates. He was also executor of his father's estate. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, but in home elections often votes the Republican ticket, always trying to vote for the best man and for the best interests of the community. He was a member of the school board three years, and was also secretary, and helped on the plans of the present high school.

On Oct. 16, 1888, Mr. Stauffer married Andora F. Tyson, daughter of Abraham and Susan (Fetterolf) Tyson, of Royersford, Pa. Mrs. Tyson was a sister of Dr. A. H. Fetterolf, President of Girard College, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have three children: Eva May, Walter Tyson and William Everett.

JOHN A. MATTHEW, a prominent citizen and successful hardware merchant at Womelsdorf, Pa., was born in that town Nov. 21, 1846, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Manderbach) Matthew. His paternal grandfather lived at Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., and is buried there.

Elias Matthew was born at Newmanstown, Pa., Nov. 18, 1816, and died Sept. 12, 1893, aged seventy-six years, nine months, twenty-four days. By trade he was a stonecutter, and he became quite well-to-do, owning his own home. He married Elizabeth Manderbach, born March 18, 1824, and died Nov. 30, 1888, aged sixty-four years, eight months, twelve days. Her father, John Manderbach, served as sheriff of the county. To Elias Matthew and wife were born five children, as follows: Maria m. John K. Beidler, of Cumberland county, Pa.; John A.; Sarah m. S. L. Gabel, deceased; Adda m. S. E. Illig, a barber

at Womelsdorf; and Harry D., a successful merchant at Berlinville, Pa., m. Mame Bennethum.

John A. Matthew attended the schools of his native town, and also the schools in Heidelberg township. His boyhood days were passed upon a farm in Ohio, but when the Civil war broke out he returned to his home, and enlisted from Womelsdorf in June, 1863, becoming a member of Company K, 42d Pennsylvania militia, which was enlisted for three months, but was in service only six weeks, going as far as Hagerstown, Md., and then returning to Womelsdorf. On Feb. 12, 1864, he enlisted a second time, becoming a private in Company B, 55th Pa. V. I., under Gen. Ben. Butler, in the Army of the James. He participated in the following engagements: Drury's Bluff, Va. (in which the regiment lost over 300 men), Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Chapman's Farm, Fort Gregg, Fort Baldwin, Hatchers Run, and then followed Lee to Appomattox. He was mustered out Aug. 29, 1865. After the war he was unable to work for nearly two years because of a sore foot. In 1868 he bought out the omnibus route from Womelsdorf to the railroad station, which he ran daily for twenty years. In 1888 he opened a hardware store on High street which he still conducts, and in which he has been very successful. He owns his own building, and this has a frontage of sixty-six feet. In politics he is a Jefferson Democrat, and he has filled a number of local offices of trust and responsibility, among them those of burgess of Womelsdorf, treasurer of the borough and councilman. He was a member of the school board for six years and treasurer for a number of years. He and his family are Lutheran members of Zion Union Church.

Mr. Matthew married Lizzie Geissler, of Reading, and they have had five children: Luther H., associated with his father in business; Paul A., a tinsmith; Grace E., at home; and Anna Martha and Rosa May, who both died in infancy.

John G. Geissler, father of Mrs. Matthew, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, where his father, also named John G., carried on tinsmithing. He learned his father's trade, beginning at the age of thirteen years, and after finishing his apprenticeship assisted his father in the business. In the spring of 1847 he came to America, arriving in Reading in April. Here two of his uncles were engaged in the tinsmithing business, and they gave him employment. He wrote home to his father of the great opportunities open in Reading, and as a consequence John G., Sr., crossed the ocean in the same year, bringing the entire family, and soon becoming well established in the stove and tinware business in Reading. All the sons made their father's trade their life work with the exception of John M., of Minnesota, who is an extensive farmer and member of the State Legislature.

On Jan. 1, 1861, John G. Geissler, Jr., started in the stove and tinware business for himself at Sinking Spring, and in 1863 transferred it to Womelsdorf, where he was afterward located, later being assisted by his son, Charles B. Their establishment was one of the largest of the kind in the county. It occupied all of the building on Front street, once used by Congressman Ermentrout's ancestors as a hat factory. As long as he lived Mr. Geissler worked in the store from morning till night, and accomplished a great deal in the course of the day. For some years he did not go on roofs, but in his younger days preferred roofing to any other branch of his trade. He had a comfortable residence at the corner of Second and Franklin streets, Womelsdorf. He married Margaret, daughter of George Buck, long since deceased, of Temple, a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Geissler died in 1883. Their children were: Elizabeth (Lizzie) m. John A. Matthew; Augustus, of Minnesota, is engaged in the stove and tinware business; Charles B. is with his father; Maggie m. N. D. Snyder, of York; James A. is in the hardware business in Minnesota; John M., of Womelsdorf, was for fifteen years with A. S. Valentine & Son; Miss Rosa kept house for her father. Mr. Geissler was one of Womelsdorf's most useful citizens, and his friends were numerous. He had been a member of the town council, and member of the school board. Fraternally he was one of the early members of Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M., of Womelsdorf; a charter member of Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Reading; and formerly belonged to Goethe Lodge, Harugari. He died Jan. 20, 1899, aged seventy-six years, ten months and five days.

IRA P. ROTHERMEL, eldest son of John K. and Susanna E. (Peters) Rothermel, was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks Co., Pa. His father was a descendant from one of the earliest families in the county, and a prominent farmer in Richmond township, and our subject's youth was mostly spent in assisting in the arduous duties of the farm. The advantages of a liberal education, however, were not denied him. He was educated in the public schools of his township, Brunner's Scientific Academy at Reading, and the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown. After teaching a country school in Ruscombmanor township for one year, he entered Lafayette College, from which institution he graduated in the classical course in the year 1885.

The following year Mr. Rothermel came to Reading, and began the study of law under the direction of Frank R. Schell, Esq., and after the latter's decease, which occurred a few months later, he entered the law offices of Jacob S. Livingood, a distinguished lawyer, under whose preceptorship he continued and concluded his law studies. He was admitted to the Berks County Bar Jan. 21, 1888, and later to the Supreme court and the Superior court of this State. Since his admission to the Bar he has assiduously carried on his profession in a successful manner, mostly in the line of office practice and in the settlement of estates.

Mr. Rothermel became affiliated with the Freemasons at Reading in 1891, where he joined Chandler Lodge No. 227, Excelsior Chapter No. 237, and Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar. In manner, Mr. Rothermel is modest and unassuming, by nature kind and genial, honorable in all his dealings and generous to every one in word and deed.

Mr. Rothermel was married to Elizabeth Grim, and they have three children, John G., Daniel G. and Catharine G. The family are active members of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church. Mrs. Rothermel is a daughter of Daniel P. Grim, of Kutztown, and a grand-daughter of Col. Daniel B. Grim, who conducted a large farm, tannery, general store and hotel at Grimville, in the upper section of this county.

BENJAMIN E. BIEBER, chief burgess and prominent citizen of Topton, where he is the owner and proprietor of a general store, was born on the old Bieber homestead, in Longswamp township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Jonas and Annie (Eck) Bieber.

Jacob Bieber, grandfather of Benjamin E., was a farmer and laborer in Longswamp township, and was very well known. He married Susan Keim, who was born in Oley township, Berks Co., Pa., and they had six children, namely: Jonas; Jacob; Susan (m. Samuel Warmkessel); Elizabeth (m. Jacob Long); Hettie (m. a Mr. Weiser) and Mrs. Reuben Walb.

Jonas Bieber followed farming and shoemaking all his active life. He was married in early manhood to Annie Eck, daughter of Daniel Eck, and they had the following children: William E.; Benjamin E.; George E. (m. to Annie Geist); Emma (m. to Charles A. Fegley); Elizabeth (m. to Alvin Dunkel); Mary (unmarried); Louisa, twin sister of Benjamin (m. William Weil, who survives her); Susan (m. Henry Slicher); and Lillie (m. Jonas O. Weiler).

Benjamin E. Bieber was reared in the neighborhood of his place of birth and he attended the local schools. His first work was done around the iron ore mines, but later he became a clerk in the general store at Topton, of which he is now proprietor. He carries an excellent stock and does a very satisfactory business. He has been active in the public affairs of the community and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens to a very large extent.

As chief burgess of the town, he fills the highest office in their gift.

In 1886, Mr. Bieber married Montana Gerhart, daughter of John and Sarah (Romig) Gerhart, the latter of whom was a daughter of John and Sallie (Frederick) Romig. Mr. and Mrs. Bieber have one son, Lloyd J., born Oct. 7, 1887. He is a graduate of the Topton high school, and is now learning business methods as his father's assistant in the general store. The family belong to the Topton Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Bieber has served as a deacon for about sixteen years. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

LEVI B. SMITH. The Smith family from which Mr. Levi Bull Smith was descended is of Scotch extraction, the name being originally McDonald. During the reign of James I. of England they crossed the North Channel into Ireland, taking up their residence in the northeastern section of that country, where they left numerous descendants. The change of name is accounted for by an interesting circumstance handed down in the family tradition. Just before the battle of the Boyne, when the King, William III., was reconnoitering that famous field, his horse cast a shoe. There was no farrier to replace it, but McDonald, in whose neighborhood the incident occurred, being, like many other farmers of the region, something of a blacksmith, volunteered his services, shod the horse, and thus enabled the King to proceed. From that time his neighbors, who like himself were in sympathy with the cause of William, dubbed McDonald "the Smith," and the name clung to him, and was adopted by his family as a patronymic.

Being staunch Presbyterians, the Smiths, together with a large proportion of the Irish tenantry, at a subsequent period resisted the rigorous proceedings of the Established Church of England to enforce the provisions of the "Sacramental Test" law, under which they were required not only to pay tithes to the Church, but to conform to all its requirements respecting marriage and civil rights, under pain of invalidation of all religious acts performed without its pale. To enforce obedience to this arbitrary measure, the absentee landlords raised the rents of all their recusant tenantry, and otherwise rendered their condition intolerable. This was among the causes which induced the Scotch-Irish emigration in the first half of the eighteenth century to the Colony of Pennsylvania, founded preëminently upon the principle of absolute liberty of conscience.

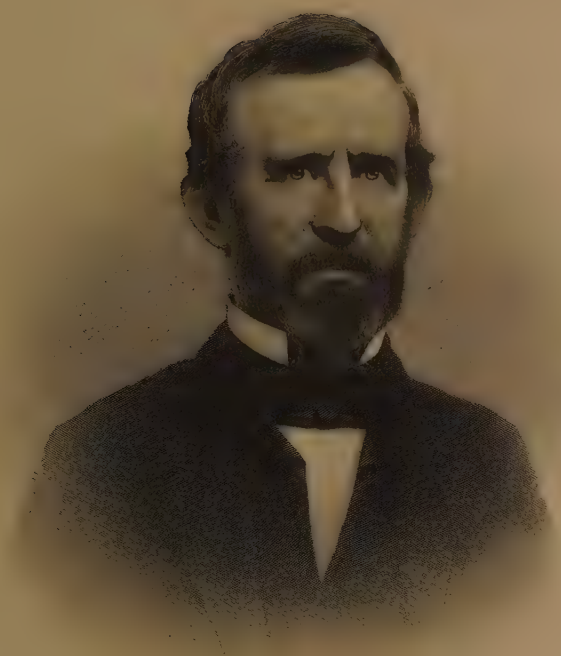
Among the earliest of the emigrants were John Smith and his wife Susanna, of County Monaghan, Ulster, who came over in 1720, the year after the enforcement of the "Test." After a long and stormy voyage they landed at Philadelphia, and took up their new residence in Uwchlan township, Chester Co., Pa. With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married William Fulton, one of their grandchildren being Robert Fulton, born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, whose name is indissolubly linked with the evolution of the invention of the steamboat.

John and Susanna Smith were the parents of fifteen children. One of these, Robert, was born on the voyage to America. The father died in 1765, and the mother in 1767. His three older brothers having gone out to seek their fortunes elsewhere, the family homestead came into the possession of Robert, who became a prosperous and respected citizen and was prominently connected in his later years with public affairs. During the French and Indian war he was in the Provincial service with the rank of sergeant. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered warmly into the Patriot cause, and was commissioned captain of the 1st Battalion of Associators of Chester county. In 1775-76 he assisted in the construction of a line of chevaux-de-frise across the Delaware below Philadelphia, designed to obstruct the progress of the enemy by the river to the city, and in the laying out of the land fortifications adjacent, under the direction of the Committee of Safety. He was a member of the Convention of 1776, which devised the first Constitution of Pennsylvania after Independence. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant of the county of Chester, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which office he held until 1786, being charged with the arduous and responsible duty of raising, arming and provisioning the military forces of the district. He was sheriff of the county in 1777 and 1778; member of Assembly in 1785-86, and during the same period a trustee of the loan office. In 1791 he was elected a justice of the peace and continued in that office until his death in December, 1803.

Robert Smith was a staunch Presbyterian, and an elder of the church at Brandywine Manor, of which the Rev. John Carmichael, like himself an ardent patriot, was pastor during the Revolutionary period. He married in 1758 Margaretta Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan, of Uwchlan township, who survived him until 1822, dying at the age of eighty-six. They had eleven children. Of their sons, Jonathan was for many years connected with the first United States Bank and with the Bank of Pennsylvania, of which latter he was cashier, and was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company; John was an iron-master, and Joseph an iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia.

John Smith, iron-master, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead in Chester county April 8, 1762. In early life he was manager of the Warwick Furnace in Chester county, then owned by Col. Thomas Bull, a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, long associated with the iron industry in eastern Pennsylvania in connection with the well known families of Rutter and Potts. Having married in 1790 Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Bull and his wife Ann Hunter, John Smith removed in that year to Dale Furnace, in Hereford township, Berks county, of which he had become co-owner with Thomas and Joseph Potts, Jr., and six years later went to Joanna Furnace, on Hay creek, Robeson township, having become partner in that establishment with his father-in-law, Colonel Bull, and Thomas May. Joanna Furnace was built in 1792 by Samuel Potts and Thomas Rutter, being named in honor of the wife of the former. The substantial stone mansion house, still standing, though modernized, was erected in 1793. Attached to the estate were numerous tracts of woodland, aggregating several thousand acres, from which the works were supplied with charcoal. Having eventually acquired the entire ownership Mr. Smith resided at Joanna until his death, which occurred April 2, 1815, when he was aged fifty-three. His wife survived him twenty years, dying in 1835. They left ten children, three sons and seven daughters. The former were: Thomas B., Levi B. and John Vaughan. Of the daughters, Ann Hunter married James Richards; Sarah Bull, Jacob Loeser; Margaretta Vaughan, William Darling; Elizabeth Bull, Joseph O'Brien; Susan Grier, Rev. George Burcker, and Jane Correy, Goodloe H. Bowman. Mary Cobean died unmarried.

Levi Bull Smith was born at Joanna Furnace Feb. 8, 1806. He received a liberal education, graduating at Princeton College in 1824. He subsequently studied law at the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1827. He married April 10th, of the same year, Emily H. Badger, a native of Bucksport, Maine (born Jan. 1, 1807), and a descendant upon the paternal side of the Buck family, of Puritan stock, who emigrated to New England in 1635. From 1829 to 1831 he was engaged in farming at the old Reading Furnace, in Chester county, and from 1831 to 1833 was in the mercantile business at Mount Airy, in Union township, Berks county. In the latter year he removed to Joanna, and became the partner in that works of his brother-in-law, William Darling, under the firm name of Darling & Smith. In connection with the manufacture of iron the casting of wood-burning stoves became the principal business. Mr. Darling, a prominent member of the county Bar, was an associate judge, and the active management devolved on Mr. Smith, who acquired eventually the interest of his partner, and admitted his sons into partnership under the firm name of Levi B. Smith & Sons. The manufacture of pig-iron exclusively was car-



Levi B. Smith

ried on with profit for many years before, during and subsequent to the Civil war, the estate passing into the sole ownership of one of the sons, Col. L. Heber Smith, in 1877, and the works discontinuing operations in 1905.

Upon his retirement from the active management of the iron business he removed in 1863 to Reading, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Reading in that year, and was its president from its incorporation until his death. These institutions, being government depositories, and under the management of men of patriotic principles, not only built up an efficient financial system but materially aided in sustaining the credit of the government at the most critical period of its history, and promoting the public faith in the ultimate restoration of its authority. In those troublous times Mr. Smith's most ardent sympathies and active efforts were devoted to the triumph of his country's cause. He gave freely of his means for the raising and equipping of troops for the field, and his vigilant attention to the thwarting of the opposition schemes of the enemies in the rear.

An Abolitionist in principle and an old-time Whig in his political faith, he became from the foundation of the Republican party one of its most zealous supporters. Whilst never seeking public office he was named as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Berks district in 1860, and his popularity was shown in the result at the election, when he ran considerably ahead of the State ticket. In the townships of the southern section of the county adjacent to his home his vote was especially strong. Having been placed the same year upon the Lincoln electoral ticket, he withdrew on the ground of the incompatibility of that position with his Congressional candidacy. At an earlier period he was upon several occasions a delegate to county and State conventions of the Whig and Republican parties. His judgment upon questions of finance was eminently conservative and sound, and the same shrewdness and forecast which he evinced in the management of his own large estate well qualified him for the successful discharge of the various business relations which he assumed toward others during his residence in Reading, in the latter part of his life. Among these were his membership of the board of managers of the Reading Gas Company and of the Reading Fire Insurance Company, of the latter of which he was one of the organizers. Every associated effort for the literary culture and social betterment of the community received his co-operation and support.

In his denominational affiliations Mr. Smith was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of the vestry of St. Thomas Church, Morgantown, and a delegate for more than thirty years from that parish to the diocesan convention. In 1858 he was a delegate to the general convention which met in New York City. Upon his removal to Reading he became a vestryman of Christ Church, remaining such until his death.

Personally Mr. Smith was of a genial and companionable disposition, possessing a marked and never-failing trait of humor, which made his presence at all times enlivening and agreeable. To be just to all men and faithful to his own was the ruling principle of his character and life. After a brief illness the end came to him at his home Aug. 8, 1876, when a few months advanced in the seventy-first year of his age. His estimable wife died Dec. 16, 1882. They had ten children: (1) Nancy Valeria, born March 14, 1828, married June 12, 1855, William Hiester Clymer, whom she survived, dying Aug. 17, 1901, leaving six children. (2) Elizabeth Frances, born March 19, 1830, married June 15, 1869, the Rev. Elias J. Richards, D. D., a talented and eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, for upward of twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, whom, together with their only child, Jane Ellis (born April 8, 1870), she survives. (3) Bentley Howard. (4) William Darling. (5 and 6) Levi Heber and Emily Annetta. (7) Mary Badger, born March 19, 1840, died May 22, 1864. (8) Horace Vaughan, born Aug. 20, 1842, died July 23, 1878. (9) Thomas Stanley. (10) Edward Hunter, born April 17, 1847, died Sept. 7, 1856.

27

The eldest son, Bentley H. Smith, born Dec. 6, 1832, at Mt. Airy, Berks county, attended the academy of William F. Wyers, at New London, Chester county, and entered Amherst College at the age of fourteen, graduating in 1851. He was a bright scholar, especially versed in the classics, and three years after his graduation received from the college the degree of A. M. He was engaged the greater part of his active life in the iron manufacturing business, principally at Joanna, in partnership with his father and brothers, and subsequently as member of a firm owning and operating the Temple Iron Works, in Muhlenberg township. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the first three months' service, becoming a corporal in Company A, 14th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, mustered April 27, 1861, and before the expiration of his term was promoted to the second lieutenancy of Company K. In the latter part of June, 1863, at the time of the Confederate invasion of the State, he raised a company which was attached to the 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, enlisted for ninety days, and upon the regimental organization was appointed major. Retired from business for many years, he devoted himself to general literature, his reading embracing the works of all the great writers of the age in science, philosophy and theology. Of ecclesiastical lore he had an accumulation which would have qualified him for a professorship of Bible exegesis in the faculty of a university. In addition to habits of close and careful reading he was a profound thinker and clear reasoner, ever searching for truth, and rejecting the illogical and unscientific. His was a mind alike gifted and discriminating. His native geniality of disposition made him a most agreeable and entertaining companion. One of his most marked traits was his benevolence of heart, evidenced by his open-handed and unostentatious charities toward all classes and conditions of unfortunates. The possession of such qualities distinguished him as one of nature's noblemen, and won for him a wide circle of devoted friends. He died Jan. 19, 1909, when a little upward of seventy-six years of age.

L. Heber Smith, born Oct. 18, 1837, at Joanna Furnace, attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and, with his father and brothers, engaged in the iron manufacturing business. He was captain of Company A, 128th Regiment, P. V., mustered August, 1862, for nine months' service, and was promoted Feb. 1, 1863, to lieutenant-colonel; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville and confined for a time in Libby prison, being subsequently exchanged. After the death of his father he acquired the sole ownership of the Joanna estate, and carried on the works until within a few years of his death, which occurred Aug. 5, 1898. He married June 17, 1868, E. Jennie Grubb, of Lancaster, Pa., who, with six children, survives him.

Thomas Stanley Smith, M. D., was born at Joanna Furnace, Jan. 25, 1845, graduated at Amherst College in 1865, and at the Jefferson Medical School in 1868. He subsequently spent a year at the University of Leipsic, Germany, pursuing studies in chemistry, a branch in which he specially excelled. Upon his return he filled the position of lecturer on physical diagnosis in the summer course at the Jefferson College. He practised his profession in Reading for a period of ten years, devoting his attention particularly to ophthalmology, in which he acquired notable skill. Dr. Smith's scientific attainments were of a high order, and had his ambition been for eminence in his profession, he possessed the genius to attain it. His health failing, his career was cut short by death, Nov. 25, 1887, in the forty-third year of his age.

CAPT. AARON ZIEGLER, proprietor of one of the largest retail wall-paper establishments in the city of Reading, with business rooms at No. 355 Penn street, is one of the leading citizens of the city, and a man whose services to his country in the dark hour of her need were of such value that he merits highly the title by which he is always known. Captain Ziegler is an honored member of the old guard whose fast depleting ranks is a reminder that Time's ceaseless march is removing us farther and

farther from one of the greatest wars of history—a war fought on both sides with a courage and tenacity of purpose unequaled, and befitting the Anglo-Saxon blood which, commingling in fratricidal strife, cemented the nation's disjointed parts into a splendid and magnificent compact structure, alike worshipped by her loyal people, and revered by the whole world. The story of Captain Ziegler's movements during the Civil war would, if told in all its lights and shadows, be worthy the pen of a novelist of the realistic school. The necessary brevity of this review precludes relating much of interest, but if the reader will "read between the lines," he will be ready to give credit where credit is due.

Of German ancestry, Captain Ziegler comes of a line of agriculturists who settled in Bunker Hill, Lebanon county, Pa., in pioneer times, and who in their different generations were distinguished by loyal service to the commonwealth. In this county Daniel Ziegler, grandfather of Captain Aaron, passed his life as a farmer. The father of the Captain, also named Daniel, was in his turn a contractor and builder, with residence at Myerstown, Pa. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four, dying in 1883. His wife was Martha Catherine Shepler, daughter of Henry Shepler, a farmer of Lebanon county. The family of which the Captain was the youngest member consisted of nine children.

Captain Ziegler was born at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Feb. 20, 1841. His boyhood, passed in humble but honest toil, laid the foundation of a splendid physical constitution, without which he would no doubt have succumbed to the rigors of the war in which he was called to engage ere he had reached maturity. He became quite an expert at the trade of his father, while being helpful to him at odd times, giving his attention more to the artistic feature of decorating, in painting and paperhanging. It was while engaged at this occupation that the Captain heard the tocsin of war resounding through the country, and responded to the call of the President for the defense of "Old Glory."

Aaron Ziegler had as a boy and youth watched with keen interest the oncoming storm, and while the Presidential campaign was on, which precipitated it, his blood warmed for the inevitable struggle. During that winter he participated in the feverish anxiety of the people, and was ready when the call was made to offer his services to his country. It is true that like all the others of the first enlistment, the boy was mightily afraid the strife would be over before he could get to the front, but that does not detract from the bravery of the act. Suffice it that "he got to the front" in splendid style, and with such vigor as to carry him even beyond the lines for a period, during which he was an unwilling boarder at some of the famous, or rather infamous, Confederate "hotels." The first enlistment of the Captain was in the Myerstown Rifles, Captain Jerome Myers, for the three months' service. This company was not attached to any regiment, and when they reached Harrisburg, the quota for the three months' service being filled, the company was ordered to Camp Curtin, where it remained until the passing of the Act organizing the Pennsylvania Reserves. He then re-enlisted in Company I, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, the company being commanded by Captain Jerome Myers and the regiment by Colonel Elisha B. Harvey. To follow this company through the vicissitudes of the war which drew out its cruel length through the ensuing four years would be but the relation of battles fought and hardships endured. It is enough to say that it was with the Army of the Potomac in all of its struggles against Lee, acquitting itself nobly in field and camp. This is vividly attested by the fact that of the ninety-five who marched out of Myerstown on that July day of 1861, but sixteen answered to roll-call as they stood again in their home town after the conflict. These ninety-five had been cut to thirty-three by the time of the Battle of the Wilderness, where the company together with the entire regiment was captured by the Confederates on May 5, 1864. Then ensued the horrors of Southern prison life, the rigors of which carried away seventeen of the company, the rest to be paroled in an emaciated and most pitiful condition. The Captain's personal experiences during these harrowing months were such as came to all, with the exception of those which occurred during an attempted escape from the prison at Columbia, S. C. Getting well away from his captors, he spent three weeks in the swamps and lowlands, pursued by fierce blood hounds and fiercer men. Weak and almost exhausted from hunger and exposure, he one day became aware that they were close on his trail. With the blood hounds baying closely behind him, he attempted to vault a rail fence, and in his weakness fell in such a manner as to injure his right leg—and the game was up. He was recaptured and thenceforth treated with greater severity than ever. The injury was so severe that it will continue to cause the Captain trouble through all his life. During his prison experience the Captain was confined in the following places: Danville, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C. (where 500 officers were confined and lay under the fire of their own guns on Morris Island for three weeks, being in constant danger of exploding shells); and Goldsboro, N. C.; the time of imprisonment covering eleven weary months. Carrying 180 pounds not one of which was superfluous, strong and healthy at the time of his capture, Captain Ziegler returned after his parole broken in health and weighing but 120 pounds. The Captain's title came to him by brevet for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness. He had risen by successive promotions from the ranks to second sergeant, to first sergeant, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant. He was in command of the company while first sergeant for five months, and for over a year while first lieutenant, and led it in many of its fiercest engagements.

"All honor to the Old Guard,
They did their best;
They have laid aside the old sword,
Shall it not rest?"

The war over, Captain Ziegler and his compatriots surprised many European critics by returning quietly to the avocations of peace. He took up the tangled threads where he had cast them aside four years before, and continued that line of work until 1871 in his home town, when he moved to Reading, where he has since resided. His business location was for a time at Seventh and Court streets, and later at No. 425 Penn street, where he operated successfully for eleven years, from which place he removed to his present location, No. 355 Penn street, where he conducts one of the largest wall paper and paint houses in the city.

A splendid soldier, Captain Ziegler has been equally faithful as a citizen, ever true to his ideals of good government. A Republican in politics he has never sought office, though in 1890 he was prominently mentioned for appointment to the postmastership of the city. He holds membership in many of the best fraternities, notably the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and he of course is a popular member of the different soldier organizations,—the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Legion, and the Ex-Prisoners of War Association. His church affiliation is with the First Reformed Church of Reading.

On Nov. 25, 1866, Captain Ziegler married Miss Clara Bennethum, daughter of John L. Bennethum, who for many years conducted a hotel at Myerstown, and later was in the clothing business in Reading. To the Captain's marriage one son was born, named Aaron D., now in attendance in the public high school. Full of years, passing into a happy and peaceful old age, with many of the friends of his youth on this side to do him honor, this old soldier looks back on a life well spent, receiving the grateful acknowledgments of a united republic, and meriting the universal esteem which is accorded him.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN BOND is of mixed English and Pennsylvania-German blood, son of Edwin Bond and Catharine Anne (Stump). He was born Oct. 31, 1861, the anniversary of the German Reformation, in Greenwich township, Berks Co., Pa., near Lenhartsville, a town-

ship noted for teachers who have become ministers of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches.

Edward Bond, his paternal grandfather, emigrated to America with several older brothers, John and Thomas, from Longington, on the Itching rivulet, a branch of the Avon river, in Warwickshire, England, ten miles from Coventry and eight from Warwick, near the place where Shakespeare was born. These three brothers, with a number of other English emigrants sailed from Liverpool in the vessel "Montezuma," landing in Philadelphia June 14, 1829. Being craftsmen in wood and iron industries, Grandfather Bond and his brothers sought employment in Schuylkill county, then new territory, in which much construction work was going on, the coal production being yet, however, in its infancy—though the mining of the "black diamond" was the excitement of the country at that time, attracting adventurous laborers from all over the world. The older brothers, John and Thomas, having been married, later on settled in Tamaqua, where Bond's drug store and Bond's blacksmith shop are well known to this day. Grandfather Edward Bond came across the Atlantic as a single young man and remained settled at Port Clinton in the Schuylkill Water Gap, the very "port" or mouth of the anthracite coal region. There he married Miss Mary Magdalene Yenser, reported to have been of German-French descent.

It was at Port Clinton that Edwin Bond, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on Feb. 22, 1839. When he was only nine years old his mother died, and his father, a carpenter, lost his life by accident, Aug. 25, 1854, while working on a bridge of the Little Schuylkill railroad. He helped to construct that road, which was at first laid with wooden rails, covered with iron sheathing. The coal cars were moved originally with horse-power. An interesting incident is remembered in this connection, which shows that the Bonds early took an active interest in public education. It is known that the adoption of the public school system was originally submitted to the voters of the various precincts. The cause had been several times before the voters, but had been as often defeated in the Port Clinton district. It so happened that a deep snow fell the night before another election, when the matter was before the voters again, and the anti-public school party not being on their guard, John Bond, one of the emigrant brothers, who furnished some half dozen or more teams to haul coal down the Little Schuylkill, on the morning of election day said to his men: "Now, boys, this is our opportunity. We can't haul coal today. Let's haul pro-school voters to the polls." They did; and the result was that the public schools were adopted in that precinct somewhat earlier than in the adjoining districts, and it became a leader in the line of progress and enterprise.

When yet a half orphan Edwin Bond was temporarily placed by his father with James Moyer, a wholesale cigar dealer and manufacturer of Hamburg, this county. When his father so soon also died, he was given a more permanent home at his own request by his maternal uncle, George Yenser, who lived in Albany township, Berks county. Thus by a strange coincidence the father of our subject, Edwin Bond, was confirmed in the Lutheran faith in the same New Bethel Church of Albany in whose cemetery the remains of his great-great-grandfather, Hans Georg Stump, were resting. Later George Yenser moved to Greenwich township, near Lenhartsville, where he became a prosperous farmer and was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Friedens Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of that place.

Though early deprived of parental love and influence, Edwin Bond did not forget, as Moses in Egypt did not, the religion taught by his mother. He was of a pious and devoted turn of heart and mind. Edwin's brother, John Bond, left the drug store to his namesake in Tamaqua and moved to Kansas. A younger brother, George, has lived for many years in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he invented a practical feature of the air-brake system. There were three sisters: Ellen, who died a few years ago in Pottsville, Katie, wife of Jacob Boyer, of Lewistown, and Sarah, wife of Frank Diehl, of St. Clair, the latter two still living in Schuylkill county.

Whilst our subject is the third generation in this country of paternal English descent, he is the fifth generation as to his maternal German lineage. The first maternal ancestor in America was John George Stump, who emigrated from Germany, it is believed from Wurtemberg, between the years 1717 and 1720. Bayard Taylor, in his "History of Germany," states (pp. 437-444) that this was a trying period for many German citizens, when the rude and arbitrary Frederick William I. ruled over Prussia. "The collective history of the German States—for we can hardly say 'History of Germany,' when there really was no Germany—at this time, is a continuous succession of wars and diplomatic intrigues, which break out in one direction before they are settled in another." The War of the Spanish Succession raging along the Rhine kept the southern part of Germany in a state of convulsion for some years. The luxury, jealousy and extravagance of the petty princes made life hard for the common people. "In Würtemberg the Duke Eberhard Ludwig so oppressed the people that many of them emigrated to America between the years 1717 and 1720 and settled in Pennsylvania." This history well corresponds with what our subject remembers related by his maternal grandparents about the hardships the earlier ancestors endured in the mother country; that they came to this "land of the free" as *serfs*, being obliged to earn off their passage across the waters after they had landed on these shores. But they prized their religious and political liberty higher than their homes and landed possessions yonder, which by the ravages of war and cruel confiscation were to them of little value. That the Stumps came from Würtemberg, Germany, is further substantiated by an account found in "Thirty Thousand Emigrants," which states that Philip Stumpff came across with 290 passengers on the ship "Jacob," Adolph D. Grove, captain, sailing from Amsterdam, by way of Shields, England.

Family tradition says that John George Stump was "bound" out in one of the lower sections of Pennsylvania, possibly near New Hanover, Montgomery county, until he had earned his freedom, when he moved with others from New Hanover to Albany township, Berks Co., Pa. For it is stated by Rev. Prof. W. J. Mann, D. D., and Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., in "Halle Reports," that "Allemaengel," as Albany township was first called, was largely settled by people from New Hanover (Vol. I, p. 415). The name "Allemaengel" is said to be of German origin, and is supposed to designate the poverty and misfortune of the first settlers, who found a barren country where there was a "want of all good and necessary things." But this idea is not sustained by others; for the Rev. Dr. Schmidt, who was secretary of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in the year 1796, has added in the written minutes of the Synod by way of explanation the word "Allemingao," showing that the former name for "Albany" was of Indian origin, and likely meant the very opposite of "wanting all good and necessary things." Furthermore, the Rev. J. H. Dubbs, in his "History of the Lehigh Valley" (p. 304), compares "Allemaengel" with "Egypt," as a section of country at the southern slope of the Blue Mountains known for its fertility. It is a fact established by research on the part of our subject that the earliest Church Record and Constitution of the New Bethel Lutheran and Reformed Church located in this very "corner" of Albany township names the community as "Das Rosenthal," that is, "The Valley of Roses," and hence instead of being "sterile" it was a land "flowing with milk and honey." Besides, why would a barren country attract new settlers? The New Bethel Church Record dates back to 1761, and John George Stump must then have lived for some time in that community. At any rate, he was one of the earliest members, if not founders, of that church. It is also a matter of record in the "Halle Reports" that the Rev. Pastor Schaum, an associate and co-worker with the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D. D., was married on Aug. 7, 1753, to a Miss "Maria Dorothea Stumpf," who may have been a near relative, for the

name in the Albany Church Record is found sometimes with an "f," or a second "p" added.

It is altogether possible that John George Stump heard the pioneer pastor Muhlenberg preach; for it is reported in the latter's "Diary" that he visited "Allemaengel" Church in March, 1747, which at that time must have been the "Red Church" near Wessnersville, to which church the settlers of West "Corner" Albany resorted until the establishment of the New Bethel congregation in 1761 fourteen years later. Be that as it may, certain it is that the pioneer Stump secured a large tract on the west side of Round Top Mountain in Albany, the farm at present owned by James S. Focht, who successfully operates a lucrative red paint mine near Greenawalt's Station along the Berks & Lehigh Branch of the Reading Railway, being a part of the original grant and the once Stump homestead.

When the subject of our sketch was a boy of about twelve years the late Amos Trexler, who then conducted a tannery on these same premises, pointing to an immense willow tree standing close by his pits, said: "There stands your great-great-grandfather's riding whip!" Being asked for an explanation, he said, that when long ago John George Stump was out on business one day riding on horseback through Indian trails, he brought home a little willow whip which he had used to drive his steed, and which, as he arrived home, he flung into the streamlet there. The riding whip developed roots and grew into a mighty tree, standing as a silent witness to future generations of him who thus inadvertently planted it, destined to be a more enduring monument to his memory than the soft sandy tombstones quarried on his own lands for his own sepulture in the New Bethel cemetery.

The next in line of kinship was John Stump, who seems to have moved farther south. His remains lie buried at the Dunkel's Church in Greenwich township. The third was Samuel Stump, born Oct. 16, 1794, and died March 4, 1864. He was married to Miss Rachel Leiby, born April 15, 1801, died March 22, 1875. Both are buried at the Friedens Church of Lenhartsville, which they helped to erect. They lived on the southwest side of Round Top Mountain, where our subject was born. They were the parents of the following children: Nathan, of near Klinesville; Joel, of Liscum; Peter, of Lenhartsville; Moses, Aaron, Samuel and Gideon, all deceased; Mary, widow of Isaac Miller, of Oklahoma; Elizabeth, of Kempton, widow of Nathan Dietrich, who died on the old George Yenser homestead in Albany; and Catharine, the youngest daughter and mother of our subject.

While growing up the Rev. Mr. Bond learned the shoemaker's trade before the days of shoe factories, when there was a great demand for hand-made shoes. Early he learned to wield the hammer and ply the awl. He continued to work at his father's trade till his eighteenth year, when his parents "gave him free" out of kindness to allow him an opportunity to prepare for the Gospel ministry, as in fact they did all their surviving six sons and three daughters. He began for himself as many ministers here and elsewhere have done. In a newspaper article concerning Mr. Bond and his work which appeared in a Berks county paper not long ago it was said: "For many years the teaching profession in Berks county has been a stepping-stone to the ministry, and ninety per cent of the ministers of this county of all denominations have been public school teachers before they took up the preaching of the Gospel. One of these prominent teachers, who gave up school life for the pulpit, was Rev. William Franklin Bond, of Shamrock."

He obtained his common school education in the Zettlemeyer's school, near Lenhartsville, which place has lately been selected as a health resort by Banker Eckert of Reading, where the financier has erected a beautiful and well equipped summer home. The school was from 1867 to 1879 under the instruction of Charles Christ, Peter Nagle, Percival Christman, Frank Kaufman, each for one year, Moses S. Greenawalt for seven years, and George W. Ziegler, M. D., now in Philadelphia, for one year. The adjoining school in Albany township taught by Amos S. Greenawalt, being more advanced, was attended for one term. Country schools then were only open five months in a year, of which a month and more on an average was omitted in fall on account of the busy harvest season in the family trade.

In the fall of 1880 he attended seven weeks select school at Heinley's in Albany, taught by the now sainted missionary, the Rev. Frank S. Dietrich, then a student in the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. Our subject taught four terms: one under Supt. Samuel A. Baer, the Miller-Clauser school in Albany, in 1880-81; and three under Supt. David S. Keck—the Wagaman's or Independent district school in Greenwich, 1881-82; the Lenhartsville school, 1882-83, just before that town incorporated into a borough, and when seventy-two pupils were enrolled and sixty averaged during the term; and the Neff's school in Maxatawny township, 1883-84. Between public school terms he attended the spring and fall sessions at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, from 1881-84. He entered Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, in 1884, and graduated in 1888. While at college he was a member of the Euterpean Literary Society, which elected him to the associate editorship of "The Muhlenberg" in 1888. At the end of the Sophomore year he received a $15 prize for a contest essay entitled "The Physical Basis of Musical Sound"; also the Junior oratorical prize of $25 in 1887, and honorable mention for standing in class at graduation. He entered the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia in 1888, and graduated in May, 1891. He was ordained to the office of the ministry in the Lutheran Church by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in Emanuel's Church at Pottstown, Pa., May 26, 1891, and immediately thereafter became pastor of the Lutheran Church at Tower City, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Mr. Bond was married to Miss Amy H. Brehm, originally of Lancaster county, later of Allentown, whose parents—Philip Wineland and Barbara (Hamaker) Brehm—are still living in Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 1. 1891. This union was blessed with two sons and two daughters, Paul, John, Mary and Anna, all of whom survive. Their mother died of blood poisoning July 30, 1901, aged thirty-six years. Her remains rest in the Zion's Lutheran and Reformed cemetery in Tower City, Pennsylvania.

During his first pastorate of over thirteen years a debt resting upon St. Paul's Church of Tower City was paid, a new and commodious parsonage was erected and St. Peter's Church at Orwin, Pa., was renovated. While at Tower City he was secretary of the Pottsville Conference of the Pennsylvania Ministerium for some seven years. In August, 1904, he received a call to the Bowers-Longswamp Parish, consisting of four thriving congregations in southeastern Berks which he accepted when Rev. M. C. Horine, D. D., was President of the Synod, and Rev. E. T. Horn, D. D., LL. D., was President of the Reading Conference, to which the parish belongs. He was installed Nov. 27, 1904, at the Huff's Church in Hereford township, Rev. F. K. Bernd, now President of the Reading Conference, and Rev. John H. Raker, the second superintendent of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, at Topton, Pa., conducting the installation services.

To quote again from the newspaper article mentioned, Mr. Bond has since "answered the many calls to ministerial duties of four thriving Berks county congregations . . . one of the largest Berks county charges of the Lutheran denomination, consisting of Bowers, Longswamp, New Jerusalem and Huff's Churches, which for thirty years had been served by Rev. D. K. Humbert. This is one of the charges in Berks county where a minister must be of the most strenuous type. The congregations are widely scattered in the mountainous sections, and they have a membership of several thousand.

"In a service of seventeen years Rev. Bond preached over 2,600 sermons, baptized nearly 1,200 children, confirmed 700 members, wedded over 200 couples and conducted nearly 500 funerals, besides making hundreds of addresses at public gatherings and collecting thousands of dollars for benevolent and church purposes."

Mr. Bond was married again, on Oct. 20, 1904, in Tower City, Pa., to Mrs. Katie Eva Snyder, a daughter of the late Philip Krebs and wife Sarah (Grumbein), originally of Lebanon county. Her mother still survives in Tower City, Pa. Mr. Bond with his family now resides in the Uriah Biery homestead at Shamrock, Longswamp township, this county.

Having been in humble circumstances, Mr. Bond received aid from the Ministerium of Pennsylvania through the recommendation of his pastor, the late Rev. B. S. Smoll, and the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D. D., chairman of the then executive committee, to complete his collegiate and theological training, which aid, out of gratitude and love, and from a sense of bounden duty, he has by strenuous efforts returned, that the same might be used again and again to help worthy young men to prepare for the Gospel Ministry. His beloved parents, to whom he owes a never-to-be-paid debt of gratitude, are still living at Lenhartsville, nearing the seventieth milestone in their toilsome pilgrimage of life.

FISHER. The Fisher family is traced as far back as (I) Henry Fisher, the great-grandfather of Daniel D. Fisher, of Oley township. He was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, but came to Oley township when a young man and took up some 337 acres of fertile land one mile north of the "Yellow House," most of which land has been in the possession of the family ever since. He was a man of great common sense and when he put up his home in 1801, he built it so substantially that it still stands as a comfortable shelter for his great-great-grandchildren. He is buried in Huntingdon county, his death occurring while on a visit there. His daughter Polly had married Henry S. Spang, of Huntingdon, and he had gone to pay her a visit, but he was advanced in years and the trip proved too much for him. On Jan. 1, 1781, he married Susanna Ruth, also of Heidelberg township, born Oct. 29, 1761, daughter of Christian Ruth. After forty years, four months and eleven days of married life, she died May 12, 1821, aged fifty-nine years, six months and thirteen days. She was the first to be buried in the then newly acquired burial plot of the Oley Churches. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher: John, of Oley, but later of Hereford township; Samuel of Oley township; Daniel, of Oley township; Henry, of Oley, who left home and as his whereabouts could not be traced, was given up as lost; Sally Ann, married to Jacob V. R. Hunter, of Reading, who operated Sally Ann Furnace, of Rockland township, Berks county (named after Mrs. Hunter), which furnace was discontinued in 1869; and Polly, married to Henry S. Spang, also one of the pioneer iron-masters of Pennsylvania, who operated the Etna Works, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

(II) Daniel Fisher, grandfather of Daniel D., was a native of Oley township, born on the Fisher homestead June 22, 1795, and died July 16, 1839. He was a farmer and prospered in his work. He attended the Philadelphia market twice a week during fall and winter in a big wagon, and was an excellent teamster. His wife, Mary Gernand, daughter of George Gernand, of Spring township, was born March 4, 1803, and died Jan. 27, 1878. They are both buried at Oley Cemetery. Their children were: John G.; E. Matilda m. Abner Griesemer, of Oley township; Hannah (unmarried); Sarah m. Frank C. Butz; and Deborah G. and B. Amelia (unmarried).

Miss B. Amelia Fisher was born on the Fisher homestead Sept. 2, 1829, and has always lived here, now making her home with her nephew, Daniel D. Fisher. She is an intelligent lady and can speak both English and German. She is a great reader, preferring historical works; and she is also very fond of flowers. Possessing bountiful means, she is very charitable, and has many warm personal friends who admire her many talents and her pleasant manner.

(III) John G. Fisher, son of Daniel and Mary (Gernand), was born June 22, 1824, and died July 1, 1887, aged sixty-three years and nine days. He is buried at Oley cemetery. His wife was Mary Ann Davidheiser, born Feb. 22, 1835, died Feb. 28, 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Emma L., deceased; Daniel D.; Henry G., deceased; and Ella, of Philadelphia. John G. Fisher was a life-long farmer of Oley township, residing upon the homestead. He was a man of enterprise and intelligence. He possessed a retentive memory and was a well-read man, sharing many of his sister's characteristics.

(IV) DANIEL D. FISHER was born on his great-grandfather's homestead one mile north of the "Yellow House," Aug. 2, 1860. He was brought up on the farm and was educated in the public schools and the Oley Academy. When only sixteen years of age he was licensed to teach, by Prof. Samuel A. Baer, then county superintendent, and taught his first term in Earl township, and the following six terms in Oley township. In 1883 he engaged in the huckster—produce, butter and egg—business. Six years later he bought the Fisher homestead, consisting of 150 acres of some of the best land in the Oley valley. Since then he has added to his number of acres, and now has 156 acres. The house on the farm, as before mentioned, was built by his great-grandfather Henry Fisher. The masonry of this house is beautiful, the stones nearly all being rectangular shaped, and the plaster is of the very best. The present barn was built by John G. Fisher in 1862.

Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, and has served his township as school director for the past fifteen years. He was auditor of Oley township, when but twenty-three years old, and held the position for three years. He was committeeman of Oley township many years, has served as delegate to many conventions, town, county, and also State, was secretary of the County Standing Committee for three years, and has been in every way prominent and public-spirited. Mr. Fisher and family are members of Salem Reformed Church in Oley, of which he was deacon for four years, and he has been trustee for many years of this congregation. In addition to his other interests Mr. Fisher is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Boyertown, holding that office since 1897. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Oley, and became its first treasurer and is a stockholder of the Yellow House Creamery Association, as well as its treasurer. He is a member of the Berks County Historical Society, and is a man well posted on national and local history.

In 1880, Mr. Fisher married Olivia B. Herbein, daughter of Abraham and Eliza (Brumbach) Herbein, of Oley township. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher: John, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1902, married Verna Spohn, and has two children, Otto and Marjorie; James H., a farmer of Oley, married Hannah Strunk, and has a daughter, Erma; Ella married Lawrence Matthias, of Earl township, and has a son, Russel (they reside with Mr. Fisher); Nevin D. and Daniel W. are unmarried and residing at home; Mary Eliza died in 1885; Henry Wayne died in 1890; and twins died in infancy.

Mr. Fisher is one of the most prominent men of Oley township, and his public spirit and progressiveness have placed him before the people of his locality upon many occasions.

JOHN B. DAMPMAN was born in Chester county, Pa., July 29, 1851. He is the son of Jacob and Catharine (Buchanan) Dampman, being descended both on his father's and mother's side from the early settlers of Chester county.

Mr. Dampman was educated in the common schools of Chester county, was a student in New England schools, and afterward graduated from Pennington (N. J.) Seminary. He taught school in both Chester and Berks counties, and in 1873 entered the office of George F. Baer, as a student at law, being admitted to the Bar of Berks county in 1875. He engaged in the practice of his profession for six years, and in 1881 became the founder of the Reading *Herald*, continuing as its editor and proprietor for fifteen years, during which time he made it a newspaper of considerable force in the community. In 1896 he sold the *Herald* to William McCormick and went

upon the staff of the Pittsburg *Times*, as editorial writer and literary editor. He remained there for upward of five years, during which time he became a prominent and well-known figure in Pittsburg journalism.

In 1901 he resigned from the *Times*, and returning to Reading took up the profession of advertising, in which he has had considerable success, especially in the line of bank advertising and in political advertising, though he has been busily employed also in mercantile commissions. In the political line he has conducted many important campaigns, one of which was the notable contest which resulted in the formation of Greater Pittsburg.

Mr. Dampman was one of the founders of the Reading Press Club and has taken a prominent part in newspaper organizations, having been for two terms a member of the governing board of the International League of Press Clubs, of which he was one of the founders. He was also an officer of the Pittsburg Press Club and represented that organization at several national conventions.

Mr. Dampman married in 1879 Miss Annie L. Frees, of Reading, and has one son, Lieutenant Paul E. Dampman, of the United States navy, who graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1904, and has since seen service in various parts of the world.

DANIEL H. DEETER, master mechanic of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, is a native son of Reading, Berks county, born in 1863. His father, Henry Deeter, was with this company for forty-seven years, the services of father and son covering the remarkably long period of sixty-five years.

Henry Deeter died Sept. 28, 1887, at the age of fifty-nine years, eleven months, after a successful career as a railroad man. When only a boy of thirteen he became locomotive fireman for Timothy Jackson, and at the early age of sixteen was made a locomotive engineer. He continued in that capacity, serving also as wreck master and engineman for the company until the close of his life. Mr. Deeter married Lavinia Holl, and to them were born six children, namely: Emma (m. William Noll); Henry H., who is foreman in the Port Richmond shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Philadelphia; Annie (m. J. W. Bennethum); Isaac L., a machinist; Miss Mary E., who is living in Philadelphia; and Daniel H. The father of this family was a member of the Reformed Church. For thirty-eight years he belonged to the I. O. O. F.

Daniel H. Deeter was educated in the Reading public schools and private institutions. He took up the study of mechanical drawing under Rosell E. Frentzel, and later had private instruction in that line from Superintendents Good and Kemmerer of the Philadelphia & Reading shops, serving his time as a machinist, as well as in drafting, in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Company. All of his working years have been passed in the employ of this concern. He left the office to acquire practical experience in the care and operation of a locomotive, serving as fireman, engineer, wreck master, round house foreman, assistant road foreman of engines, road foreman of engines and on July 16, 1900, he became master mechanic of the Philadelphia and New York division of the road. On Nov. 1, 1904, he was raised to his present position, that of master mechanic at the Philadelphia & Reading locomotive shops in Reading. Here he has 2,500 men under his supervision, and some idea of the volume of work done in the vast establishment may be gained from the statement that an average of ninety locomotives is turned out monthly—new, repaired and rebuilt.

Mr. Deeter has devoted his entire life to acquiring proficiency in his chosen calling. He has never spared himself in adding to his general knowledge by study or research, and has not only kept abreast of modern times and methods but has been the leader in many of the most progressive movements of his day in his line. The position he holds is sufficient evidence of his ability, and of his right to be classed among the foremost men of the present time in his branch of mechanics. His practical experience in his work has been most comprehensive. Mr. Deeter is a self-made man in the truest sense. He has acquired his position and the knowledge which enables him to hold it by unceasing efforts, begun in early life, and never relaxed under the many demands made upon his strength and time. His attainments are noteworthy, and have gained him the respect and admiration of all the men with whom he has been brought into contact. Mr. Deeter is a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection; Philadelphia Consistory; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church, and is independent in politics.

On June 3, 1884, Mr. Deeter married Frances C. Harrison, and they had two children; J. Harrison, a graduate of Haven College, Philadelphia, who died Aug. 25, 1907, aged eighteen years, six months; and Evelyn, at school.

ANDREW SCHULTZ, in his lifetime one of the extensive land owners of Berks county, with a comfortable home near Barto, was born in Hereford township, Berks county, May 19, 1813, a descendant from an old family which came to America from the Kingdom of Saxony.

Melchior Schultz was born June 26, 1680, and he died Feb. 15, 1734, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. His death took place just about two months before the time set for his emigration to America. His children were: George, Melchior and Christopher, the latter of whom became a noted minister.

George Schultz, son of Melchior and brother to Rev. Christopher, married, Jan. 31, 1744, Maria, daughter of Abraham Yeakel, and they made their home in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Their children were: Abraham, born March 23, 1747; and Melchior, born March 25, 1756. George Schultz died Oct. 30, 1776, aged sixty-five years, and his wife Maria passed away Dec. 13, 1797, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Abraham Schultz, son of George and Maria, was born in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, March 23, 1747. He was a great lover of books and, having a retentive memory and comprehensive mind, he became one of the best educated men of the time. He was a member of the Schwenkfelder religious society, and he served it in the capacity of trustee, school inspector, teacher and catechist. The community frequently called his services into requisition as scrivener and counsellor. In 1796 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Montgomery county. He died on Dec. 25, 1822. In 1771 he married Regina Yeakle, daughter of Christopher Yeakle, and their children were: Benjamin, born July 20, 1772, died March 20, 1802; Adam, born Sept. 20, 1775; Isaac, born March 4, 1778; Abraham, born Feb. 18, 1781, died March 23, 1802; Frederick, born Aug. 10, 1784, died Dec. 17, 1794; Joseph, born Jan. 22, 1787; and Melchior, born June 23, 1789.

Adam Schultz, son of Abraham, was born Sept. 20, 1775, in Upper Hanover township, and died Aug. 30, 1831. He lived at Treichlersville, in Hereford township, where he was engaged in farming, owning a fine farm of 140 acres there and one of 214 acres in Washington township. He was very successful in his undertakings, and became very well-to-do. On May 21, 1801, he married Regina Kriebel, who was born June 25, 1780, and who died May 3, 1858. Their children were: Abraham, born April 12, 1803, died Dec. 5, 1814; Israel, born June 4, 1805; Jesse, born April 8, 1808, died Nov. 7, 1831; Adam, born Sept. 21, 1810, died Nov. 12, 1831; Andrew, born May 19, 1813; Enoch, born March 31, 1816; Sarah, born Sept. 1, 1818, died May 11, 1820; Regina, born Oct. 9, 1821; Solomon, born Nov. 19, 1824, died June 4, 1854.

Andrew Schultz, the subject proper of this sketch, was in his early life a farmer at Treichlersville. He was a man of much enterprise and became quite wealthy. He owned three farms lying adjacent to each other, three-quarters of a mile Southeast of Barto. The tract originally contained 214 acres, but this he divided into three parts, erecting three sets of buildings. He also owned a farm of seventy-seven acres in Washington township. He built a grist mill in Montgomery county, which is now owned by William Himmelwreight. He built himself a

large three-story brick residence near Barto, and there he died Nov. 27, 1885. He is buried at the Schwenkfelders church near Clayton. He married Sarah Mohr, who was born Sept. 1, 1818, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Ann (Mechling) Mohr, of Centreville, Lehigh Co., Pa., and she died May 1, 1883. Their children were: Annie, who died young; Emma, who died aged thirty-two years; Mary A. M.; and Harrison, who died aged twenty-three years.

Miss Mary A. M. Schultz, daughter of Andrew, is now residing at the old home near Barto. She was educated in the public schools and at the Pottstown Seminary for Ladies, and was licensed to teach by the late James N. Ermentrout, teaching one term at Barto in a schoolhouse long since torn down. She is a member of the Schwenkfelders Church near Clayton, in Hereford township. Miss Schultz is a charming woman and is very artistic. She has a valuable collection of rare china and books.

ALBERT RITTER, who has been known to the citizens of Reading for nearly half a century as a professional musician, was born in that city Feb. 26, 1838, son of Joel and Angeline (Bechtel) Ritter, and member of a family long known in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Ritters are of German descent. The first American ancestor was one of the early settlers of Oley (or Exeter) township, and his descendants have lived in that locality for a period of one hundred and fifty or more years.

Francis Ritter was born in Exeter township, where he carried on farming successfully all his life. On Jan. 3, 1797, when *Der Reading Adler* was established, he purchased an interest in same, and put his son John in the office to learn the printing and publishing business. He was the father of seven children, namely: Daniel, born in 1776, married Susanna Snyder, and died in 1853; John is mentioned below; Jacob; Samuel, born April 3, 1792, m. Catharine Kast, and died Sept. 8, 1860; Mrs. Charles Kessler; Mrs. Nicholas Seidel; and Mrs. Samuel Christian.

Hon. John Ritter, son of Francis, was born in Exeter township, Feb. 6, 1779. He was reared upon a farm, and at the age of eighteen went to Reading and entered the *Adler* office to learn the printer's trade. He devoted himself to study to make up for lack of early advantages. He continued with the *Adler* office, and on June 29, 1802, became the owner of a half interest in the plant. He was prominent in public affairs, and during President James K. Polk's administration served (1843-47) as a member of Congress. He was a loyal Democrat and a strong party man. Mr. Ritter died Nov. 24, 1851, aged seventy-two years, and his wife Catharine (Frailey) Ritter, in 1863, aged eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter were the parents of nineteen children, all of whom are buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, having been formerly interred, however, in the old Reformed Church cemetery at the corner of Washington and Reed streets. All of these children, with the exception of three, died before reaching their majority. The three reaching mature years were: Joel; Louis, born April 3, 1813, who obtained the *Adler* from his father and was its proprietor for many years, and who died Oct. 16, 1889; and Aaron, born April 15, 1816, also a printer connected with the *Adler*, who died at No. 232 Penn street, Reading, Nov. 11, 1873. The family were originally members of the Reformed Church, but later became Universalists, Mr. Ritter donating the plot of ground on which the Universalist church now stands. Mr. Ritter was a man of high principles and was widely known for his great part in advancing the interests of the city of Reading.

Joel Ritter, son of Hon. John, was born in Reading Dec. 15, 1811, and was educated in Reading Academy. He, too, was a printer by trade, learning this and gaining the knowledge of how a journal should be conducted in his father's office. He then became editor of the *Jefferson Democrat*, and continued as such some time. He next embarked in the lumber business in Reading, locating in the lower part of the town, where he continued until 1850, when a freshet greatly damaged his property, and he abandoned the business. He was always interested in politics as a firm believer in Democratic principles, and from 1839 to 1842 served as prothonotary of Berks county. During President Buchanan's administration he held a position in the United States Customs Department at Philadelphia. For several years prior to his death Mr. Ritter was an invalid, and he passed away July 18, 1868, aged fifty-six years. He was twice married, his first wife, Angeline Bechtel, dying in 1840, when twenty-six years of age, and leaving two sons, John Francis and Albert. He married (second) Miss Barbara A. Roland, and to this union were born: Anna and Francis, who both died in infancy; Henry, who was assistant city treasurer and died in 1899; and Ida, who resides at No. 325 Washington street, Reading. Mr. Ritter was past master of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in 1841; and made a Knight Templar in St. John's Commandery in Philadelphia in 1848.

John Francis Ritter was born Jan. 24, 1836. He received his education in Boyertown Academy, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy July 1, 1852, graduating therefrom July 1, 1856, at which latter date he was appointed second lieutenant, 5th United States Infantry. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1857; frontier duty in the Utah Expedition, 1857-60. Mr. Ritter's army record continues as follows: March to New Mexico, 1860; Fort Fauntleroy, N. M., 1860; Fort Dodge, N. M., 1860-61; Fort Union, N. M., 1861; promoted first lieutenant, 5th U. S. Inf., March 27, 1861; transferred to 15th U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861; in New Mexico in command of battery, May, 1861, May, 1862; promoted captain, May 14, 1861; engaged in action of Apache Canon, March 28, 1862; Peralta, April 14, 1862; brevetted major March 28, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Apache Canon, N. M."; in campaign resulting in the dispersion of Confederates under Gen. Sibley, May, 1862; made Colonel, 1st Missouri Cavalry, Aug. 9, 1862; in camp near Helena, Ark., Sept.—Nov., 1862; acting inspector general of the Army of the Southwest, November, 1862; in the defences at Memphis, Tenn., Dec., 1862—July, 1863; commanding brigade 16th Army Corps, March, 1863; in command Third Brigade, Davidson's Cavalry Division, in campaign resulting in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, 1863; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 10, 1863, for gallant services at the capture of Little Rock; on leave of absence Oct. 14, 1863—Jan. 6, 1864; in command of cavalry brigade, 7th Army Corps, Little Rock, Ark., January—March, 1864; on General Steele's Campaign to Camden, and returning, March 23—May 2, 1864, being engaged in several skirmishes; on veteran furlough, May 16—July 29, 1864; in command of cavalry brigade, 7th Army Corps, and scouting about Little Rock, Ark., July 29—Dec. 5, 1864; in command of recruits (resigned volunteer commission Dec. 5, 1864), Fort Adams, R. I., January—April, 1865, and of company at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., April—August, 1865; on leave of absence, Aug. 12—Sept. 24, 1865; in garrison at Mobile, Ala., Sept. 24, 1865—Jan. 18, 1866; Vicksburg, Miss., January—September, 1866, being acting assistant inspector general of the Department of Mississippi March 7—Sept. 25, 1866; transferred to 33d U. S. Inf., Sept. 21, 1866; in command, Natchez, Miss., Sept. 21, 1866—Dec. 1, 1866; Macon, Ga., Jan. 4—April 15, 1867; and Rome, Ga., April, 1867. His last regiment was the 8th United States Infantry. He died at Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1872, and was buried in the family plot in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. He had the respect and esteem of officers and men alike, all recognizing his great kindness of heart and irreproachable character.

Albert Ritter was educated in the common schools of Reading, and also at Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y. Returning to Reading he engaged as a dry goods salesman for Asa M. Hart for two years, and then took up the study of music. For thirteen years Mr. Ritter was organist of St. Peter's Church (Catholic), and for ten years at Trinity Lutheran Church. He has given his life to his art, studying under both French and German instructors, and he taught music in Reading for a period of

forty-five years. He retired in June, 1908. Mr. Ritter is well known not only all over the city of Reading, but in the surrounding country as well, having been one of the leaders in his profession. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., in which he is past master. He was made a Mason May 14, 1869; is past high priest in Reading Royal Arch Chapter, No. 152; member of Creigh Council, No. 16; past commander of De Molay Commandery No. 9, K. T.; and is a thirty-second-degree Mason, formerly belonging to Wilmington Consistory No. 16. He is a charter member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and also belongs to the Masonic Veterans. For eleven years he served on the board of managers of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. In 1862 Mr. Ritter enlisted in Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Militia, Emergency Corps, and later re-enlisted in the 42nd Pennsylvania, serving as first corporal until discharged by General Orders. He is a member of Gen. William H. Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R.; and at present (1909) he is serving as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Henry M. Nevius, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is connected with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Department of Pennsylvania, being in Class One, by inheritance from his brother, Col. John F. Ritter, and the number of his Insignia is 9,513.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, son of Levi B. and Emily H. Smith, was born at Joanna Furnace March 12, 1835. He attended the New London Academy, in Chester county, Pa., and the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He was engaged from his youth in the iron manufacturing business with his father and brothers at Joanna, and from 1865 to 1881 at Isabella Furnace, in West Nantmeal township, Chester county, the greater part of that period in association with his brother Horace V. In the latter year the establishment was sold to Col. Joseph D. Potts. From 1861 to 1865 he served as an adjuster in the office of Dr. Edward Wallace, naval officer in the United States Custom House at Philadelphia, and from 1876 to 1888 was deputy collector and auditor during the terms of Alexander P. Tutton and his successor, Gen. John F. Hartranft, as collectors of the port, a position involving much labor and responsibility. In June, 1863, he raised and commanded Company D, 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, a part of the force called out to repel the invasion of the State. The regiment was in service about six weeks, and during the latter part of that period his company did provost duty at Hagerstown, Md. In the summer of 1887 he made a tour of Europe, and upon his return became a permanent resident of Reading.

In addition to the care of the private business interests of himself and members of his family, he has engaged for upward of twenty years in a career of active usefulness on philanthropic lines, being prominently connected with the administration of various humane and charitable public institutions, to all of which he has given liberally of his means, his time and his personal services.

Of the board of trustees of the Reading Hospital, erected in 1886, he has served as president from 1889 to the present. The Home for Friendless Children was founded in 1886 by a number of charitably disposed citizens of Reading, and in 1888 its main building on Centre avenue, north of Spring street, was erected. As chairman of the building committee Mr. Smith supervised its construction, and he has since erected at his own expense the two wings, which have more than doubled its original capacity. By its charter the administration of the institution is committed to a female board of managers, with a male board of trustees. To this charity Mr. Smith devotes his unremitting attention, in looking after the comfort of its little inmates. Since 1890 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery. Among other public charities with which Mr. Smith is connected, either as member or officer, are the Reading Benevolent Society, the Hope Rescue Mission, the Humane Society, the Associated Charities, and the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a member of the County Historical Society, a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Reading, and one of the founders and a leading benefactor of the recently organized St. Mary's Church of that denomination in the northwestern section of the city. For many years he has been a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a director of the Reading & Temple Railway Company, the Reading Trust Company and the Reading Gas Company. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, but has not been connected with its local management. He is the advocate of a high standard of municipal government, and a warm supporter of every movement for civil, social and moral reform. He has no superior in his own community in the zeal and energy which he devotes to the promotion of organized charity and practical benevolence.

FREDERIC A. ROLAND. One of the prominent business men of Reading is Frederic A. Roland, Cashier of the Second National Bank. In matters of finance Mr. Roland is looked upon as a safe and conservative counsellor, and his careful and efficient service has done much to place the institution which he represents in the enviable position it holds in the financial world.

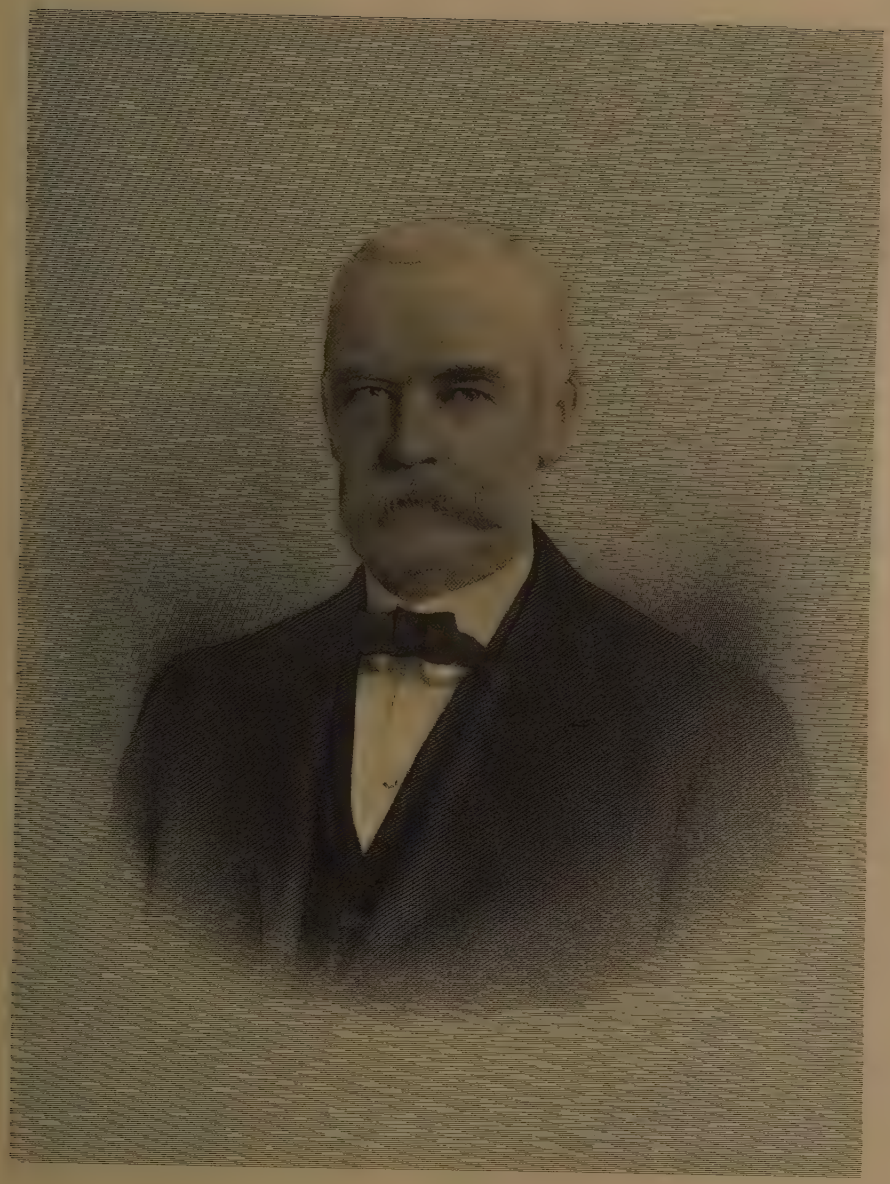
Mr. Roland is a son of Henry A. and Jane W. (Heyl) Roland, of New Holland, Pa. He is descended from an old and honorable family which has been identified with affairs in America for about two hundred years. The Rolands were originally from the region of the Rhine in Germany known as the Palatinate. Jacob Roland, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the thousands who on account of religious persecution left Germany, and came to America some time after 1709. In 1733 a large tract of land in the vicinity of New Holland, was granted to him by Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries of the Colony of Pennsylvania. Since that time the family has been more or less prominent locally and in the affairs of the State.

In 1775, Jonathan Roland, a son of Jacob, and great-grandfather of Frederic A., was one of the Committee of Safety chosen to provide for and protect the country during the trying times of our war for Independence.

Henry Roland, grandfather of Frederic A., was during his life prominent in the local affairs of his district. Major John F. Roland, son of Henry and uncle of our subject, was a distinguished officer under Generals Taylor and Scott during and following our war with Mexico.

Henry A. Roland resided during his life time in New Holland, taking an active interest in local enterprises. A gentleman of deep learning and high principles, his advice was eagerly sought and cheerfully given. He died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-one, and lies buried amongst his forefathers in the Trinity Lutheran Cemetery at New Holland. He married Jane W. Heyl, daughter of Philip and Margaret Heyl. She is descended from an old Philadelphia family, whose lineage dates from 1702. Besides Frederic A., there were also born to this union: Dr. Oliver and William H. Roland, both of Lancaster, older sons, the latter a leading attorney.

Frederic A. Roland, who forms the subject of this review, was born in New Holland, and passed the formative period of his life among the scenes and people which gave sturdiness to his ancestry. He was carefully educated in the public schools and later matriculated at Princeton College, New Jersey, from which famous institution he graduated in 1879. The following year he came to Reading with the intention of entering upon a legal career, but after the study of law for a period of nine months, he accepted a position with the Second National Bank as teller, and in 1889 was promoted to the Cashiership, which position he has since honored. Mr. Roland is also a Director of the Second National Bank. He was one of the original Committee appointed to organize the Reading Clearing House Association in 1906, and has been an active officer of that important Association ever since.



WILLIAM D. SMITH

JACOB D. HOFFMAN, a substantial and highly respected farmer of Perry township, Berks county, was born April 16, 1846, in Windsor township, son of Samuel and Hannah (Dunkel) Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman belongs to a family which has been established on American soil for many generations. The earliest ancestor of whom we have authentic information was Jacob Hoffman, who came from the Rhine Valley during the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1756, when the first tax of Greenwich township was collected, he was a taxable. It is known that he had these children, George and Michael. The former was the great-grandfather of Jacob D. Hoffman, and the latter is remembered with pride by the family as one who fought for the freedom of his country from oppressive British rule. The following record of his service is in evidence.

Pennsylvania State Library Division of Public Records.
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 17, 1906.

To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby certify that the name of *Michael Hoffman* appears as that of a private on the roll of Captain Michael Funer's Company of Berks County Militia, stationed at South Amboy, N. J., September 5, 1776. Later his name appears again as a private on the Roll of Captain Jacob Baldy's Company which was mustered into service August 10, 1780.

See p. 279, Volume Fourteen, Penna. Archives, Second Series, 1888 ed. [Signed] LUTHER R. KELKER,
Custodian of the Public Records of the Pa. State Library. [The seal of the Department of the State Public Records is affixed to the document.]

George Hoffman, the great-grandfather of Jacob D. Hoffman, was a farmer all his life. His wife was Hannah Schappell, and they had a large family of children, among whom were: Michael, born in 1786, died in 1874; and George, who, tradition says, settled in Hereford township. In his will which was probated in the register's office in Berks county in 1847, he mentions these children: Jacob, Henry, Dora, Elizabeth (which was also the name of his wife) Christian, Abraham, Hannah and Rebeka.

Michael Hoffman, grandfather of Jacob D., was born Nov. 28, 1786, and died Jan. 10, 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years, one month and twelve days. The major part of his life he devoted to the cultivation of the homestead, which is situated in Perry township, and is now owned by George Hoffman, a grandson. He erected the stone house which is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. Frequently he made trips to Philadelphia with four or six horse teams, and exchanged farm products for general merchandise such as the farmers needed. He was an influential man and wielded considerable political influence, being elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Assembly in 1845, 1846 and 1847, riding to the State Capitol on horseback and taking some of his provisions with him. His salary was seventy-five cents per day. He was an official member of Zion's Lutheran Church, was regular in church worship and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Catherine Shappell, born Sept. 12, 1780, daughter of Eberhart and Catherine Shappell, natives of Germany. Mrs. Hoffman died June 30, 1857. To her and her husband were born these children: Samuel, oldest born (1808-1879); George (1811-1887) m. Abbie Fisher (1816-1871); Michael (1813-1874) m. Esther Wartzenluft; Charles (1816-1900) m. Rachel Dunkel, and Benjamin (1820-1896) m. (first) Susanna Fisher and married (second) Elizabeth Bailey.

Samuel Hoffman, father of Jacob D., was born Nov. 28, 1808, and died in the year 1879. He obtained a good education in the pay schools of his day and in the Morgantown Academy, after graduating from which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued for the remainder of his life. He was a successful man, owning 155 acres in one tract and seventy-five acres in another, was a director in the Shoemakersville Building & Loan Association, of the Farmers Assistance and Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Reading Savings Bank. Politically he espoused the principles of Thomas Jefferson. He was elected as a Democrat to the office of county surveyor, as which he served from 1848 to 1850, and as justice of the peace, serving in this office for upwards of fifty years. He was an active worker for Zion's Church of Perry township, and an official for many years. He married Hannah Dunkel, and they had these children: Elizabeth and Caroline, deceased; David; Hannah; Jacob D.; Esther and Caroline (2), both deceased. Mr. Hoffman died in 1879, and his wife on Jan. 14, 1892.

Jacob D. Hoffman was educated in the public schools until he was sixteen years old, when he entered Freeland Seminary, under the well known Henry Hunsicker, later the Reading Academy, and completed his education in 1863 at Fairview Seminary, under Prof. Nicks, the well known educator. Subsequently he taught school for five years, four terms of this being at the Hoffman school in Perry township. In 1865 he associated himself in the mercantile business at Shoemakersville, with Richard Dunkle, the firm name being Dunkle & Hoffman, which continued for one year. Mr. Hoffman then turned his attention to farming and operated the home farm in Windsor (now Perry) township for two years, and then purchased the Bausher farm, of 180 acres, for which he paid $97.25 an acre, two years later making a very advantageous sale of the same, receiving $105 per acre. He settled upon his father-in-law's farm in Windsor township in 1870, and two years later he purchased his father's farm of 140 acres of good land, and then moved to this farm on which he remained for ten years. He made many improvements during each year, adding materially to the value of the farm. In 1880 he bought his present homestead of 160 acres, a tract which is considered some of the best land in the district. Among the modern improvements which he has installed here is a large water tank constructed back of his barn, from which with a two-horse power gasoline engine, he pumps water all over the place. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the Windsor Castle Creamery, and the success of this industry is largely attributable to Mr. Hoffman, who has continued its president from its organization. In 1888 he bought his father's old farm upon which he was born and reared, but some years ago he sold it to his son, George R., who now occupies it. It was the desire of our subject that this old farm should remain in the family, and that it should be known as the Hoffman homestead for generations to come.

Mr. Hoffman is one of the most thrifty, prosperous and up-to-date farmers of Perry township, and more than that he is a man of sterling qualities. His word carries weight in his section and his advice is frequently sought and followed by his neighbors. Politically he is a stanch Democrat, and wields strong influence. On numerous occasions he has been elected to office, having served as school director both in Windsor and Perry townships; was auditor in Perry township for six years; and at present is superior of his district. From 1879 to 1881, inclusive, he was auditor of Berks county, and audited the record of the late Adam M. Dundore, county treasurer. On many occasions he was a delegate to county conventions. Mr. Hoffman is a Lutheran, and with his family worships at Zion Union Church of Perry township, being a deacon, for many years a church trustee, and for the past twelve years church treasurer.

On June 3, 1865, Mr. Hoffman was married (first) to Mary Ann Sunday, daughter of George and Mary (Siegfried) Sunday, and a granddaughter of George Sunday. To this union were born the following children: Charles L. m. Elmira Strasser, had two sons, Clinton and Willie (deceased), and is now deceased; George R. m. Lizzie Stetzler, and had three children, Milton, Mary (deceased) and Wilson; Annie m. Franklin G. Jacoby; and Catharine (deceased) m. Allen Burkhardt and had children, Reana V., Erma M. and Jennie (deceased). On Dec. 17, 1887, Mr. Hoffman m. (second) Catherine (Schappell) Stump, widow of Alfred Stump and daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Adam) Schappell, and they have one son, Jacob C., at home. By her first marriage Mrs. Hoffman has one son, Elmer L. Stump.

J. EDWARD WANNER, assistant cashier of the National Union Bank, and president of the Reading school board, is a descendant of one of the earliest families which settled in the northeastern section of Berks county. He was born at Reading on July 11, 1864, and was educated in the local public schools. Upon his graduation from the high school in 1882, he took a commercial course in the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the fall of that year; and in 1883 he became a clerk in the National Union Bank of Reading, with which financial institution he has continued until the present time. He was gradually promoted from one position to another, and on Feb. 26, 1901, he was elected as assistant cashier by the board of directors on account of his superior record in the service of the bank for nearly twenty years.

In 1892, Mr. Wanner assisted in organizing the Reading Paper Box Company. His brother Howard officiated as president from that time until his decease in 1895; then he succeeded him in the position, which he has filled until now. In 1900 Mr. Wanner was one of the incorporators of the Greth Machine Works for the manufacture of stationary engines, &c., and he was selected as one of the directors, and also vice-president of the company, filling these positions until the present time.

Upon reaching his majority in 1885, Mr. Wanner identified himself with the Americus Club, the leading Democratic Society at Reading, and he took an active part in its affairs from the start. His activity led to his selection as vice-president of the Club several years afterward; and having filled this position for a number of years, when the president, Jefferson M. Keller, Esq., died in 1899, he was elected as his successor. The members have appreciated his services so highly that they have retained him since then as their president.

In 1894, the Democratic electors of the Seventh Ward elected Mr. Wanner as a school controller, and he has been one of the representatives of the Ward in the board of controllers continuously until now. In 1898 the controllers selected him to be the president of the board; and again in 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. While connected with the board, twelve large modern school buildings were erected in different parts of the city; and during his later presidency the superior high school for boys was erected at a total cost of $365,000, this great structure in the cause of local education receiving a great deal of his attention. In social matters, Mr. Wanner has affiliated with the Free Masons, Elks, Wyomissing Club, Penn Wheelmen, and the Junior Volunteer Fire Company.

His parents were amongst the first members of the Second Reformed Church at Reading upon its organization in 1848, and he joined the same church at an early age, retaining his membership until now. The father of Mr. Wanner was Amos B. Wanner, Esq., a prominent member of the Berks County Bar for many years. He was born in Maxatawny township (near where the Normal School is situated) in 1831, educated in the local schools and at a seminary at Philadelphia, and admitted to the Bar as an attorney-at-law at Reading in 1857. He became a very successful practitioner and was in active practice until his decease in 1892. He represented the Reading District in the Legislature during the years 1875 and 1876, having been elected on the Democratic ticket; he served as a State delegate to the Democratic National Convention which assembled at St. Louis in 1876; and he represented the Seventh ward in common council from 1882 to 1884, officiating as president of that body during the first year. He was married to Clementine C. Zieber (a daughter of Philip Zieber, of Reading, for many years in the mercantile business, and prominently identified with the insurance and real estate business in this section of the State). She was born in 1833 and died in 1893, shortly after her husband. They had three children: Howard P. (a practicing attorney at Reading who died in 1895 at the age of thirty-four years); George A. (who is engaged in the manufacturing and insurance business at Reading); and J. Edward, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Wanner's grandfather was John Wanner, of Maidencreek township, where he was born Oct. 10, 1788. He removed at an early age to Ruscombmanor township, there married Elizabeth Biehl (a daughter of Christian Biehl) and carried on farming. He had twelve children: Maria Magdalena (m. David Sharadin); Anna (m. John Mertz); Ephraim, single; William (m. Elizabeth Deisher); John Daniel (m. Elizabeth Bower); Joel B. (m. Louisa Zieber); Peter Christian (m. Sarah A. Moyer); John Charles, single; Dr. Charles Herman (m. Hannah Hilbert); Elizabeth (m. John Humbert); Amos B., above; and Henry, single.

His great-grandfather was Peter Wanner, a farmer of Colebrookdale township, who married three times. His first wife was Esther Rothermel; his second, Anna M. Schwartz; and his third, Magdalena Rothermel (widow, nee Dreibelbis), he having had by the third an only child, John Wanner above named.

His great-great-grandfather was Martin Wanner, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate in 1733, on the ship "Samuel," from Rotterdam, landing on the 17th day of August.

JACOB B. OBERHOLTZER, miller and farmer of Colebrookdale township, who conducts the White mill, located on Swamp creek, was born on the family homestead in Washington township, this county, Oct. 29, 1844. The Oberholtzers have lived in Berks county for several generations. According to the Pennsylvania Archives three of the name came to America in the early days of the Commonwealth, viz.: Hans Jacob Oberholtzer arrived in 1730; Jacob Oberholtzer arrived in 1732, at which time he was twenty-eight years old, and had a daughter Elizabeth, aged six years, and a son Samuel, aged three years, to come with him to the New World; Hans Georg Oberholtzer arrived in 1754. One of the two first mentioned settled in Milford township, Montgomery county (now included in Lehigh county), and there is a well-founded tradition that Jacob Oberholtzer, great-grandfather of Jacob B. Oberholtzer, whose name heads this sketch, was of this Montgomery county stock. The family is of Swiss origin, and its members have clung to the Mennonite religion. They have been upright in morals, successful in business and true to the traditions and faith of their forefathers.

Jacob Oberholtzer, previously mentioned as the great-grandfather of Jacob B. Oberholtzer, located about 1770 in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, in that section now included in Washington township. There he continued to make his home until he died, in May, 1811, full of years. He owned land and followed farming. In 1779 this pioneer paid a tax of £121, 10s. sterling. In 1805 he paid $3.70 and his son, Jacob, Jr., $1.79. In 1809 they paid, respectively, $3.09 and $1.46. Jacob Oberholtzer was a Christian man. His will, made Nov. 28, 1810, and probated May 27, 1811 (sons Christian and Jacob, executors), is on record in Will Book A, page 584. He was survived by his wife, Esther, who bore him the following named children: Christian, Jacob, Abraham, Martin, Eve (m. Abraham Stauffer), Barbara (m. Jacob Stauffer), Esther and Elizabeth.

In Book 7, page 376, there is on record a German will of one Jacob Oberholtzer (the executors being Regina and Joseph Oberholtzer), who may have been a son of Christian Oberholtzer or one of the Montgomery county Oberholtzers.

Martin Oberholtzer, previously mentioned as one of the children of Jacob Oberholtzer (who died in 1811), made his will Aug. 21, 1862, and died the following year in Washington township, where he had spent all his life, engaged in farming. His sons Jacob and Isaac were the executors of the Will. He had six children in all, namely: Polly (m. a Hunsberger), Elizabeth (m. George Yohn), Susanna (m. Matthias Linsenbigler), Isaac, Sarah and Jacob.

Jacob Oberholtzer, born Dec. 5, 1773, another son of Jacob Oberholtzer (who died in 1811), was also a farmer in Washington township, where he owned land. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that line of work in

connection with farming. He married Esther Moyer, born March 16, 1784, died Jan. 13, 1843, who bore him two sons and one daughter, Susanna and John M. reaching maturity. The daughter married Henry Landes, and they had a daughter Susanna, who became the wife of a Jacob Oberholtzer. As both Mrs. Landes and John M. Oberholtzer preceded their father to the grave the latter's estate was equitably divided among the grandchildren. Mr. Oberholtzer made his will Jan. 19, 1858, and it was probated April 19, 1859. The executors were his friends Jacob M. and Jacob C. Oberholtzer. He died April 3, 1859.

John (Johannes) M. Oberholtzer, son of Jacob and father of Jacob B. Oberholtzer, was born Aug. 11, 1811, in Washington township, where he passed all his life, dying May 8, 1857, at the age of forty-five years. In his early manhood he was engaged as a school teacher and surveyor, but he eventually settled down to farming, the vocation of his ancestors. On Feb. 18, 1838, he married Anna Bliem (daughter of Jacob Bliem), born Nov. 4, 1815, died Oct. 26, 1884, and to them were born six children, viz.: Mary, who married John Bechtel; Hettie, wife of Eli Bechtel; Amos, of Bechtelsville; Jacob B.; Anna, wife of Joseph Moyer; and Minerva, wife of H. H. Stauffer. All this family were Mennonites and active in church life. Mr. Oberholtzer is buried at the Mennonite meeting-house at Bally.

Jacob B. Oberholtzer was reared to farming, growing up on the old home place in Washington township. As he was only twelve years old at the time of his father's death responsibilities came early to him and his brother, both remaining at home. Jacob worked for his mother until he was nearly twenty-five years old, he and his brother buying the homestead in 1869, after which they continued to cultivate the place together until 1872. That year Jacob B. Oberholtzer moved to Bechtelsville, where he lived until 1903, when he came to the place he has since occupied, in Colebrookdale township. He has the old Renninger mill property, originally owned by one Michael Renninger, and which Mr. Oberholtzer has owned since 1874, and which he has conducted. Mr. Oberholtzer is a man who takes an interest in the public welfare as well as in his own affairs, and he was prominent during his residence in Bechtelsville as one of the organizers of the borough, becoming its first secretary and later serving as chief burgess; he also served as township auditor and school director. Since settling in Colebrookdale he has been elected to the office of township auditor, in which he served efficiently. He is a Republican in political opinion.

On Nov. 6, 1869, Mr. Oberholtzer married Malinda Clemmer, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Gehman) Clemmer, and granddaughter of John Gehman. Mrs. Oberholtzer died June 25, 1888, at the age of forty-three years, and is buried at the Mennonite meeting-house at Bally. She was the mother of five children, namely: Eli, who lives in Douglass township, Montgomery Co., Pa.; John, of Philadelphia; Ida, who is unmarried and keeps house for her father; and Abraham and David, both of Philadelphia. Mr. Oberholtzer and his family hold fast to the religion of their forefathers, being New Mennonites in faith. They belong to the church of that denomination at Bally.

JAMES F. RHOADS, assistant superintendent of the Reading Hardware Company, and one of the representative business men of Reading, Pa., was born at Limerick Square, Montgomery Co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1858, son of Levinus Rhoads.

(I) Jacob Rhoads, the first of the Rhoads family of whom there is definite mention, was a farmer and miller of Boyertown, Pa., where at one time he owned large milling interests. He had two brothers, John and Henry, both of whom lived and died at Boyertown. Jacob Rhoads owned the old mill at Mohrsville, which he operated, but he died at Boyertown, where he is buried. His wife was a Miss Kline, also of Boyertown, where she died. To Jacob Rhoads and his wife were born: Lydia m. Sebastian Buchert, and they died in Montgomery county; Deeter died in Montgomery county; Samuel died in Montgomery county; Jacob died in Montgomery county; Mrs. David Wise died in Montgomery county; Daniel; Maria m. John Peltz (both died in Philadelphia); Rebecca m. Abraham Harberger, and died in Montgomery county.

(II) Daniel Rhoads, grandfather of James F. Rhoads, was born in Montgomery county, in 1801, and spent his life engaged in farming in his native county, he owning an excellent farm in New Hanover township, where he moved in 1837. This farm of eighty-five acres he farmed until his death in 1884. His wife was Catherine Yerger, daughter of Jonas A. Yerger and wife (whose maiden name was Reiff), and their children were: Levinus; Samuel Y. lives at Swamp, Montgomery county; Lydia married Henry Spitler, and died at Reading; John Y. died at Englesville, aged sixty years; Jacob Y. died at Boyertown; Mary m. Daniel Botts; and Henry Y. died at Reading.

(III) Levinus Rhoads, father of James F., was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., Nov. 21, 1828. Learning the saddler's trade in Montgomery county, he followed it for four years, but then embarked in farming in Marlborough township. On April 2, 1865, he sold his farm and removing to Reading, engaged in the grocery business, and later operated a hotel for about twelve years. The hotel, the "Montgomery House," is still very popular, and is a monument to him and his progressiveness. In 1890 he retired and now lives in his own home at No. 918 North Eleventh street. In addition to this property he owns valuable realty in Reading.

On Dec. 15, 1855, he married Catherine Rahn, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Smith) Rahn, of Montgomery county, and their children are: James F.; Lizzie m. Linneaus Seidders, resides at No. 1022 North Tenth street, Reading, and has one daughter, Ada; Hiram, who died aged thirty-eight, m. Sallie Moyer, who now resides at No. 956 North Eleventh street with her son, Hiram Lewis. In politics Levinus Rhoads is a Democrat, although never very actively identified with political life. He has now retired from business affairs, and is passing the sunset of life in peace and quiet, and in the enjoyment of a well-earned competency.

(IV) James F. Rhoads received his education in the public schools of Reading, having been brought to this city when a boy. While attending school, he worked in the grocery store of his father. From 1871 to 1882 he was employed in the grocery business in Reading, but in the latter year he entered the employ of the Reading Hardware Company, commencing as a clerk on January 16th. From that position he was gradually and successively promoted until he finally attained his present responsible position, through merit alone. Having filled all the various positions of this big plant, he is peculiarly fitted for his present position, and his worth is recognized by his firm.

On Oct. 22, 1882, Mr. Rhoads was married to Miss Angeline Eiler, daughter of Peter L. and Emma (Breneiser) Eiler, the former a well-known merchant of Reading, Pa., where Mrs. Rhoads was born. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads have a very pleasant home at No. 908 Pear street. They have no children.

Fraternally Mr. Rhoads is a member of the Reading Hardware Relief Association, and he is also connected with the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading. His religious belief is that of the Lutherans, and he is a member of Grace Lutheran Church, and is very active in its work. In political opinions he is a Republican, but like his father he is no politician, he preferring to exert his influence in a private way. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads are very prominent in church and social circles. Mr. Rhoads has built up for himself a lasting reputation as a man possessing most excellent personal traits of character. He is upright and honorable in his business transactions, and is imbued with that generous public spirit that is always ready to assist in whatever is calculated to promote the welfare of his community.

AUGUSTUS HARNER, one of the venerable residents of Berks county, Pa., who until 1896 was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Heidelberg township, is now living retired near Shaver's schoolhouse, and has the respect and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Harner was born Jan. 20, 1827, in Cumru township, Berks county, son of Jacob and Susanna (Wann) Harner.

Daniel Harner, grandfather of Augustus, was a tobacco dealer at Rehrersburg, a substantial business man of his locality, and one of the first to engage in that line in his section. He is buried at Rehrersburg church, in Bethel township. Daniel Harner's children were: Jacob; George, whose son Horace worked in a bank in Reading; Frederick, a legislator of Berks county from 1865 to 1867; Abraham; a daughter; and Daniel.

Jacob Harner, father of Augustus, was a resident of Cumru township, and being in humble circumstances, worked on the old Seitzinger farm where the State Constabulary has been situated for many years. He married Susanna Wann, and both are buried at Aulenbach cemetery in Reading. Jacob Harner passed his last days at the home of his son, Jacob, Jr. To Mr. and Mrs. Harner were born these children: Augustus; Amelia m. John Kachel; Margaret m. Albert Cleaver; Jacob, of Reading, m. Louisa Koch; Mary Ann m. George Strunk, of Reading; and James, a boiler-maker of Palmyra, died in Reading.

Augustus Harner obtained his education in the pay schools near where he lived in Cumru township, and he was reared on the farm on which his father worked. In 1857 he purchased the old Shower homestead in Heidelberg township, and here he has since resided, being actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1896, since which time the farm has been rented to his son-in-law, Mr. Noll. On this property of seventy-five acres, Mr. Harner erected all of the present buildings, the house being built in 1874, as well as the substantial 80 x 40 barn. He has always been industrious and hard-working and now in the evening of his life he feels that he can afford to enjoy some of the fruits of his hard labor. Mr. Harner is very well read, the Bible being one of his favorite works. He can speak both English and German fluently, and in spite of his eighty years is very well preserved, both in mind and body, and is an excellent conversationalist. In political matters he is a Democrat, and his popularity in this section has been attested by his election to various offices of trust and responsibility in his township. Mr. Harner is a Reformed member of Hain's Church, of which he was deacon and elder, while his family attend the Corner Church.

In 1851 Mr. Harner married Mary Ann Shower, born Jan. 24, 1829, who died Nov. 24, 1898, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wenrich) Shower, and to this union one child has been born: S. Agnes m. William Noll, and of their two children, a son and a daughter, their daughter married Ulysses Lamm and has two sons: Paul Augustus and Charles Alfred.

WILLIAM F. HECHLER, one of the leading citizens of West Reading, Pa., who is serving as one of the first councilmen of the new borough, was born Aug. 22, 1850, in Penn township, Berks county, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Kissling) Hechler.

Rudolph Heckler (Hechler), the founder of this numerous family in America, came to this country from the Fatherland prior to 1741, and settled in Exeter township, where he became the owner of considerable land. In 1759 he was one of the heaviest tax payers of the district, paying twenty-two pounds, and he was considered a leading citizen of his locality.

Daniel Hechler, the grandfather of William F., was a cabinet-maker by trade, an occupation which he followed in Exeter township, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He married a Miss Ritter, who reached the age of seventy-three years, the latter being buried in the Ritter cemetery in Exeter township, and Mr. Hechler at Alsace Church. They had children as follows: Elam, a hatter, settled in Reading; Amos; Laurence died in Schuylkill county; Elizabeth died single; and Mrs. Joseph Snyder.

Amos Hechler, father of William F., was born in Exeter township, but as a young man removed to Penn township, where he worked first at farm work, and later at blacksmithing. He also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for upward of thirty years, then engaging in the saw mill business in Luzerne county, Pa., and later at Reading. He next went to Caroline county, Md., where he died in 1873, at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Hechler was married to Elizabeth Kissling, daughter of John and Catherine (Spayd) Kissling, of Penn township. She died in Caroline county, Md., at the age of forty-four years, seven weeks after the death of her husband. Both are buried at Bern Church in Penn township. Mr. and Mrs. Hechler had these children: William F.; Leander m. M. H. Cohee, of Caroline county, Md., and died in 1875; Charles W. is of Wilmington, Del.; and Rosanna m. Irwin D. Klopp, of West Reading, Pennsylvania.

William F. Hechler attended the schools of Penn township and his first work was on the farm, where he continued until nineteen years of age. He then learned the cabinet-making trade, which he followed for nine years, after which he took up carpentering, an occupation at which he was engaged for a like period, after which he was for sixteen years employed at the old West Reading Planing Mill. In 1902 Mr. Hechler engaged with Schrader & Kline, of Penn street, working at cabinet making. Mr. Hechler came to West Reading in 1889, and in 1895 built his home at No. 516 Penn avenue. He is a Democrat in politics and has become very prominent in public matters. For three years he served as a member of the school board of Spring township, and while in office, in 1899, assisted in building the large schoolhouse now located in the borough of West Reading. On May 7, 1907, he was elected to the council of West Reading, as one of the first members of that body. He is a member of St. James Reformed Church of West Reading, for three years served in the consistory, and for several years was also a teacher in the Sunday-school. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, the Brotherhood of America, and the Sr. O. U. A. M.

Mr. Hechler married Rebecca Rishel, daughter of William and Maria (Wenrich) Rishel. To them there have been born children as follows: Annie m. William H. Mattes; Evan W. m. Annie Hunter; Paul H., of Coatesville, Pa., m. Annie Sunday; Rosie m. Morris Wagner; Katie m. Edward Adams; William, single; Miss Sallie and Adam, twins, of whom the latter died at the age of eight months; and May Edna died when twenty-three days old.

CYRUS J. RHODE. Many years ago there lived in Richmond township, Berks county, a Frederick Rhode, who according to family tradition came to America from England, but was by nativity a German. He engaged in farming, married and had a family, but from the information on hand it can not be found who his wife was.

Among other children, this Frederick Rhode had a son, William, born in Richmond township. He was reared on the farm, but learned the trade of stone mason, following that occupation in Greenwich township, whither he had removed, for fifteen years, during this time helping to erect many of the substantial stone and brick farm buildings which are such a characteristic feature throughout Greenwich and the adjoining townships. Later in life Mr. Rhode engaged in farming near the town of Grimville, and he continued at agricultural pursuits until advanced years, when he gave up active work and from that time on lived retired. In politics early in life he was an old-line Whig, but when the Whig party was dissolved he became a Democrat and adhered to the faith of that party for the remainder of his life. He never aspired to public position, but in local affairs bore his full share of the duties and responsibilities required of the citizen. He was interested in educational matters and served as school director in his district. He was a member of the Reformed Church.

William Rhode married Mary Zimmer, daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Wright) Zimmer, of Greenwich township. She was born in 1832, and was a member of one of the old representative families of that part of Berks county. Daniel Zimmer was born and always lived in Greenwich township, and by occupation was a shoemaker. He died in 1896 at the age of eighty-five years. Although it is not definitely known, it is strongly probable that Daniel Zimmer was a descendant of Rudolph Zimmer, who in 1741, when only eighteen years of age, came from Germany to America in the ship "Friendship." He landed at Philadelphia Oct. 12th of that year, and shortly afterward settled in Greenwich, where he appears upon the tax list of 1756. Caroline Wright, as her name indicates, was of English descent, but little is known of her ancestry. She had a brother, who during the Civil war was a colonel in the Union army. William Rhode died in 1884, and his wife in 1892, and they were buried in the graveyard of the Union Church at Grimville. To them were born these children: Eliza A. m. Willoughby Gehringer; Cyrus J.; Anna E. m. Albert Flough; Chester W. m. Emma Stern; Lewis F. m. Hannah Tyson; Charles H. m. Emma Reinhart; Agnes m. James Love; Westa m. Charles Fritz; Jonathan and Frederick m. and live at Omaha, Nebr.; Mary m. Henry Rohlf; Ilena m. Jas. Ross; and Oswell m. Helan Kleffner. Besides, there were also Clara and Ida, who died young.

Cyrus J. Rhode, the second child of William and Mary (Zimmer) Rhode, was born June 11, 1852, near Grimville, Greenwich township, Berks county. Until reaching the age of sixteen years he remained upon the farm, occupied at such duties as are usually allotted to Pennsylvania farmer boys and attending the district school. For the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language he lived a winter with a family named Bush in the northern part of Chester county, and attended a public school there. To equip himself for the exacting duties of life he then concluded to learn a trade, and subsequently served an apprenticeship at bricklaying, working at this occupation for several years in his own locality and at different points in the Lehigh Valley, as well as at Allentown, Carbondale and in New York State as far up as Syracuse. Later a thirst for knowledge impelled him to spend several terms at the Keystone State Normal School, where he made such good progress in his studies that he was encouraged to try his hand at teaching. He began this profession in Weisenburg township, where the length of term was four months and the salary thirty dollars per month. He taught Apple's school for three years, and then for ten years continuously the school in Grim's independent school district, all in Lehigh county. His duties as teacher not occupying all of his time, he at intervals engaged at fire insurance and lumbering, in which he then laid the foundation of a business that has spread and grown upon his hands ever since.

In 1884 in order to give his children the advantages of the Keystone State Normal School, Mr. Rhode located in Kutztown, where after a short residence he purchased a bakery, and continued in that business for a period of eleven years, at the end of which time, his insurance and lumber business having grown to such large proportions, he was compelled to give his entire time and attention to them. In these lines he has continued to the present time and is now rated as one of Kutztown's busiest citizens. He has been secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Berks and Lehigh counties, for twenty-one years, and also represents a number of other leading companies as agent. His lumber business is quite extensive and consists of purchasing tracts of timber, which he converts into merchantable lumber. He has also had an extensive experience in erecting lightning rods, to which reference can be made appropriately in this biography. For fifteen years he has engaged at this occupation over a wide range of territory, and notwithstanding the strong prejudice which exists against lightning rod agents generally has succeeded in giving entire satisfaction wherever he has been given work to do. He has furnished his patrons a good article at a fair price and dealt with them honorably, and by these means has won their confidence and respect. Of the 42,000 buildings that he has rodded since starting in the business not one has been burned by lightning, which is the best evidence that the material he supplies is of the best quality and that his work is well done. He puts up from 20,000 to 30,000 feet of rodding every season. Mr. Rhode claims the lightning rod business is as reputable as any other, if reputably conducted.

While Mr. Rhode has been a busy man he has yet found time to give attention to public affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and since living in Kutztown has served one term on the council, and as a member of the school board for twelve years, and it was during his service as a school director that the handsome school house was built in Kutztown. He is a pronounced friend of popular education, and has done much to promote the efficiency of the public schools and to encourage the young to make use of them. In 1894, Mr. Rhode was elected a representative in the State Legislature from Berks county, re-elected in 1896, and served faithfully through two terms in which Democrats were decidedly in the minority. In 1903 he was elected a justice of the peace for Kutztown, and is now serving in that capacity.

On Oct. 2, 1872, Cyrus J. Rhode was married to Amanda F. Knerr, of Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, born July 17, 1849, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Knerr) Knerr, and granddaughter of David and Susannah (Derr) Knerr, all of Lehigh county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhode have been born four children, as follows: Minerva E. m. David B. Levan and lived in Kutztown, until her death from pulmonary trouble, May 23, 1909; John W., a lumber, coal and feed merchant of Topton, m. Kate Keller, and has had two children, Harold and one deceased; Homer J., an eye specialist of Reading, is mentioned below; and Solon L., who graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, is now attending lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rhode and family belong to the Reformed Church, where his ancestors worshipped for generations.

Dr. Homer Jones Rhode, specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Reading, was born in Weisenburg, Lehigh county, Dec. 9, 1877. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Kutztown, and later at the Keystone State Normal School. He was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1895, after which he took post-graduate work preparatory to studying medicine, and he then taught two terms of school at Richhill, in Bucks county. Entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated from that famous institution in 1901, and was at once appointed resident physician of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained one year. In July, 1902, he entered the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and there he served as resident surgeon for one year, after which he took charge of Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler's practice in Philadelphia, during that gentleman's trip abroad. In the fall of 1903 Dr. Rhode established himself in Reading, where he has since been located, and he has built up an extensive practice in his specialties. Since 1904 he has been connected with the Reading Hospital. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, the Reading Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

On April 9, 1904, Dr. Rhode was married to Miss May Friel, daughter of James Friel, of Philadelphia, and they have had these children: Dorothy, who died aged eighteen months; Homer J., Jr., and Virginia. The Doctor and his wife attend the Reformed Church. Socially he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., Reading. His home is located at No. 220 North Sixth street, and there he and his good wife delight in welcoming their many friends.

CHARLES P. HOFFMAN, manager of the G. M. Britton Company, Pottsville, Pa., and director in the Merchants National Bank, of that city, was born in Friedensburg, Oley township, Berks county, Sept. 20, 1866, son of Rev. P. P. A. Hoffman and his wife, Aravesta M. Bodder.

Rev. P. P. A. Hoffman was born in Cherryville, Northampton county, March 25, 1836, and died at Reading June 30, 1888, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was educated in the common schools, and later attended the Mercersburg Preparatory School, then that college and Theological Seminary, graduating at an early age. He was installed at Friedensburg, in Berks county, and preached at Friedens Church there for twenty-five years, or until his death. His twenty-fifth installation was celebrated at Hill Church in the presence of a large congregation, which congregation he served from his entry into the ministry until his death. The Friedens charge consisted of four congregations, viz.: Hill, Friedens, Lobachsville and Pricetown. He was an able minister and eloquent preacher. For some years before his death he lived at Reading, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery there. In 1864 he married Aravesta M. Bodder, daughter of Charles and Susanna (Mason) Bodder. Mr. Bodder was a hatter and furrier at Bethlehem, where he was a member of the town council and a very prominent citizen. To the Rev. Mr. Hoffman and wife were born the following children: Charles P.; Willard U., of Reading; J. Lange, of Chicago; Bertha B., m. to Thomas Paine, of Reading; and C. Herbert, of Pottsville.

Charles P. Hoffman received the benefit of an excellent education, attending the public school, Oley Academy, a preparatory school at Bethlehem, and graduated from the Reading high school in 1885, with the class honors. He then became a bookkeeper for the Manhattan Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Reading, serving in that position for two years. In 1887 he became collector for the Gately & Britton Installment House, of Reading, and his promotion to a better position was soon merited. In 1894 the firm opened up the Pottsville branch in a small store under the management of Mr. Hoffman, and this has since become the largest furniture, carpet and clothing store in all Schuylkill county. It employs thirty-five to fifty persons and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. Besides making this store a mecca for the buyer of household goods, he has found time to devote to the best interests of the city. He is broad-minded and public-spirited, and is ever in the front rank of new enterprises. He has become the standard bearer for those interests that stand for progress and civic advancement—and the leader in all public demonstrations and events that tend to advertise and advance his adopted city. During the first years of his connection with the firm of Gately & Britton (a partnership that has since divided, Mr. Hoffman continuing with Mr. Britton) he conducted for three years the Tropical Garden, then located at Eighth and Penn streets, Reading.

Mr. Hoffman is one of the organizers of the Merchants National Bank, of Pottsville, and has since been one of its directors, secretary of the board and a member of the Finance committee. He is actively identified with church, political, social and fraternal associations in Pottsville. With his family he attends Trinity Reformed Church. He is past master of Reading Lodge, No. 549, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; past commander of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; and a charter member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Reading, which he has had the honor of representing at the Imperial Council of North America. Socially he is a member of the Pottsville Club; a charter member of the Sphinx Club; a member (and past president) of the Commercial Club; The West End Fire Company; Schuylkill County Historical Society; and Liederkranz. He has been president of the Merchants' Association of Pottsville and vicinity since 1903; president of the Pottsville Civic Society, which is in the nature of a board of trade, since its inception in 1905; he is a member and chairman of the Finance committee of the board of control of the famous Third Brigade Band. Mr. Hoffman is one of the leading men of Pottsville, and he has the well merited respect of his fellow citizens.

In 1885 Mr. Hoffman married Sue E. Bickley, daughter of the late Capt. Frank and Amelia (Lotz) Bickley of Reading. Mrs. Hoffman is a graduate of the Reading high school where she was a classmate of her husband.

DR. JOEL B. BOWER, D. D. S., of Boyertown, one of the leading dentists of Berks county, was born in this town Oct. 27, 1840, son of Henry O. and Barbara (Borneman) Bower, and grandson of John Bower.

(I) Hans Bower, the American ancestor of the family, emigrated from Switzerland between 1708 and 1717. He settled in Colebrookdale township, with other Mennonites who fled because of persecution. In time he bought three different tracts, and his first purchase consisted of 215 acres which he bought from Thomas Hopkinson. His second purchase which was 201 acres, he secured in 1734, and the third was made from the Penns in 1734, for which he paid twenty-three pounds, five shillings. This land was located in Hereford township, Berks county, and is now owned by Rev. John Ehst. In 1749 he sold this tract to his two sons, Michael and Abraham (whose children were—George, Samuel and Jacob).

(II) Michael Bower, son of Hans, and great-great-grandfather of Dr. Bower, married Fronica, daughter of Johannes Landis. On July 7, 1784, he sold a tract of land containing 108 acres to his son-in-law, Christian Moyer, for the sum of 325 pounds; also a tract containing seventy-four acres and twenty-eight perches, for 175 pounds. His children were: Samuel, Fronica and Anna.

(III) Samuel Bower, son of Michael, was born Aug. 6, 1746, and he is buried at Hereford Mennonite Meeting House. He was a farmer in Douglass township, Montgomery county. His wife was Elizabeth Ziegler, and they had children as follows: Susanna, Barbara, Deborah, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Hannah, Andrew and Christopher.

(IV) John Bower, son of Samuel, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, Dec. 24, 1773, and died there March 30, 1854, and he is buried at Bally. He bought a farm of 156 acres in 1814 for $13,000. This he sold to John Moyer in 1890 for $5,600. He was a well-known farmer and a most excellent man. During the panic of 1814 to 1820, he hauled rye flour to Philadelphia, receiving seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. Later he prospered, and although many lost their farms during this time of stringency, he did not. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Overholtzer, and they had five children: Catherine married Samuel B. Latshaw; Elizabeth m. Jonas Sassaman; John O.; Samuel O. and Henry O.

(V) Henry O. Bower, son of John and father of Dr. Bower, was born in Douglass township, Jan. 6. 1807, and died there Feb. 14, 1867. He was a clockmaker, and made 130 grandfather clocks, some showing the movement of the moon. His grave is at the Mennonite Meeting House at Bally. The last clock he made, completed about 1845, is in the possession of his son Dr. Joel B. Bower of Boyertown. Mr. Bower was well-known and traveled from house to house in eastern Berks county, repairing clocks. His wife was Barbara Borneman, also a native of Montgomery county. They had six children, as follows: Dr. Joel B.; John, deceased, a farmer in Douglass township; Priscilla, deceased wife of Levi Ehst; Johanna, deceased wife of Daniel B. Rittenhouse, of Montgomery county; Dr. Daniel B., of Boyertown; Elizabeth, living at Boyertown, widow of John Bechtel.

(VI) Joel B. Bower was reared in Douglass township, where he attended school, but later he went to the Freeland Seminary, and then studied with his uncle, Dr. J. H. Borneman, who was a dentist at Boyertown. Still later he attended the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He immediately located at Boyertown, where he followed his profession for a period of forty-five years. In 1905 his son Dr. A. L. Bower took charge of the office. In 1892 Dr. Bower opened a branch office at Pottstown, and this his son Dr. Samuel Bower now conducts. His son Dr. Daniel Bower had charge of the Pottstown office for ten years prior to his death in 1905. Dr. Joel B. Bower and his family are members of the Mennonite Church of Boyertown, and he is very active in Church work. He resides in his own house on Philadelphia avenue.

Dr. Bower has been married three times. His first wife, Sevilla Stauffer, of Boyertown, died at the age of twenty, leaving one son, Henry, who died soon thereafter. He married (second) Elizabeth Latshaw, of East Vincent, Chester Co., Pa., who bore him five children: Dr. Daniel, born March 2, 1873, died unmarried, Feb. 15, 1905; Jacob died at the age of four years; Miss Mary lives at Boyertown; Dr. Abram L. is mentioned below; Dr. Samuel, of Pottstown, graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1902, and married Blanche Grubb, of Chester county (no issue). Dr. Bower married (third) Annie B. Bickhart, who died Oct. 16, 1906, aged sixty-nine years (no issue).

DR. ABRAM L. BOWER, son of Dr. Joel B. Bower, was born Jan. 23, 1879. He graduated from the Boyertown high school in 1894, and from the West Chester State Normal School in 1896. He taught school two terms, after which he attended the Philadelphia Dental College two terms and graduated from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. He has practised dentistry since at Norristown, Pottstown, and Boyertown, in which latter place he is now engaged. Dr. Bower has been granted nine patents and a number of other patents for his inventions have been allowed by the United States Patent Office but have not yet been issued. He has invented a dental preparation to be used in the operation of capping live and exposed nerves in teeth. This method and preparation were quickly adopted by the dental profession and are now largely used for that purpose. His other inventions relate to railway signalling, chiefly cab signalling, where three classes of signals are transmitted to the train through a single circuit from the rails to the engine and displayed in the cab in front of the engineer. These three classes of signals are clear, cautionary, and danger, shown by colored electric incandescent lamps, the colors being white, green, and red, respectively. Bells are also automatically rung in the cab to call the engineer's attention to a change in the signal displayed.

Dr. Bower's device also makes the service application of the brakes when caution is indicated, and the emergency application of the brakes when danger or stop is indicated. The throttle also is operated, shutting off the steam. The entire device operates automatically but it is adapted so as to be instantly controlled by the engineer.

His inventions also include block signals for electrically operated trains or trolleys which automatically shut off the power or reduce the speed of the vehicle by introducing resistance into the motor circuit. Also a governor to prevent the application of the brakes when the speed is not over six miles per hour; also a distance device which automatically displays the danger signal after the train has proceeded a certain predetermined distance without receiving a clear or cautionary signal impulse from the devices on the roadbed. This distance device checks any failure of the other devices to operate. The Block Signal and Train Control Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized a practical test of these devices, to be made by the Board in March or April of 1909, on the Colebrookdale Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near Pottstown.

Dr. Abram L. Bower married Hannah O. Landis, of New Britain, Pa. They have two children, Joel L. and Elizabeth L.

GEORGE BRUBAKER, one of Reading's substantial business men, who conducts a lumber yard on South Third street, is a native of Reading, born Jan. 20, 1854, son of Solomon and Anna Mary (Reiff) Brubaker.

George Brubaker, grandfather of George, married Barbara Hoover, and they settled at New Holland, Lancaster county, where Mr. Brubaker was a leading farmer and influential man. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife was a Mennonite, and they were the parents of these children: Sally m. Samuel Baer, a farmer of Lancaster county, and had children, Anna and David; Isaac m. and had one child, Isaac; John died young; and Solomon.

Solomon Brubaker was born in Lancaster county in 1814, and remained at home until his eighteenth year, when he engaged at clerking in stores at Hinkletown, Reamstown and Ephrata, and it was while working at the latter place that he was induced by Philip Bushong to locate in Reading. After clerking for several years, Mr. Brubaker turned his attention to the milling business in company with Joseph Raudenbush and a Mr. Frill, and during the war purchased Mr. Frill's interest, carrying on the business alone until 1869, when he sold out to Barnhart & Koch, who in turn sold out to the Bushongs, now the site and property of the Reading Paper Mills. In 1874 Mr. Brubaker organized the lumber business now operated by his son on South Third street. Here he successfully continued to operate until 1880, when his death occurred, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Brubaker was prominent both in a business and social way, and on the Republican ticket was elected a councilman in the old Spruce ward. Mr. Brubaker was an attendant of the Universalist Church. His widow survived him until 1899, and died when sixty-nine years of age. They were the parents of four children: George; John, who died aged two years; Isaac, died in infancy; and Sally L., who married John E. Harbster, and had children, John M., George B., Robert M., Anna M., Matthew (deceased), Carl and Marion.

George Brubaker was educated in the common schools of Reading, in the old Spruce ward, later attending the high school and subsequently took a course in Chester N. Farr's Business College. Upon completing the prescribed course he entered the employ of his father, with whom he continued until the latter's death, when he continued the business for his mother, and after her death purchased it, since which time he has been conducting it for himself. Mr. Brubaker is a reliable business man, of honesty and integrity, and he controls some of Reading's best trade, handling a complete stock of builders' lumber, and being the only one in the city to handle Washington cedar.

Mr. Brubaker was married in 1885, to Miss E. Amanda Schwartz, born in Berks county, daughter of James Schwartz, and two children were born to this union: Anna Mary, a graduate of the Girls high school of Reading, and L. Elizabeth, attending high school. Mr. Brubaker is a member of Neversink Fire Company. He is highly esteemed in his community as a good neighbor and a useful and public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES RICK, a veteran of the Civil war who has been living retired in Reading since 1904, was for many years one of the proprietors of Rick Brothers' foundry, also known as the Reading Butt Works. Mr. Rick was born in October, 1840, in Bern township, Berks county, son of Charles and Ellen Louisa (Ruth) Rick, and grandson of John George Rick.

Herman Rick, great-grandfather of Charles, came to America with his parents in the early part of the eighteenth century, being then about twelve years of age, and after receiving his education in the pay schools of Bern township, he engaged in farming, at which he continued for the remainder of his life. Among his children was John George.

John George Rick, son of Herman, married Catherine Weiser, grand-niece of Conrad Weiser. Mr. Rick engaged in farming in Bern township, and became a large land owner and highly respected man. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, was a Whig in politics, and was very patriotic and public-spirited.

Charles Rick, father of Charles, was educated in the primitive schools of his day, and early in life conducted a general store at Centreport and later at Peacock's Locks, coming to Reading in 1841, where he was engaged in a mercantile business and in real estate operations. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1880. They were the parents of the following children: Cyrus, for many years cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, and a member of the firm of Rick Brothers, m. Emma Madeira; John, who

died in 1900, was also a member of the firm of Rick Brothers (m. Emma Ammon); Charles; Mary m. Franklin Dundore, of Philadelphia, and had three children—Charles, Frank and Ella; James, of the firm of Rick Brothers, now proprietor of the Rick Knitting Mills of Reading, m. (first) Ellen Trate, and (second) Julia O'Hara, and had five children by the last marriage—James, Edward, Albert, Harrison and Julia; and Ellen m. William A. Arnold, deceased, and had six children—William, John, Franklin, Anna, Ellen and Mary.

Charles Rick was educated in the common schools of his locality, and in 1857 graduated from the old high school. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he clerked in various stores, but in May, 1861, he went to the front, enlisting at Washington, D. C., and was discharged in July, 1861. He then re-enlisted in Company E, 128th Pa. V. I., becoming first sergeant, and was discharged as first lieutenant after nine months service. On his return to Reading, Mr. Rick entered the office of the general superintendent, G. A. Nicolls, of the Reading Railroad as clerk, and continued with that company until 1871, when he resigned to engage in business with his brothers, who had founded, in 1867, the business of Rick Brothers Foundry, or Reading Butt Works. He continued in this business until his retirement in 1904, at which time the firm sold out.

In 1868 Mr. Rick m. Emma A. Pauli, a native of Berks county, daughter of Rev. W. A. Pauli, of the Reformed Church, and to this union there have been born six children: Mary m. F. H. Muhlenberg, and has four children—Hiester H., Charles R., Ernest and Mary; Miss Grace; Mabel m. H. P. Weile, of Reading; Bessie m. Lindsay McCandlish, and has one child, Jane R.; Miss Florence is at home; and Arthur is a member of the firm of Hutchinson-McCandlish Coal Company, Reading.

Mr. Rick is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1874 he was a member of the common council. He is a director of the Charles Evans cemetery, the Reading City Passenger Railroad Company, and the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad.

F. C. SMINK, president of the Reading Iron Company, is associated with so many enterprises typical of the commercial prosperity of Pennsylvania that he is not only considered a representative business man of Reading, but of the State as well. The Reading Iron Company, to the direction of which the greater part of his time is devoted, has one of the largest independent plants of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Smink was born in 1845 in Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., son of H. B. and Elizabeth (Ebert) Smink. He was educated in the public schools of Reading, graduating from the high school in 1861, after which he taught school during the winter season, doing farm work in the summer months. He has since been identified with Reading. His first position in this city was that of bookkeeper in the shoe manufacturing establishment of H. F. Felix, with whom he remained two years. In 1864 he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company as secretary to Superintendent G.A. Nicolls, in which service he remained three years, after which he resigned to accept the chief clerkship in Bushong Brothers Bank. Soon afterward he was promoted to cashier, and acted as such until the bank failed, in 1877. Meantime he had also become treasurer and general manager of the Berks & Lehigh Railroad Company, and president of the Keystone Hardware Company. The latter concern also suspending business in 1877, Mr. Smink entered the service of the Reading Iron Works as general business manager, Jan. 1, 1878. He continued in that capacity until 1889, in which year the works failed. On the organization of the Reading Iron Company, Mr. Smink was made vice-president and general manager under the presidency of George F. Baer, whom he succeeded in 1902 as executive head of the company.

Mr. Smink has risen to a position of affluence from a modest beginning. Starting as a clerk, he has progressed gradually and surely, to a position of unquestioned influence. Besides filling the presidency of the Reading Iron Company, he serves as a member of the executive committee as well as a director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, as well as a director of each of the subsidiary companies owned or controlled by that company. He is a director of the Reading Trust Company; president of the Deer Park Land Company; and a director of the Spanish-American Iron Company; the Pure Oil Company; the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad Company; the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad Company; the Maryland Steel Company; the Penn Mary Coal Company; and the Temple Iron Company. He is also interested in several iron and mining companies of lesser magnitude.

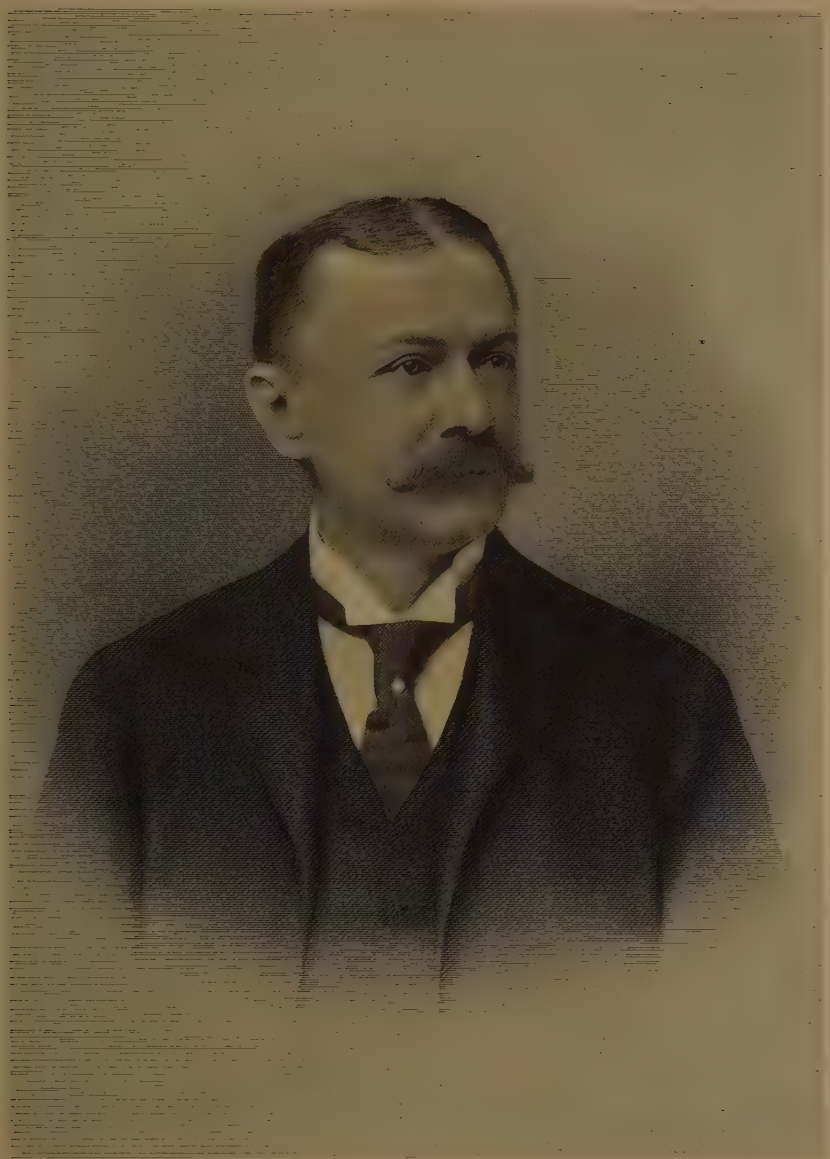
In December, 1866, Mr. Smink married Clara C., daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Seidel) Thompson, of Reading, and they have four children, namely: Harry A.; Augusta, now the wife of Samuel Heim; Emily M., wife of J. Bennett Nolan, Esq., and Elizabeth. The family are members of Trinity Lutheran Church.

Mr. Smink's social connections include membership in the Wyomissing Club, the Berkshire Country Club (of which he is president), the Manhattan Club of New York City, Pennsylvania Society in New York, the Railroad Club of New York, American Iron and Steel Institute, New York, American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Philadelphia Country Club, of Philadelphia, and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

HARRY A. SMINK, only son of F. C. Smink, was born in the city of Reading in 1867. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place, later attending a preparatory school, and in 1892 entered the employ of the Reading Iron Company, with which he is still connected. He began as a clerk, and was advanced upon his merits, until in 1897, he was promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Tube Works of the Company, a position he has ably filled since. The charge is a responsible one, over two thousand people being employed in the plant.

Mr. Smink married Rosie Deysher, daughter of William G. Deysher, and they have two children, Frank and Russell. The family are Catholic in religious connection.

FERDINAND THUN, manufacturer of textile machinery and president of the borough council in Wyomissing, was born in Barmen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1866. He was educated in the schools of that place and graduated from the technical high school in 1883. He then entered the office of a large establishment which manufactured braids, laces and dress trimmings—this constituting one of the principal industries of Barmen, for many years a famous manufacturing center of Germany—and continued there three years, when he determined to visit America. He proceeded to Stony Creek Mills, Berks county, Pa., reaching the place in September, 1886, and secured employment as bookkeeper in the office of Louis Kraemer & Co., the senior proprietor being an old friend of his father. While so employed he devoted his spare time to the study of the English language. After remaining there until the spring of 1888, and having successfully acquired the English tongue, he returned to Barmen, but was at home only a short time when he decided to locate permanently in the United States, and there to engage in the manufacturing business. He directed his special attention to the manufacture of braids, ribbons, etc., until the following February, by which time he had familiarized himself with the practical side of this business. He then went to New York and was employed in a leading braid factory for three years, serving for a considerable part of the time as superintendent of the works. While there he met a young man, also from Barmen, Henry K. Janssen, an expert machinist in the manufacture of textile machinery, and they agreed to form a partnership in that branch of business and locate at Reading, Pa., where they had friends, and where the prospects of success appeared to them very encouraging. They accordingly went to Reading in 1892, and in a modest way started the new enterprise at Nos. 220-222 Cedar street, employing only a few hands. In four years



F. L. Smink

they had become so successful that they required a larger place with greater facilities for increasing development. They selected a tract of several acres of land at Wyomissing, along the Lebanon Valley railroad, where they erected a factory capable of accommodating 100 hands, and theirs was the first industrial establishment in that place. In 1900 they organized and incorporated the company under the name of the Textile Machine Company, with Mr. Janssen as president, and Mr. Thun as secretary and treasurer, which positions they have held until now. In December, 1906, this company employed 300 hands, a remarkable increase in ten years, showing the skill, energy and success of its projectors. Mr. Thun was instrumental in establishing at the same place the Berkshire Knitting Mills and the Narrow Fabric Company, two new industries which employ nearly 500 hands.

In 1902 Mr. Thun started the Wyomissing Suburban Building and Loan Association, and in 1906 the Wyomissing Building and Savings Association, and he has served as treasurer of both organizations until the present time. With these large and promising enterprises at Wyomissing he naturally became very active in the movement for establishing a borough, and upon its incorporation in 1906 he was elected one of the first councilmen, and in the organization of the council was chosen president.

In 1896 Mr. Thun married Anna M. Grebe, daughter of Louis Grebe, of Stony Creek Mills, by whom he has six children: Anna, Margaret, Wilma, Hildegard, Ferdinand and Louis.

Ferdinand Thun, father of Mr. Thun, is a native of Barmen, born in 1830. He learned the foundry business there, which he followed successfully for forty years, and he has been living in retirement since 1890. He married Julia Westkott, of Barmen, who died there in 1881, aged forty-two years. They had four children: Ferdinand; Emil, who succeeded his father in the foundry business; Mary; and Emilie. The last three are living at home in Barmen.

EDWIN BOONE, vice-president and cashier of the National Union Bank, of Reading, was born on the Boone homestead, in Exeter township, Berks county, Jan. 14, 1846. His emigrant ancestors were among the first settlers in this county, coming from England and settling along the headwaters of Monocacy creek, in what is now Exeter township, prior to the year 1720. His father, Ellis H. Boone, moved to Reading in early manhood, and there became a well-known man in his line, serving for more than forty years as foreman in the Philadelphia & Reading car shops. Ellis H. Boone married Ann Cleaver, daughter of Derrick Cleaver, whose ancestors were also among the first settlers of that section of Berks county.

Mr. Boone was educated in Reading, and was only fifteen years old (having left high school) when tendered a position as clerk in the National Union Bank, with which institution he has ever since been connected. He accepted the clerkship March 4, 1861, the day Lincoln was first inaugurated President. It is of interest to note that Lincoln's ancestors were near neighbors of the Boones in Exeter township, before 1730. Mr. Boone commenced his business career with a determination to succeed which he has never relinquished. He gave evidence of ability from the start, and was promoted steadily until he attained the position of cashier in 1878, though then but thirty-two years of age. Over twenty years later, in 1901, he was honored with election to the office of vice-president, and still retains both responsibilities. In all the years he has been intrusted with the heavy obligations of these positions his vigilance and fidelity have been marked, and no cloud has ever marred the history of the institution or its management. Under his management the bank has enjoyed continual success, and a steady growth, the business transacted in 1906 amounting to over $82,500,000. But it is only due to the directors of the bank to say that Mr. Boone's services have been both appreciated and rewarded, and he has the satisfaction of enjoying the confidence of those in authority at the bank and of the public upon whose patronage its prosperity depends.

Mr. Boone's alertness, keen perception, knowledge and long experience in matters of finance have brought him into many congresses and councils, and in contact with some of the greatest minds and financiers of the country. Whatever threatened or menaced, whether depression or panic or stringency of any kind, the National Union Bank has had in Mr. Boone a pilot who knew the channel and knew of every reef and ledge, and whatever the tempest this commander carried his barque safely through to the calm sea.

In the year 1892, seeking a respite from business cares, Mr. Boone made a tour of the United States, visiting many points of interest, and extending his trip through Nova Scotia and Canada. Six years later, in company with Messrs. James A. and Dr. Charles A. O'Reilly, he visited France, sojourning most of the time in Paris. Again in 1902, in company with his friend, Rev. F. K. Huntzinger, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church of Reading, he journeyed to Jamaica, stopping at Kingston (since destroyed by earthquake), where they remained for three weeks, meeting many of the distinguished and influential citizens of the Island. This jaunt proved so enjoyable to Mr. Boone and his companion that another was planned, and in 1905 they set sail for Europe, visiting France, England, Holland and Germany.

While in London rare respect and privileges were extended them. They were shown through the Bank of England, an unusual courtesy to those having no credentials or recommendations. However, identity and confidence were established through a five dollar National Union Bank note bearing the signature of Mr. Boone as cashier. This was accepted as a satisfactory sponsor, and they were shown through this historic institution, being specially interested in the printing, as all currency circulating throughout England and the English Colonies is printed there. They were also admitted to both Houses of Parliament, while in session, and at a time or on a day when visitors were excluded.

In the summer of 1907 these two friends took a six weeks' trip together, on this occasion visiting Norway, Sweden, Denmark, northern Germany and Holland. They sailed from New York on July 17th, on the "Noordam," of the Holland-American line, and though the trip across was not particularly pleasant, the weather being cold and foggy, they had the novel experience of coming close to an iceberg, so close that the vessel was slowed down until it made scarcely any progress, because of the danger of a collision. Icebergs at that season show little of their bulk above the surface, and are a source of danger avoided by every captain. During the trip the fog at one time prevailed for thirty-six consecutive hours. At Hamburg, Germany, the friends boarded the tourist steamer "Vega" for Norway, and they had a delightful voyage along the romantic and mountainous coast of that country, also penetrating many of the fjords which indent the mountains, whose sides slope directly into the sea. The marvelous color effects on the water, the snow-covered mountains, the mountain forests, the beautiful cascades formed by the melting snow—all the bold scenery of the coast was pleasantly varied by the trips up the fjords, which afforded them many delightful glimpses of peaceful farm and village life. The wonders of the midnight sun were among the glories of that far northern land they enjoyed to the full.

From Bergen, Norway, they went to the larger cities of Scandinavia, visiting Christiania, the capital of Norway; Stockholm, with its beautiful public and private buildings, parks, streets and places of amusement; Upsala, the great university town, the intellectual center of Sweden, and its handsome Dome Church, founded two hundred years before the discovery of America, and rebuilt in modern times; Copenhagen; and Berlin, where they remained for a week, on Sunday attending divine service in the new Dome Church, and during their stay visiting many noted places of interest. From that city they proceeded to Rotterdam, where they embarked on the "Ryndam," of the Holland-American Line, arriving at their home on August 27th. The tour was one of

unusual interest and enjoyment, and Mr. Boone and his friend live through their experiences again in many pleasant hours of friendly intercourse.

Fraternally Mr. Boone is a 33d-degree Mason, and is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the First Baptist Church, with which he united in boyhood, and since 1879 he has served as treasurer of that church.

On April 9, 1868, Mr. Boone was united in marriage with Mary J. Buchanan, and to them have been born two daughters: Mary, now the wife of Theodore Bond Harrison, whose home is at Germantown, Pa.; and Annie, wife of Henry Moore Hawkesworth, living at Brookline, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Boone is a man of fine physique and personality, a safe counselor, though never obtrusive, generous and charitable without ostentation, and upright in every relation of life.

COL. GEORGE NAGEL was born near Coblentz, Germany, about 1728, son of Joachim Nagel. He came to Reading about 1755, and engaged in blacksmithing. He served as an ensign in the French and Indian War, and in 1763 he returned to Reading and resumed his trade. In 1771 he was elected sheriff of Berks county. When the Revolution commenced he raised the first company in Berks county to fight for American liberty. His company participated in the campaign at and about Cambridge, Mass. He was a brave and true soldier, and rose to the rank of colonel. Col. Nagel continued in the military service until 1783, when he returned to Reading and engaged in the mercantile business. He continued in this business until his death in March, 1789. His remains were interred in the Reformed cemetery. He married Rebecca, daughter of Mordecai Lincoln, of Exeter township.

CAPTAIN PETER NAGEL, a brother of the above Col. George Nagel, was born near Coblentz, Oct. 31, 1750, and came to Reading as a young man and learned the trade of a hatter under Samuel Jackson, the first hat manufacturer at Reading. He followed this occupation until 1807, first as a journeyman, then as a manufacturer. During the Revolution he was prominently connected with military affairs, and was a captain from 1777 to 1783. He held various civil offices, including justice of the peace, coroner and county treasurer. This latter office was subsequently held by a son, a grandson, and from 1873 to 1875 by a great-grandson, the late Dr. Hiester M. Nagel. He took an active part in the military parade in 1794 in honor of President Washington, and held a reception to the distinguished gentleman at his house, at the site of the present post-office, to enable the citizens to meet the "Father of his Country." Capt. Nagel was a man of fine, commanding presence, and nearly six feet tall. He died Nov. 30, 1834, and was buried in the Reformed graveyard. Afterward his remains were removed to the Charles Evans' cemetery. His name appears frequently as one of the church officers. Mr. William N. Coleman, a well-known citizen of Reading, now eighty-six years of age, is a grandson of Capt. Peter Nagel. The latter possesses an excellent oil painting of Capt. Nagel, which he prizes highly.

JOHNSON WILMER FISHER was born in Reading, June 18, A. D. 1870.

Henry B. Fisher, his grandfather, was born in Oley township, Berks county, and was well known in the manufacturing world in his day. For many years he operated the well known Fisher's Woolen Mills, located on the Swamp Creek, near New Berlinville, in Colebrookdale township. He came to Reading in 1857, where he continued the same business for some years and where he died March 16, 1887. He married Mary B. Johnson.

Henry J. Fisher, his father, was born near New Berlinville, Colebrookdale township, Berks county, Pa., and moved with his parents to the city of Reading in 1866, where he has since resided and been actively engaged in the grocery business. He was a loyal defender of the Union, having served for three years in the Civil War as a member of Company H, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He married Mary C. Keever, daughter of Henry V. and Lydia C. Keever, of Reading, and had two children: Johnson Wilmer, and Mary L.

J. Wilmer Fisher attended the old Friends' School in Reading, and the public schools, leaving the public schools at the age of fourteen to take up the battle of life. He was not satisfied with his education, however, and after his day's work as an errand boy in his father's grocery store, he attended night school and prepared to take up civil engineering. He thus gained sufficient knowledge to enable him to accept a position as rodman in the city engineer's office at the age of sixteen, where he remained for some years, filling successively the positions of rodman, transitman, assistant engineer and general superintendent of the department. In the spring of 1894 he resigned his position in the city engineer's office to accept the position of assistant to the superintendent of the Water department, and while acting in this capacity prepared the first detailed plan of the water pipe system of the city. Having formed the determination to adopt the law as a profession, he resigned his position in the Water department in the fall of 1894 and matriculated as a student at the Dickinson School of Law, at Carlisle, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1896. He registered as a law student in the office of Judge Sadler in Cumberland County and was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar June 9, 1896. He took the examination for admission to the Berks County Bar, to which he was admitted Nov. 9, 1896, and has since been admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, the United States District and the United States Circuit Courts. Since his admission to the Bar he has continued in the active practice of his profession and enjoys a large clientele at the present time.

Mr. Fisher is active in the affairs of the Republican party and his face is a familiar one at all its conventions, to many of which he has been a delegate, and he is an exceedingly valuable man in the field, having been very useful in State and National campaigns. In 1901 he was nominated for district attorney. In 1904 he was chairman of the Congressional Conference of the Berks and Lehigh Congressional District, which placed in nomination William H. Souden of Allentown, Lehigh county. In 1906 he was the Republican Congressional nominee for the Berks and Lehigh Congressional District, and received a large complimentary vote, and in 1908 was prominently mentioned for the appointment to the Common Pleas Bench to succeed the late Judge Ermentrout. He is at present treasurer of the Republican county committee, having served in that office for many years. Mr. Fisher takes a keen interest in local affairs. He served as a member of the Reading School Board for eight years, during which time he was chairman of many important committees, and as chairman of the Finance committee for a number of years inaugurated many reforms in conducting the business of the board. He is an active member of the Board of Trade and a member of its committee on Legislation. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, his maternal ancestors having been members of that Church, since its organization in 1748. He is active in Masonic circles, and is a charter member of Isaac Hiester Lodge No. 660, F. & A. M.; a member of Excelsior Chapter No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery No. 42, K. T.; Philadelphia Consistory, 32d degree; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Gen. George G. Meade Camp No. 16, Sons of Veterans.

CHARLES M. RICHARDSON, one of the most extensive creamery operators in Pennsylvania, was born Oct. 8, 1858, in Ontelaunee township, Berks county, where his father and grandfather resided before him.

William Richardson, his grandfather, lived at one time in Bern township. He was located at Baltimore during the Civil war. He died in Ontelaunee township, leaving one son, Emanuel.

Emanuel Richardson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ontelaunee township and there followed farming, also engaging in milling to some extent. Moving to Exeter township, also in Berks county, he bought the old "Daniel Boone" homestead, containing 153 acres, upon which he carried on farming until his death. He married Lydia Miller, and they had the following children: Charles M.; Kate, the wife of Edward Beck; Owen, of Reading; Mary, wife of Daniel Snyder, of Reading; Frank, of Reading; Wilson, of Berne; and Ella, wife of George Lee, of Reading.

Charles M. Richardson attended the public schools of his district when a boy, and later (1878-1879) the business college of Prof. D. B. Brunner, at Reading. He was engaged in creamery work as early as 1883 in Exeter township, near Stonersville. He made his first independent venture in the creamery business in 1888 at Lyon Valley, Lehigh Co., Pa. During the twenty years which have since intervened he has developed his business and increased his operations to such an extent that he is now interested in more than thirty creameries located throughout this State and New York. He is president of the High Ground Dairy Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which operates a number of large creameries in New York State, and also conducts a large retail milk business in Brooklyn, New York City. He is vice-president of the Harford Dairy Company, of Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., which operates eight large plants in that county. He is also a member of the firm of Richardson Brothers, of Berne, Pa., and he is associated with Mr. Howard E. Ahrens, of Reading, Pa., in the firm of Ahrens & Richardson, Bernville, Pa. During the past ten years he has also obtained control of ten small plants, scattered along the East Penn branch of the Reading Railway, between Allentown and Reading. These plants he operates independently under the management of S. W. Hacock, Mertztown, Pennsylvania.

In 1891 Mr. Richardson located at Bernville, Pa., at which place he has since made his home. He is prominent and active in the public life and welfare of the borough. He has served for thirteen years as a member of the school board, acting at various times as secretary and president. He was treasurer of the Old Home Week Committee in 1907 and is at present the secretary of the First National Bank of Bernville; with which he has been connected as a director since its organization. He is a member of the Reformed Church, which he has served as both deacon and elder. He has also served as treasurer of the Sunday school for a number of years.

In politics he is a Republican, and for the past few years he has been the Republican committeeman of the borough. In fraternal connection he is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 122 and of P. O. S. of A. Camp No. 113.

As for his private life, Mr. Richardson married Elizabeth T. Snyder, daughter of 'Squire William H. Snyder, of Oley Line, Berks Co., Pa. His family consists of four sons: Edgar S., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1905, and at present a registered student-at-law from Berks county in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania (he was also prominently connected with the celebration of Old Home Week in 1907); William E., a prominent member of the class of 1910 of Princeton University; and Charles S. and Frank, both students in the Bernville grammar school.

HENRY F. PRINTZENHOFF, a retired contractor and one of the leading citizens of Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa., who has been prominently identified with all public measures calculated to be of benefit to the community, was born July 7, 1847, in Rockland township, this county, son of Charles and grandson of Frederick Printzenhoff. The name Printzenhoff signifies "Prince's Court."

Frederick Printzenhoff emigrated to America from Germany in his young manhood, and, locating in Philadelphia, followed coach-making until his removal to Friedensburg, Berks county, where he continued the same business until his decease, in 1863. He was married to an Englishwoman, and became the father of five children: Charles, William, Jerome, Caroline and Amanda.

Charles Printzenhoff, eldest son of Frederick, was born in Philadelphia in 1812, and while a boy accompanied his father to Friedensburg, where he learned the trade of a tailor, following same for several years. He then engaged in the hotel business at different places for varying periods of time. In 1866 he removed to White Deer Mills, in Union county, where he died in 1901. His wife, Sarah Fisher, daughter of John Fisher, of Oley township, was born in 1818, and died in 1893. Their children were: Mary Ann, who married John Carey; Jonathan; Caroline, who married David Berkenstock; Henry F.; James, who died young; Adeline, who married Adolph Ranck; Ellen, who married Henry Smith; Franklin, who married Amanda Koch; Mahlon, who married Ellen Fisher; Catherine, who married Lewis Spiece; Hannah, who married Charles Simpler; and Sarah, who died young.

Henry F. Printzenhoff was educated in the schools of Kutztown, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1869, when he went to Philadelphia, engaging in bridge-building in the employ of the Philadelphia Bridge Company until 1890. He then entered into partnership with William J. Armstrong, and did business under the name of Armstrong & Printzenhoff, for the construction of bridges and other contract work. His firm put up bridges on numerous railroads, including the Jersey Southern & Pine Creek, the Wilmington & Northern, and the Shenandoah Valley; and immediately after the Johnstown flood this firm had the first construction party there, with 372 men, for the purpose of re-constructing bridges, large buildings, etc. They also constructed the wharves at Philadelphia, along the Delaware avenue front, from Race street to South street, for which they received high praise. During his work in the vicinity of Hamburg Mr. Printzenhoff was attracted by the beauty of the village and decided to make it his home. He erected a superior dwelling-house and purchased several farms near-by, aggregating over 200 acres, and these farms he is operating successfully, making a specialty of poultry. When the citizens of Hamburg were discussing the question of introducing improved lighting for the public streets and private dwellings he encouraged the matter greatly, and assisted materially in establishing the Hamburg Gas Company, of which he has officiated as president since its organization, in 1904.

RICHARD RICHARDS, formerly chief burgess of Boyertown and superintendent at present of the Boyertown Ore Company, an important enterprise of this place, was born Jan. 24, 1832, in Cornwall, England, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tremyn) Richards, both natives of Cornwall.

Richard Richards, the father, was born in 1800, and died aged seventy years. He followed mining as his business. His wife died when his son Richard was eight years old. Their children were: Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas, Frances, Richard, William, Benjamin and Mary Jane. The name of Richards is not an unusual one in England, and on the same vessel crossing the Atlantic Ocean, which brought the present Richard Richards to America, was another passenger, named Simon Richards, also of Cornwall. The two men of the same name became acquainted and discussed their possible relationship, but did not establish their kinship. Simon Richards settled in Cumru township, Berks county, where he acquired a small farm, but for many years he has been at rest in the graveyard at Yocom's Church. He reared a family and his son James became supervisor of Cumru township, and his numerous children still reside there or in Reading.

Richard Richards, of Boyertown, is a man of large experience in mining and he was only eight years old when he began work in the tin mines of Cornwall. He was only sixteen when he went down into some of the deepest mines, even to the depth of 600 feet. In the spring of 1853, hoping to better his fortunes, he started to America, landing at old Castle Garden, New York. During the first year he lived at Phoenixville, Pa., but in 1854 he came to

Berks county and secured employment in the Moselem iron ore mine, where he continued until April, 1855, when he went to Tamaqua and found work in the coal mines in Schuylkill, and later in Luzerne county. In the fall of that year he came to Boyertown and here he has remained ever since, as time passed becoming closer and closer identified with the interests of this borough, and each year adding to his material possessions and advancing in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Richards worked first for the Phoenix Iron Company, and was continuously in their employ for forty-seven years, beginning as an ordinary miner and being advanced rapidly. Since 1861 he has been superintendent of that great corporation. He has a complete and comprehensive knowledge of the mining industry and has lived to see wonderful changes in his day in methods and results. The Boyertown Ore Company, a consolidation of the different ore companies at this place, closed mining in March, 1907, and since then Mr. Richards looks after the properties and cares for the buildings. Despite his long life of hard work, both physical and mental, Mr. Richards retains his strength and healthful appearance. He is known for his kindness of heart, and this quality is revealed in his countenance.

Mr. Richards has been married twice. On Sept. 10, 1857, he married (first) Lavina Boyer, daughter of Daniel Boyer, who, with his brother Henry, founded Boyertown. Mrs. Richards was born in 1825 and died in 1881, and was buried in Fairview Cemetery. They had one daughter, Mary (m. Thomas Clark, a native of Cornwall, England, who is connected with the Walter Sanitarium at Wernersville, Berks county). Mr. Richards m. (second), Dec. 24, 1890, Sallie B. Shuler, born July 5, 1857, died Dec. 28, 1890. He is a member of the M. E. Church and was one of its organizers at Boyertown, one of the first trustees and a steward for nearly a half century. In his fraternal relations, he belongs to the Brotherhood of the Union; Knights of the Mystic Chain; Madison Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Pottstown; Stichter Lodge, No. 254, F. & A. M., Pottstown; Phoenix Chapter, No. 198, R. A. M., Phoenixville; and Palestine Council, No. 8, R. & S. M., Phoenixville.

In his political views Mr. Richards has always been a Republican, and has been honored by election to office in a normally Democratic town, for years serving as a member of the town council, and in the eighties as chief burgess. On many occasions he has attended conventions of his party as a delegate. Above all he is a good citizen and has many times shown that he has the best interests of the place at heart.

EDWIN R. GERBER is a son of Levi R. and Chesta (Hartman) Gerber, and his early ancestors were some of the first inhabitants of Reading. He was born at Reading Nov. 30, 1856, and was educated there in the common schools and the Keystone State Normal at Kutztown. Upon quitting school he learned printing and turned his attention to reporting on the Reading *Daily News*. In 1887 he became prominently connected with the Reading *Telegram* as one of the founders, and he continued with this daily newspaper until 1905, when he was obliged to discontinue his active services on account of having become mayor of the city, to which position he had been elected at the spring election of that year on the Democratic ticket. His activity, ability and sterling qualities for a number of years in the city had won the respect and confidence of his political associates, and his advocacy of municipal improvements had been so earnest and successful that his elevation to the office of mayor was quite natural.

Mr. Gerber served very efficiently as secretary of the Board of Trade for five years from 1900 to 1905, and as president of the Board of Public Works for four years from 1901 to 1905. He was re-elected for another term in both positions, but he was obliged to resign on account of his duties as mayor so as to devote all his attention to the office. He has been a very active member of the Americus Club, the Elks, and the Press Club. Mr. Gerber is president of the General Light Company of New Jersey, engaged in the manufacture of acetylene gas machines, and is secretary and treasurer of the Langer & Gerber Engraving Company of Reading. His more active duties are as business manager of the Reading *Telegram*. He has ever been much interested in public charities, and is now a member of the local board acting with the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Gerber was married June 7, 1881, to Lizzie J. Drase, daughter of Jacob H. Drase, of Reading. They have two children: Viola, and Howard, the latter a chemist in the city laboratory. They are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

D. W. STEHMAN, formerly a prominent business man of Reading, particularly identified with banking interests, was born in 1837, at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., where he was reared and liberally educated.

From 1869 to 1887 Mr. Stehman was cashier of the Middletown National Bank. For many years he was treasurer of the borough, was a member of the Middletown Market Company, and of the cemetery association, served on the town council and held many positions of trust and responsibility at that place. In 1887 Mr. Stehman came to Reading and accepted the position of secretary of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, which was unanimously tendered by the board of directors, to which position he was re-elected in 1888, and made also assistant to the treasurer, H. T. Kendall. In 1892 he succeeded Mr. Kendall as treasurer, and held this position until his death. He was a man of acknowledged business ability and of the highest integrity. His loss was deeply felt by the company with which he had been identified for so many years, and at a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, held Feb. 9, 1904, the following resolutions were adopted: RESOLVED, That we make this record of the feelings of the board of directors upon the deeply regretted death of our late trust officer and treasurer, D. W. Stehman, and this is followed by a statement which showed the great trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow officials, as well as testimonials to the personal esteem in which he was held by them.

Mr. Stehman was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he had been treasurer for a number of years. He was notably charitable, liberally contributing to benevolent enterprises. His death was a distinct loss to Reading.

In 1874 Mr. Stehman married Mary Van Reed, daughter of John and Amelia (Addams) Van Reed. Two children survive, John V. R. and Edith A.

CHARLES S. FOOS. The city of Reading takes justifiable pride in the high status of its public school system, and the prestige gained along this important educational line has been to a large degree due to the able and untiring efforts of the present superintendent, Charles S. Foos, whose popularity is of the most unequivocal order. He is prominent in educational circles in the State and nation, and is thoroughly *en rapport* with his work.

George Foos, the father of Charles S., was born in Reading, son of George Foos, Sr., a prominent contractor and an organizer of the first school board of Reading, and for many years also a member of the city councils. George Foos, father of Charles S., attended the public schools and later learned the carpenter's trade as an apprentice to his father. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted and served his term. On his return to Reading he entered into partnership with his father and conducted a large contracting and building business, with offices in the old Foos carpenter shop, on Reed, near Washington, street. The building was in the possession of the Foos family for nearly one hundred years, and has been sold but lately. Mr. Foos was interested in all public affairs and served on the school board from 1887 to 1895, representing the Eighth ward. He was instrumental in the enlargement of the Poplar street building, and also advocated the erection of the Girls' high school, and that the location be at Eleventh and Washington streets. He cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1860, and never missed an election, being

a stanch Republican. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine, a daughter of the late Benjamin Schmeck, a prominent farmer of Muhlenberg, and his second wife was Lizzie Kochel, who survives him. Beside his widow there survive three children: Charles S., Mrs. A. H. Mellinger and Mrs. S. T. Schmehl, all of the city of Reading. Mr. Foos was a genial, public-spirited man, and had a host of friends. About ten days before his death, after a long walk into the country and seemingly in the best of health, Mr. Foos was stricken with apoplexy, and lingered in a semi-conscious condition until he passed away Nov. 4, 1906, aged 68 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Charles S. Foos was born in Reading Dec. 17, 1863, son of George and Catherine (Schmeck) Foos. He is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, and was graduated from the Reading high school as a member of the class of 1882. He was Latin salutatorian of his class, and delivered the first address of the sort ever given in the school. In 1883 he was graduated from the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., after which he matriculated at Yale, from which institution he was obliged to withdraw by reason of a disordered condition of his eyes. Later, however, he carried forward his higher educational work, having completed special courses in Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and the University of New York. In 1898 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette University. Mr. Foos early identified himself with newspaper work, having been a reporter on the staff of the Reading *Eagle* and other Reading papers at different times. In 1888 he was appointed an instructor and later principal of Union Academy, Morganfield, Ky.; in 1888-89 he was an instructor in Stewart Academy, Reading; in 1889-90 he was principal of the high school at Orwigsburg, Pa.; in 1890 he became instructor in English in the Boys' high school, of Reading, retaining this incumbency until 1899, when he became principal of the school, which was at that time reorganized upon its present amplified basis. In 1902 he withdrew from the principalship to assume the duties of his present responsible position of superintendent of the public schools of Reading, in which capacity his work has been admirable in every respect. He was re-elected by unanimous vote in 1905 and again in 1908, and in 1905 was also granted an increase in salary without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Foos is a member of the National Federation of State Educational Associations, of which he was elected president in 1909; was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association in 1908 and is a member of the executive committee of that Association, and is a frequent contributor to leading educational periodicals. His services are much in demand as a public speaker, especially in conventions of educators and as a commencement orator, anniversary and post prandial speaker. In this line of work he is called upon several hundred times each year, and is always timely and felicitous in his utterances. He is a member of the board of managers of the Reading Young Men's Christian Association, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent, and he was also a member of the executive committee of the Berks County Sabbath School Association. He is prominent also in fraternal societies, especially the Masonic order, and he has been a frequent delegate to national and State bodies of the same. He is past master of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 138, F. & A. M., of Orwigsburg; a member of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons, of Reading; past commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar. He is past regent of Wyomissing Council, No. 1584, Royal Arcanum, and is affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America, besides holding membership in the Reading Board of Trade, the local Press Club, and other organizations.

On Nov. 25, 1895, Mr. Foos married Miss Mary Demarest, of Paterson, N. J., and they have four children: Irvin Demarest, Frances Alice, Charles George and Florence Demarest.

DR. EDWIN M. HERBST, State senator from the Eleventh District and a prominent physician of many years of experience, was born in Pikesville, Berks county, Sept. 10, 1857, son of the late Capt. George S. Herbst, and his wife, Violetta (Maurer) Herbst.

The early home of the Herbst family was in Altenburg, Mueselwitz, Saxony, where was born Dr. William Herbst, grandfather of the Senator, Feb. 3, 1804. His literary education was acquired in the Fatherland, and at the age of sixteen he emigrated to America. He located in Philadelphia, and there under the guidance of a prominent physician he began the study of medicine, continuing with him until he graduated from Jefferson Medical College. Being now equipped to enter upon the practice of his profession, he located in that part of Oley which is now Pike township, and there for forty years devoted himself to his calling. Not only did he become the leading physician, but he became a prominent, public-spirited citizen, taking an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the community. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and in 1861 was elected county treasurer, an office he held for a term of two years. The last two years of his life were passed in retirement. He died in 1880. He married Catharine Schall, and their children were: George S.; Dr. William; Mary, who married G. A. Hinterleiter; Hannah, who married Edmund W. Gilbert; August, and John S., all deceased.

Capt. George S. Herbst, son of Dr. William, was born in Pikesville in 1830, and was educated in the district schools. His father was the owner of the Rockland Iron Forge, and when the son reached maturity he was placed there as manager, in which capacity he was still serving when the Civil war broke out. He was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call, and on April 23, 1861, he was mustered into the service of his country, becoming captain of Company D, 7th Pa. V. I., which company was recruited for the three months service at Pleasantville. At the end of his term of enlistment, he returned home with shattered health, and after a lingering illness he passed away Dec. 26, 1865, at the age of thirty-five. In 1854 he married Violetta Maurer, daughter of Henry and Susanna (Dotterer) Maurer, the former of whom was recorder of deeds of Berks county, 1842-45, and justice of the peace for many years, being a leading citizen of the county for half a century. Capt. and Mrs. Herbst had one son, Dr. Edwin M. In politics Capt. Herbst was a Democrat, and in religious belief a Lutheran. His social connections were with the I. O. F. and O. U. A. M.

Dr. Edwin M. Herbst was prepared for college in the public schools and the Keystone State Normal School. Entering Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg he was graduated therefrom in 1875, with the Latin salutatory. In the fall of that year he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1878 received his degree of M. D., with honorable mention for the Henry C. Lea prize. Since 1880 he has been actively engaged in caring for the afflicted at Oley, where he has built up a large and successful practice, and has won a warm place in the affections of the many he has helped, professionally or otherwise. His ability, coupled with a frank genial manner, has inspired the utmost confidence.

Like all his family, Dr. Herbst is a Democrat, and is actively interested in the success of his party and the prosperity and well being of his community. From 1889 to 1892 he served as chairman of the county committee, and for the past twenty years he has been elected District or State delegate to the party's councils. In 1901 he became State Senator, but a temporary physical disability impaired his usefulness during the early part of his term. However, he made his presence known and felt before the session closed, and in 1903 he was nominated by his friends for President pro tem., an honor seldom given to a new member. Early in the session he created a marked and very favorable impression by his eloquent speech in favor of the erection of a monument in the Capitol park to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought in the war of the Rebellion. In 1905 he was again elected to the Senate, and served through the special session in

1906, and in April, 1908, he was again nominated by his party at the primaries, receiving 400 votes more than his two next highest competitors in a very spirited contest. In November he was elected for his third term in the Pennsylvania Senate, being the first senator from Berks County to obtain this honor thrice. During the term of 1901 he served on the following committees: Public Health and Sanitation, Education, Law and Order, Agriculture, Congressional Apportionment and Judicial Apportionment; in 1903, on Appropriations, Agriculture, Congressional Apportionment, Public Health and Sanitation, Pensions and Gratuities and Law and Order; in 1905 on Agriculture, Education, Library, Municipal Affairs, Public Health and Sanitation and Pensions and Gratuities; at the special session of 1906 on Agriculture, Appropriations, Education, Forestry, Library, Military Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Public Health and Sanitation. His great-grandfather, George Schall, was a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania seventy-five years before Dr. Herbst, representing the same district.

In 1889 he was elected director in the Farmers' National Bank of Boyertown, and on May 17, 1907, became its cashier. His connection with the bank has been of great benefit to that financial institution. From 1891 to 1893 he was lazaretto physician of the Port of Philadelphia, and from 1893 to 1898 was pension examiner at Reading. In whatever position Dr. Herbst is placed he proves an able man, capable of managing large affairs with skill and wisdom.

Dr. Herbst is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, among these being: Minnehaha Lodge, No. 154, K. P.; Oley Castle, No. 119, K. G. E. (of which he is past officer); Huguenot Lodge, No. 337, F. & A. M., of Kutztown (of which he is past master); and Reading Chapter, Consistory and Commandery. He also belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity. In his religious faith he has not departed from the teaching of his fathers, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

On Oct. 28, 1880, Dr. Herbst was married to Lottie Stettler, of Kutztown.

HENRY MALTZBERGER, lawyer of Reading and United States commissioner, was born in Reading, Oct. 10, 1858, son of Charles C. and Margaret C. (Haas) Maltzberger. His grandfather, John Maltzberger, was a tobacconist of Reading.

Charles C. Maltzberger was also a tobacconist of Reading. He died in 1874, at the comparatively early age of forty. His wife was the daughter of Charles F. Haas, a brewer, of Zanesville, Ohio. They became the parents of four children: John died at the age of three years; Marguerite E. m. Robert Job, chemist, formerly chief chemist of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, later member of the leading firm of chemists, Booth, Garrett & Blair, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry; and Charles J. was formerly superintendent of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company, but later in the service of the Reading Iron Company.

Henry Maltzberger was reared in Reading and passed through the graded schools, graduating from the high school in 1874. He was prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Conn., and entering College in 1875, graduated with honors in 1879. Mr. Maltzberger then returned to Reading, and entered the law office of his uncle, Harrison Maltzberger, at that time a prominent lawyer of the City, but now deceased. After two years of study, he was admitted to the Bar of Berks county in November, 1881, and has since been actively engaged in practice. He has a large and select clientele. On July 3, 1905, he became United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Reading.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Maltzberger has taken an active interest in the councils of his party, and was for some years secretary of the County committee. He was a special agent for the Census Department in 1890. Mr. Maltzberger is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and also belongs to the Washington Library Company, of which he is vice president.

JOHN G. XANDER, of the Xander Machine & Supply Company, is not only a machinist of ability, but an inventor whose machines are in use all over the country.

Born in Hamburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1854, Mr. Xander remained there in school up to the age of fourteen, when he entered his father's shop to learn the machinist's trade from his father, George A. Xander, who was a man of considerable ability in that line himself. After mastering his new calling, Mr. Xander went to Reading and secured employment in the Harbster (now the Reading) Hardware Company. He worked there five years, and in the meantime developed such a marked taste for mechanical pursuits that he entered the employ of the Reading Iron Company as foreman in the tool room. He remained with them only six months, and was next with W. H. Wilhelm & Co., manufacturers of hat machinery, with whom he remained from 1882 to 1892. In the following year he went into partnership with James T. and James C. Reber as the Acme Manufacturing Company, to continue the manufacture of bicycles which Mr. Xander had patented and made after he left Wilhelm & Company. The new firm continued till 1897 when Mr. Xander sold his interest to the Rebers, and left Reading to locate instead in Lebanon, Pa. There he organized the Keystone M. & M. Company, and for four years was engaged in the manufacture of bicycles on a very extensive scale, but in 1900 he disposed of his interests there, returned to Reading and opened his present establishment at Nos. 926-930 Bingaman street. He does an extensive business in general machinery, in the manufacture and repair of automobiles, and in the manufacture of hat machinery, filling orders for the last all over the United States and Europe. Mr. Xander is also a designer and builder of special machinery, besides having on the market a water motor for running washing machines, and the Xander Brazing Compound, for cast iron and other metals, all of which are sold and used over the entire country. Mr. Xander is a man who has proved his claim to a foremost place in his line of work, and who has reaped substantial financial returns for his work. In addition to the above business he is also on the staff of the General Adjustment Bureau of New York, as machinery expert, in appraisement of machinery. His establishment is an official station for the American Motor League.

Mr. Xander married, in 1875, Miss Matilda Richards, like himself a native of Hamburg, Pa. Their only child is a daughter, Florence, cashier for the G. M. Britton Company. The family are all members of St. Andrew's Reformed Church. Mr. Xander's business interests have left him little time for any political work, but he is an intelligent student and observer of conditions, and in voting always takes an independent stand. He is a member of Camp No. 78, P. O. S. of A., Hamburg,, and of the Veteran Association of the same order.

ELDRIDGE ZIMMERMAN. The ancestors of Eldridge Zimmerman, prothonotary of Berks county, Pa., came to this county as early as 1743.

Isaac Zimmerman, grandfather of Eldridge, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, where his life was spent as a farmer.

Daniel Zimmerman, son of Isaac and father of Eldridge, was a farmer and hotel keeper. He was a school director at Kutztown, and was recorder of deeds for Berks county for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. He died March 10, 1888, aged sixty-three years. He married Susan Caroline Fisher, daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Kutztown, where he kept a hotel. They had three children, viz.: Mary, wife of A. S. Hottenstein, a lawyer of Milton, Pa.; Jacob F., U. S. storekeeper and gauger at Kutztown; and Eldridge of Topton, Pennsylvania.

Eldridge Zimmerman was born April 13, 1852, in Maxatawny township. After completing the common school course at Kutztown, he attended the State Normal School there, and subsequently taught school for two terms. He then engaged in the grain, flour and coal business at Kutztown, in which he continued for three years, and then served as deputy recorder during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. After retiring from this position he returned to the

homestead and farmed until 1889, when he served as deputy treasurer for five months during that year. After retiring from this position he moved to Topton, Berks county, Pa., where he has since resided. For six years he served as school director in Maxatawny township, for fourteen years was justice of the peace in the same township, and for six years served in the same position in Topton. He was deputy prothonotary of Berks county during the years 1901-02-03-04-05-06, and in the fall of 1906 was elected to the office of prothonotary which he now fills, his term expiring the first Monday of January, 1910.

Mr. Zimmerman married Nov. 30, 1876, Louisa A. Miller, daughter of Charles Miller, a retired farmer, who died in May, 1905, aged ninety-nine years and twenty-eight days. They have one son, Charles D., born Dec. 25, 1880; he is a graduate of the Kutztown State Normal School, and taught school for several terms, but is now a clerk for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Lutheran denomination while his wife attends the Reformed church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having joined when twenty-one years and twenty-seven days old. He was the first Mason admitted to Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., at Kutztown, and he also belongs to the Knights Templars and to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His son was raised a Mason when twenty-one years and one day old, and is also a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

In politics Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat as were his forefathers, and he has been an active worker in his party since attaining his majority. He is a man of upright character, liberal education and broad-minded views.

ALFRED SCHROEDER JONES was born at Fisher's Ferry, Susquehanna river, a few miles below Sunbury, Aug. 18, 1835. When he was six years old his father, Thomas Jones, who was a farmer and the proprietor of a tannery, died, and his widow with three children returned to Reading, her native place.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Reading; in the classical school of John Kelly, Court street below Sixth, who had been educated for a priest; in Trinity Lutheran Parochial school, southwest corner of Sixth and Washington streets, taught by Constantine Deininger, a linguist, and in the Reading Institute, No. 225 South Fifth street, a classical school of which Prof. James S. Lee and Rev. Dr. William A. Good were the principals. In the spring of 1857 he became an assistant teacher in the latter school, which position he held for several years. Subsequently he taught a select school at Snydertown, Northumberland county, and public schools in Maiden-creek, Bern and Cumru townships, and at Rehrersburg and Strausstown, Berks county, and during the summers read law in the office of Amos B. Wanner, but that being too sedentary for Mr. Jones he turned his attention to the newspaper publishing business.

In April, 1864, he started the Reading *Daily Reporter*, the publication office being located at No. 517 Penn street, having previously personally canvassed a portion of the city for subscribers, which gave him needed outdoor exercise. He bid for the city printing, which was awarded to him, and the newspaper was so successful that the receipts from its circulation and advertising paid all the expenses from the beginning until the paper was enlarged at the suggestion of a candidate for office who promised financial aid, but did not give it, when the expenses became greater then the receipts, and the publication was suspended after being in existence six months.

A number of years before he published the *Daily Reporter* he did his first newspaper work when he contributed to and edited the Educational Department of the *Berks County Press* which was specially intended to be read by the school teachers of Berks and surrounding counties. He was then a teacher himself.

When the Civil war was in progress Mr. Jones spent three years in the employ of the Ordnance Department of the United States Navy, drawing his pay, nearly $4,000, from the paymaster located at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. After spending two years at Scott Foundry, Reading, he was sent to Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, where he remained a year, until the manufacture of cannon ceased there, the war having closed. His duty was to be in the foundry when the naval guns were cast, note the different stages of their fabrication in the machine shop, and be at the proving ground when they were tested with powder and shot, and prepare weekly reports, which were signed by the Naval Ordnance Inspector, and sent to the Navy Ordnance department at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Jones had begun the study of shorthand when he was a school boy, and he put it to practical use when he was one of the official reporters in the Pennsylvania State Senate during the session of 1867-68. When he returned to Reading at he close of the session the Reading *Daily Eagle* had just been started, and he accepted a position on it, which he has retained ever since, a period of forty years. He has done all kinds of reportorial work up to and including the reporting in shorthand of the proceedings of political State conventions. When he first became connected with the *Daily Eagle* he was for some time the only newspaper reporter in Reading. Later he occupied the position of city editor, and he now edits the manuscript of correspondents of the paper, of which there are over 300 in Berks and adjoining counties. Every week he prepares special articles for the Sunday *Eagle*, and he has written more historical articles about aged persons and occurrences in Reading and Berks county in olden times for publication in the daily and weekly press than any other person in eastern Pennsylvania. When he first became connected with the *Eagle* in 1868 he began interviewing for publication the oldest residents, veterans of the War of 1812, persons prominent in politics, business and other pursuits, and he has continued this ever since. He is a member of the Historical Society of the County of Berks, and has prepared historical sketches for the archives of this organization. Mr. Jones is proud of the fact that he is the oldest reporter in Reading, and has been continuously connected for over forty years with such a wide-awake and progressive journal as the *Eagle*.

On April 11, 1861, Mr. Jones was married to Catharine Hammer, daughter of the late Judge Jacob Hammer, of Orwigsburg. She died March 29, 1906. Two children were born to them, Thomas H. and Lilian H.

JOSEPH O. FLATT, SR. (deceased), founder of the brush manufacturing business now conducted by the firm of Joseph O. Flatt & Co., was a native of Baden, Germany, born Oct. 4, 1829. There he spent his youth and early manhood, receiving the thorough training characteristic of his country and her institutions. He learned the trade of machinist in the Fatherland, not only familiarizing himself with the more practical details of the work, but also attending several of the leading technical schools of Germany, acquiring an education above the average.

In 1856 Mr. Flatt came to America, and settling in Reading, Berks Co., Pa., found employment readily with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, with which he remained until the panic of 1872. On Oct. 22d, of that year, he turned his attention to the manufacture of brushes, a business in which he continued the remainder of his life. He made a financial success of the undertaking, and won high personal standing, being noted for his honest and upright methods of dealing. His death, which occurred in 1894, was widely mourned in Reading, where he left a large family and numerous friends and acquaintances who admired and respected him as an able and useful citizen.

Mr. Flatt married April 7, 1857, Carolina W. Maurer, a native of Saxony, Germany, and a daughter of Christian and Henrietta (Grasser) Maurer. Children as follows were born to this union: Anna and Mary, twins, died in infancy. Charles married and became the father of two children, Sally and Walter. William, a printer, m. Sallie Kolb and had two children, William and George. Max (deceased) m. Maggie Rodenberger, and they had one child, Hattie. Mary m. Harry Wentzel, of Philadelphia. Anna (deceased) m. George Hoffman. Frederick died at

Wentzel

the age of two years, Joseph O., Jr., is mentioned below. Harry, a blacksmith and horseshoer of Reading, is mentioned elsewhere. George W. is in business with his brother Joseph O., being junior member of the firm of Joseph O. Flatt & Co., and is mentioned below. Caroline m. Ralph Fink and lives in Philadelphia. The entire family are identified with the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH O. FLATT, senior member of the firm of Joseph O. Flatt & Co., brush manufacturers, of Reading, has passed all of his life in that city. He was born in Reading, Aug. 27, 1872, son of the late Joseph O. and Carolina W. (Maurer) Flatt, and received his education in the public schools and at Brunner's Business College. Immediately after leaving school he began keeping books for his father, by whom he was employed until the latter's death, Nov. 25, 1894. Joseph O. Flatt carried the business on alone for about a month, and on Jan. 1, 1895, formally assumed control of same in partnership with his younger brother, George W. Flatt, under the firm name of Joseph O. Flatt & Co. They have continued the business ever since. Until 1897 it was located at No. 641 Pine street, and then was located at Nos. 548-552 Miltimore street in a factory 28 x 42 feet in dimensions, and three stories in height. This they still own, but it is rented, as on May 1, 1908, they removed to Nos. 137-139 Cedar street, where they had built a large three-story brick factory building, 35 x 120 feet, with all conveniences, where they are equipped to turn out brushes in carload lots. The product includes all kinds of brushes, which the firm ships to all parts of the United States, and through jobbers some of the brushes are also exported. Employment is given to about twenty hands the year round. Joseph O. Flatt acts as treasurer and general manager of the company, and George W. Flatt is the traveling representative of the firm. Both brothers rank among the substantial men of the city in commercial circles, where their business acumen has earned them an honorable place.

In March 1894, Mr. Flatt was married to Anna C. Bentz, and they have one child, Anna Catherine. The family home is at No. 122 North Ninth street. In fraternal life Mr. Flatt is quite prominent as a member of various Masonic bodies, being past master of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M.; a member of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the Schuylkill Fire Company. Mr. Flatt in religious connection unites with St. John's German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. FLATT, junior member of the firm of Joseph O. Flatt & Co., brush manufacturers, of Reading, is one of the young business men of that city, but the house with which he is connected was founded by his father over thirty years ago. Mr. Flatt was born in Reading, March 4, 1876, son of Joseph O. and Carolina W. (Maurer) Flatt. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and ever since leaving school has been identified with the business he is now conducting, working with his father until the latter's death. On Jan. 1, 1895, he and his brother Joseph O. formed the partnership which still exists, George W. Flatt being business manager and traveling representative of the house, while Joseph O. acts as treasurer and general manager. The output of the factory is 8,000 brushes daily, but the patronage is increasing so steadily that they are kept very busy filling orders, and the business has shown a creditable growth under their management. They have a sales and sample room at No. 128 North Ninth street, Reading, and a well-equipped factory, where twenty hands are given regular employment. The Flatt brothers have given evidence of the same enterprise and progressive spirit that characterized their father, who was a man of more than ordinary ability and education, and their irreproachable treatment of customers has been rewarded with continued success.

George W. Flatt married, in 1902, Miss Anna Otto. He is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, Excelsior Chapter, Reading Commandery, Reading Lodge of Perfection and Rajah Temple. The family are all musical, and George W. Flatt plays the clarionet and was financial secretary of the Ringgold Band of which he was a member, but since April 1, 1908, he has discontinued the active part of the music business, so as to devote more time to his growing brush business. He resides at No. 128 North Ninth street.

HENRY AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG (1), clergyman, Congressman and first minister to Austria, was born at Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782. He was the eldest son of Rev. Henry E., and grandson of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the American ancestor of the family who, in 1741, emigrated from Saxony as a missionary of the Lutheran Church to the German population of Pennsylvania.

According to the wishes of his father Henry A. Muhlenberg studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Kunze, of New York, and in 1802 he became pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading, Berks county, and continued there for twenty-seven years. His health becoming impaired, he resolved to withdraw from ministerial duties and retire to a farm, but his fellow-citizens, who had long admired his consistent support of Democratic principles, solicited him to represent the district in Congress and he was elected. In December, 1829, he took his seat at Washington, and gave his support to the administration of President Jackson. His views on the tariff question were moderate. He was opposed to the United States Bank, and coincided in all the views hostile to that institution which were expressed by the President, and it was he who, on Feb. 18, 1834, after more than two months of daily appeals in behalf of the banks, moved the previous question. He retained for nine years his prominence as a member of the House. In 1835 he was a candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the governorship of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1837, President Van Buren tendered him a seat in the cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and afterward the Russian mission, but for private reasons he declined both positions. In 1838 he was named minister to Austria, and was unanimously confirmed, officiating at Vienna until the close of 1840. In 1844 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and he accepted the nomination, but died suddenly on Aug. 11, 1844, two months prior to the election.

Mr. Muhlenberg was a man of studious habits and great learning, rather retiring in disposition, decidedly eloquent, and strong and forcible when his feelings or conscience were once aroused. His influence is attributable in large part to his sterling integrity of character, for when the community found that he was earnestly in favor of any public measure, they knew that he believed that measure to be just and were generally willing to adopt his estimate of it as correct. As a relief from his public duties Mr. Muhlenberg was a great lover of nature and outdoor sports, and spent quite a portion of his spare moments in hunting and fishing.

Mr. Muhlenberg was married twice: First to Elizabeth Hiester, daughter of Gov. Joseph Hiester, and they had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth (m. E. Jonathan Deininger); and second to Rebecca Hiester, also a daughter of Governor Hiester, by whom he had six children, Emma Elizabeth, Hiester H., Henry A., Emma Elizabeth, Rose Catharine and Henry A. His first wife died in 1806, and the second in 1841.

ABRAHAM H. ROTHERMEL. The large and influential Rothermel family of Pennsylvania is descended from John Rothermel, who was born in Wachbach, a province of Holland, in 1688. In 1708, he married Sybilla Zimmerman, a sister of General Zimmerman, of his native land. In 1730, after the birth of one daughter and five sons, he set sail from Rotterdam, with his entire family, for America. John Rothermel died at sea and never saw the shores of the country for which he started. His wife and children arrived in Philadelphia Aug. 29, 1730. The daughter, Anna Maria, who had married Peter Fetherolf, in Wachbach, in 1729, settled with her husband in Ma-

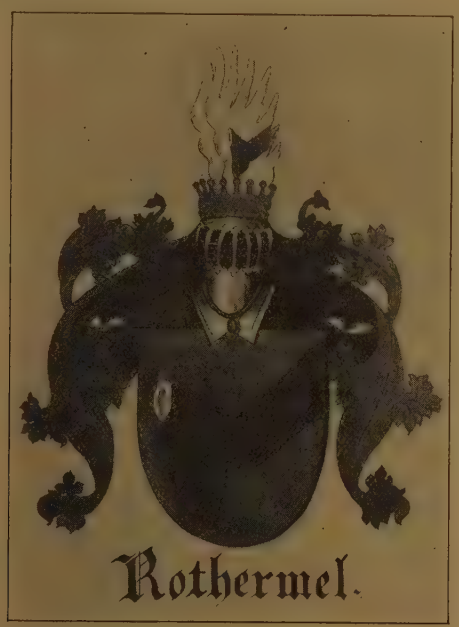
HENRY AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG

R. H. Rockwell

cungie township, Lehigh county. The five sons, namely: Lawrence, Paul, Peter, John and Christian, all settled in Berks county.

Abraham H. Rothermel, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant in the fourth generation from John Rothermel, of Wachbach. His father, Abraham Rothermel (1822-1903), was a son of Peter Rothermel (1773-1856), who was a son of Peter Rothermel, the son of the aforesaid John Rothermel. All of Mr. Rothermel's paternal ancestors in America, with the exception of his father, whose remains are interred in Spies's Church Cemetery, lie buried in the Rothermel family cemetery, at Walnuttown, Berks county.

Mr. Rothermel's mother was Magdalena (Heckman) Rothermel (1828-1888), daughter of Adam and Catharine (Heffner) Heckman, of Alsace township. His paternal grandmother was Magdalena Iaeger, daughter of Frederick Iaeger, of Oley township (1748-1822), and his paternal great-grandmother was Magdalena (Dreibelbis) Rothermel, daughter of Jacob Dreibelbis. The last named, as well as Frederick Iaeger, above mentioned, were soldiers of note in the war of the American Revolution.



Abraham H. Rothermel, one of Reading's ablest lawyers, and ex-district attorney, is the youngest son of Abraham and Magdalena (Heckman) Rothermel. He was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, March 8, 1863. His parents removed to the Quaker community in Amity township when he was two years of age, and there his youthful character was moulded under the pure and refined influence of a Christian home. He attended the schools of the township, being qualified at an early age to teach a township school, and this he did for several years with boyish dignity and marked aptitude, more than half the pupils being older than himself. After teaching several years, he entered upon a course of preparatory study at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., and later at the Franklin and Marshall Academy. In September, 1883, he entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the same institution conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him. Immediately after his graduation from college, Mr. Rothermel took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Hon. Augustus S. Sassaman, and he was admitted to practice in the courts of Berks county, Nov. 24, 1888; and, later, on motion of Richmond L. Jones, Esq., was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In November, 1889, Mr. Rothermel entered into a partnership in the practice of law with David F. Mauger, Esq., under the firm name of Rothermel & Mauger, and the partnership, which has been eminently successful, has continued to the present time, the firm enjoying a large and representative clientage. In politics Mr. Rothermel has always been a consistent Democrat, and he has done valuable service for his party in many campaigns. He is an eloquent and forceful public speaker, and has been on the platform on many notable occasions. His fame as an orator is not confined to political circles. In May, 1897, he delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Watts de Peyster Library at Franklin and Marshall College, as the representative of the donor, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of New York; and again, in June, 1898, he was selected by General de Peyster to make the formal presentation of the library to the board of trustees of the college. From 1890 to 1893 Mr. Rothermel filled the office of county solicitor of Berks. The conscientious and fearless manner in which he performed his duties did much to procure for him the almost unanimous nomination of his party for the office of district attorney, to which he was elected in 1898, and he filled this office with distinction, for a term of three years from 1899 to 1902.

Mr. Rothermel is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Reading; the Berks County Historical Society; the Pennsylvania-German Society; the Wyomissing Club; and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

In November, 1898, Mr. Rothermel married Miss Eva McKenty, of Reading, Pa., and their marriage has been blessed with two sons, Henry McKenty and Frederic de Peyster. They reside at No. 130 North Fifth street in the winter and spend their summers at their beautiful home near Carsonia Park, in Lower Alsace township.

HON. W. OSCAR MILLER, former State senator and now a prominent citizen of Reading, where he is engaged in practice as a lawyer, also dealing in real estate, is an active worker in the Democratic party, and is known throughout the State as a politician of sagacity and foresight. He was born in Maxatawny township, Aug. 28, 1857, son of Joseph and Mary (Ziegler) Miller.

John Miller, great-grandfather of the Hon. W. Oscar, lived in the vicinity of Fogelsville, Lehigh Co., Pa. The Millers have been noted for their longevity.

John Miller (2), son of John, was born near Fogelsville, in Lehigh county, but in his young manhood came to Maxatawny township, Berks county, and engaged in farming for the remainder of his life. His political views made him a supporter of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and in that faith he died in 1846. He was the father of five sons and one daughter, namely: Charles, who died in Maxatawny township, in May, 1905, aged ninety-nine years, two months, twenty-nine days; John, who died in June, 1905, aged ninety-five years; Rosalind, who married Napoleon Drescher, and died at the age of eighty-three; Jonas, who died aged seventy-two years; Joseph; and Joshua.

Joseph Miller, son of John (2), was born in Maxatawny township, Jan. 21, 1819, and there grew to manhood with a full practical knowledge of farming. He attended the common schools, and for two winters a subscription school. His death, the result of internal injuries received in a fall from an apple tree, occurred in August, 1890, in his seventy-second year. He married Mary Ziegler, born May 3, 1830, and to this union were born the following children: W. Oscar; Mantana m. A. S. Heffner, a coal and lumber merchant at Topton, this county; Sally I. m. L. A. Stein; Alvin J.; Fianna m. the Rev. James O. Leibensperger; and George F. Joseph Miller, the father, was a stanch Democrat, and served as school trustee for several terms.

W. Oscar Miller was given the benefit of a good education. After finishing the common school he went to Kutztown, and graduated there from the Keystone State Normal School in 1875. He then entered Lafayette College, and later went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the Law Department in 1879. The following year he was admitted to practice in Reading, and for a quarter of a century he has had his law offices at No. 610 Washington street.

From the time he attained his majority he has been active in politics and in the Order of Odd Fellows. As early as 1887 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and in 1889 was elected district attorney, an office he filled to the general satisfaction of the public. In November, 1896, he was elected to the State Senate. As chairman of the County committee in 1892 and 1894, he did yeoman service for his party, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated William Jennings Bryan for President. As editor of the Reading *Democrat* he has been able by his forceful and logical arguments to mould public opinion in favor of the reforms he advocated. In 1896 he made a statement one week before election that there would be only 375 Gold Democrat votes cast for Palmer and Buckner in the county, and the results showed 416; while in 1900 he predicted Gov. Pattison's majority to within one vote of the correct result in the county.

Mr. Miller married March 23, 1889, Emma L. Reider, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Heffner) Reider, of Pricetown, granddaughter of John Reider, and great-granddaughter of Daniel Reider (1794-1891). To this union has been born one daughter, Frances.

HENRY H. FRY, former county treasurer of Berks county, and a prominent lumber dealer of Oley township, was born July 12, 1863, in Ruscombmanor township, near Pricetown, where he was educated in the public schools. He was reared on the home farm where he remained until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the country store of Daniel Brown, at Pricetown, and he remained there two years, when he became a clerk in the store of B. A. Glase, Son & Co., at Friedensburg. After continuing there a year the senior partner died, and his son, Peter L. Glase, purchasing the Baer general store at the same place, persuaded Mr. Fry to work for him. He acted as clerk for seven years in that store, and then became a partner, and under the firm name of P. L. Glase & Co. they have carried on the business together from 1889 until the present time. In 1894 Mr. Fry began purchasing tracts of timber, converting the trees into lumber, railroad ties and telegraph, telephone and trolley poles, and he has been very successful. He officiated as a school director in Oley township for three terms. In November, 1905, he was elected county treasurer, and served his term of three years, which expired in January, 1909.

In 1887, Mr. Fry was married to Anna L. Stitzer, daughter of Daniel Stitzer, and Annetta Ahrens, his wife, of Oley township, by whom he had four children: A. Paxton, Sadie, Arthur and Roger.

William Frey, father of Henry H., was engaged in farming in Ruscombmanor township until his decease in 1882, when he was aged sixty-three years. He officiated as a county commissioner from 1873 to 1876, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. He married Annie L. Haas (1824-1894), daughter of George Haas, of the same township. They had eight children: James (m. Hannah Brown); Nathaniel (m. Clara Haas); Sarah (m. Mayberry Angstadt); Caroline (m. Thomas Leinbach); Amos (m. Isabella Fox); Lewis (m. Mary Brown); Henry H.; Augustus (m. Annie Jarrett).

George Frey, father of William and grandfather of Henry H., was of the same township. He married Catharine Rothrock, by whom he had eight children: George (m. a Reinheimer); Charles; William; Julia (unmarried); Catharine (m. John Wahl); Maria (m. Henry Keller); Sallie (m. Nicodemus Noll); Margaret (m. Jacob Krick).

JOHN D. MISSIMER was for twenty-five years before his death managing editor of the Reading *Eagle*. Born in 1847 at Denglers (now Mount Penn), Berks county, he was a son of John Missimer, a prominent Democrat and member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for several terms. Just prior to the Civil war he was librarian to the House of Representatives in Washington. John D. Missimer attended school in Washington until he received the appointment, secured by Maj. S. E. Ancona, then Congressman from this district, as cadet at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. He made a voyage to foreign ports, but taking a dislike to the life of the navy was allowed to resign. Early in life he gained considerable reputation as a writer of verse and sketches for the newspapers, and he naturally drifted into newspaper work, being for some time associated with the famous "Brick" Pomeroy in the publication, in New York, of an illustrated weekly paper that enjoyed a national circulation. His connection with the Reading *Eagle* commenced about 1872, when he became a reporter on the staff of that journal, with which he was thereafter identified until his death. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most affable and capable newspaper men in the city, and in 1880 he succeeded J. Warren Conard as managing editor, which position he continued to hold until his sudden death, Sunday morning, April 22, 1906.

As a general all-around newspaper man Mr. Missimer had few equals. He did his work with a thoroughness which made the paper a complete epitome of each day's events. He was a master of details, concise, able and industrious, and possessed the faculty of condensing an item or "boiling it down" to substance. In his relations with his subordinates he was genial and sympathetic. At the close of his thirtieth year with the *Eagle* his fellow-workers celebrated the anniversary by tendering him a banquet, as a tribute to his fidelity to the paper and his courtesy to them.

Mr. Missimer was a ready and easy writer, and a number of years ago he contributed many serial stories of interest to the *New York Weekly*, the *Saturday Night*, and other weekly and monthly publications. He wrote "The Amish Girl" and several other dramas, which at different times were presented to appreciative and delighted audiences in Reading and other cities. For years he contributed much to metropolitan dailies, and three years before his death he founded the *Reading Financial Bulletin*, which he published to the end of his days. It is a publication devoted to the subject of local investments.

A few years before his death he wrote and published a pamphlet on the libel law, which was intended as a guide to young newspaper writers, and it not only had a large sale among that class but also among experienced newspaper workers all over the country, and the author received many letters from successful publishers in praise of the work. During his last days he wrote the history of the famous "Conway Cabal," a conspiracy fomented in this section during the Revolutionary war to depose Washington from the position of commander of the Continental army. This plot is supposed to have been hatched in Reading, and Mr. Missimer invested his work with a great deal of local color. Its preparation involved the consultation of many authorities, and he devoted himself to it with his accustomed vigor and thoroughness.

From the time of his young manhood Mr. Missimer entered heartily into the social life of the city, and in his later years he enjoyed spending his leisure moments among congenial friends. His popularity and felicity of expression are attested in the fact that he was frequently called upon to act as toastmaster at banquets, and in this role appeared at his best. He was always most happy in his introduction of the speakers. He was a member of Reading Council, Royal Arcanum, the Reading Press Club, the Berks County Historical Society, Trinity Lutheran Church, and a trustee of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Mr. Missimer married Anetta Richards, who survived him with one daughter, Grace.

JAMES S. FOCHT, general superintendent of the Job Wilbur Mining & Milling Company, of Providence, R. I., and a successful farmer residing near Greenawald Station, in Albany township, Berks county, was born in Windsor township, this county, May 12, 1856, son of Daniel and Hannah (Stepp) Focht, and grandson of George Focht, of Windsor township.

Daniel Focht, the father, was born on his father's farm in Windsor township in 1818, and early in life learned the stone-mason's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Later he purchased a farm near Windsor Castle, consisting of twenty-four acres but this he subsequently sold and removed to a farm in Centre township, where his death occurred in 1901. He was a staunch Democrat in his political views, and for some time he served as supervisor of Centre township. In religious belief he was a Lutheran and belonged to St. Michael's Union Church. Mr. Focht married Hannah Stepp, daughter of Samuel Stepp, of Centre township, and twelve children were born to them, namely: David, Mary, Catherine, William, Benjamin, Reuben, Ellen, Senora, James S., Frank, Samuel and Isabella.

James S. Focht was educated in the public schools of Centre township which he attended until he was eighteen years of age. This was chiefly in the old Roth school, to which vicinity his parents had moved when he was two years old. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Huntingdon Collegiate Institute, in Huntingdon county, and after three months hard work was licensed to teach by Prof. Samuel A. Baer. His first term was taught at Klinesville, at a salary of twenty dollars for a term of five months. He then taught four terms in Greenwich township, and three in Windsor under Superintendents Baer, Keck and Zechman. For four years Mr. Focht was engaged in a mercantile business at Lenhartsville, and in connection with this he also for one year conducted the "Farmers & Drovers Hotel," the hotel stand having now been his property since 1905. After giving up teaching entirely, he became connected with the Job Wilbur Mining & Milling Company, of Providence, R. I., superintending their mining in Berks and other counties of the State. In 1895 he purchased the old Trexler homestead, located at Greenawald in Albany township, and known as the Trexler tannery, consisting of one hundred acres. This farm he purchased for the Wilbur Company, and on it is found "Talckene," a mineral deposit which is used exclusively in the manufacture of oil cloth and linoleum. An average of 7,500 tons are shipped annually to Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Focht owns the old Focht homestead in Centre township, consisting of 106 acres, and also an adjacent tract of fifty-four acres, at one time the property of his father. On this tract are a new set of buildings, and the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. On the homestead Mr. Focht erected, in 1905, a fine barn 46 x 112 feet, on a solid concrete foundation. There is running water in both barn and hen house, as well as in the residence. The house is of brick, with large double porches, and was erected by Daniel Focht in 1868. Mr. Focht also owns several houses in Lenhartsville, and also a factory building. He is the largest tax payer in that borough.

In politics Mr. Focht is a strong and influential Democrat. He has held many township offices, and was the first chief burgess of Lenhartsville borough, of which he was a leading spirit in the incorporation. He was justice of the peace in Lenhartsville, and served the third commission before moving to Albany. He was also deputy coroner and school director, and he is thoroughly interested in the cause of education. In 1908 he was one of five candidates for county treasurer, but was unsuccessful, and is a candidate again for 1911. In Church and Sunday-school work he has long taken an active part, having served as elder at Friedens Church, and superintendent of the Sunday schools at Greenawald's, Bethel and Friedens.

In December, 1881, Mr. Focht was married to Agnes B. Epler, daughter of Valentine and Rebecca (Bechtel) Epler, of Penn township. Eleven children were born of this union: Charles F. m. Kate Smith; Alice Agnes graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in the class of 1907, and is now teaching at Lenhartsville; George W. and William J. are students at the Keystone State Normal School; J. Herbert, Edgar B., and Elda May are at home; and a daughter and three sons all died in early infancy.

EARLY. There are a dozen or more distinct families in the United States bearing the name of Early or Earley. Some are of English origin, some of Irish, and others of German and Swiss descent, but by far the larger number trace their line to the German Fatherland.

Older generations of the family to which this sketch is especially dedicated spelled the name Oehrle, or Oehrlin or Ehrle, and Thomas Oehrle went from Lauffen, Wurtemberg, and settled at Jesingen, Oberamt Kircheim, in that Kingdom. In 1670 he married Agatha Endriss. Whether he first settled there and then married, or whether he came there immediately after his marriage is not known, but it seems likely that he met his wife while traveling as a journeyman. They had nine children: John George, born 1672; Anna Mary, 1673; John, 1675; Agnes, 1676; Agatha, 1677; Jacob, September, 1679; Barbara, 1681; Rosina, 1684; and Thomas, May, 1687. The mother died in 1711. There is no record of the father's death.

(II) Thomas Early, youngest son of Thomas, born in May, 1687, became very prominent. He was a school teacher, and later became court clerk at Jesingen. On Feb. 25, 1710, he married Margaret, daughter of Jacob Fensterle, judge and treasurer of the town. She died Feb. 8, 1735. Nine children blessed this union, as follows: Thomas, born 1710, died 1713; Christine, born 1712; John Jacob, born 1714, died 1717; John Martin, born 1716, died 1717; Anna Catharine, born 1718; Anna Margaret, born 1721, died in infancy; George and John Jacob (twins), born 1722, both died under five years of age; and John, born Jan. 9, 1724. Thomas Early married (second) Christine, daughter of Conrad Algaier, then judge of Jesingen. This marriage occurred either late in 1735, or early in 1736. To this marriage were born: Thomas, born in 1736, died in 1746; John George, born in 1738, died in 1746; Agnes, born in 1738, died in 1741; Anna Barbara, born 1741, married George Hartman, a farmer at Jesingen, and died in 1798; Christine, born in 1743; and Conrad, born in 1746, died in 1747. Thomas, the father, died Nov. 25, 1746, aged fifty-nine years and six months.

(III) John Early (Johannes Oehrle), youngest son of Thomas by his first marriage, left Jesingen, Kircheim, An der Teck, Wurtemberg, for the New World, arriving at Philadelphia in the ship "Brothers" Aug. 24, 1750. He immediately proceeded to Londonderry township, Lebanon (then Lancaster) county, but before January, 1752, he had become a resident of Reading, Berks county. On January 6th of that year at a congregational meeting he was elected one of a committee to superintend the erection of a church for the newly organized congregation. His name also appears in the first list of contributors toward its maintenance. On April 10, 1753, he married Susanna Brumbach. One child, Christian, was born to them Jan. 13, 1754, and some time between the middle of October and second week of November, the wife and mother died (according to records of Trinity Church) in the faith of the Reformed Church. Shortly after the death of his wife John Early left Reading to settle on the banks of the Swatara. At first he settled about a half mile southwest of Bindnagle's Church, on a part of the original Bindnagle tract. In February, 1773, he purchased an additional tract of 233 acres, named "Betimes" in the original survey made for the Rev. Leonard Deininger in 1751. To this tract John Early at once moved, and in 1790 he sold the northern part to his son Christian, and the remainder passed into the hands of his son John. On March 11 (Stoever says March 10), 1755, he married Mary Regina, daughter of John Albrecht Sichele; she was quite young, possibly not more than eighteen. To this marriage was born the following family: John, born July 31, 1757; John William, Aug. 10, 1763; Thomas, Nov. 4, 1767; Anna Catharine, July 7, 1772; Anna Margaret, Feb. 28 (or March 1), 1779; and

Bechtel

four others who doubtless died in infancy, as their names are not recorded. John Early died Oct. 19, 1796, aged seventy-two years, nine months, ten days, and is buried at Bindnagle's Church, where his grave is marked by a red sandstone. He was a man of wide influence. On Dec. 31, 1769, he started the endowment of Bindnagle's church by a gift of seven pounds and eight shillings, and he was one of the trustees of a fund left by George Berger in 1788, for the same purpose. Tradition says his second wife, who survived him many years, she being of record as sponsor at the baptism of Jacob Early, son of J. William, in 1811, was buried beside him at Bindnagle's church. John Early's "pass," which he used as a journeyman, was preserved many years, but was lost finally at a Harrisburg printing office.

(IV) John Early, eldest son of John and his second wife, Mary Regina, born July 31, 1757, married, Sept. 4, 1777, Margaret, daughter of John Adam Deininger. Their children were: Magdalena, born Feb. 24, 1778, married David Earnest, near Hummelstown; John Jacob, born Dec. 12, 1779; John William, born March 5, 1782; and Daniel, born Feb. 9, 1784, died March 4, 1813. Immediately after his marriage John Early settled on the old "Betimes" homestead, and lived there the rest of his life. He acquired considerable property, and to the original homestead he added that part of the Joseph Longnecker farm lying outside and south of the town of Palmyra. His estate as inventoried by his executors amounted to a modest fortune, but much of it was in notes on which he was the security, and these were practically valueless. He also owned land in Center and Bedford counties. He was commissioned Aug. 27, 1790, justice of the peace for the third district of Dauphin county, embracing Londonderry and Annville townships. Some warrants issued by him and served by his brother Thomas, who was a constable, are still in existence, one of them bearing the date, September, 1799.

Mr. Early had the usual experience of those who attain prominent position, and suffered many annoyances caused by petty jealousy, in one case being accused of stealing a wagon wheel, when the prosecutor had not the least ground for his accusation, and instead of humiliating Mr. Early was obliged to pay heavy costs for his folly. Mr. Early was one of the organizers of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Campbellstown in 1792, and this accounts for the fact that when the new Bindnagle's church was erected in 1803 his name seldom appears. He died March 1, 1810, aged fifty-two years, seven months, and his widow survived until Aug. 8, 1811. The records at the Church at Campbellstown state that they were buried there, as was also their son Daniel, who died in 1813.

(V) John William Early, son of John and Margaret (Deininger), born March 5, 1782, was better known as "Squire William Early." He died Dec. 12, 1863, aged eighty-one years, nine months, seven days, the first of the family to attain such advanced years. He was twice married. On March 2, 1801, he wedded Catharine Hirsche (or Hershev), born in 1780. To this union came seven children, namely: (1) Margaret, born May 1, 1802, married Oct. 7, 1830, Henry Laudermilch, and died in 1889. (2) Benjamin, born Dec. 11, 1803, died May 5, 1827, while pursuing his theological studies at the newly established seminary at Gettysburg. (3) Catharine, born March 22, 1805, died May 31, 1811. (4) John, born Oct. 10, 1806, attained the age of ninety-one years and nearly six months. (5) William was born Sept. 13, 1808. (6) Jacob, born Sept. 8, 1810, lived only a little over nine months. (7) Jacob (2), born June 2, 1812, died when eight years of age, falling, says family tradition, from one of the large poplars in front of his father's home. Mrs. Catharine (Hirsche) Early died Aug. 1, 1815, aged thirty-five years. On Jan. 30, 1816 (Jonestown church record made by Rev. J. H. Van Hoff), Squire William Early married (second) Christina Kreider (cousin to his first wife). She was a daughter of a Mennonite preacher who ministered unto the people for sixty years. To this marriage also were born seven children: Catharine, born Nov. 7, 1816, married Gabriel Wolfersberger, and died in Harrisburg, where all her sons, except Reuben, of Palmyra, reside; Joshua Hiester, born Jan. 25, 1818, died 1903; Martin German, born Jan. 10, 1820, died 1900; Christina, born Oct. 6, 1821, died 1902, married about 1847-50 Thomas Getz; Mary Magdalene, born Nov. 26, 1822, died Sept. 22, 1846; Elizabeth, born August 24, 1824, died in infancy; and Aaron Daniel Seth, born May 14, 1828, died 1907, became a local preacher of the United Brethren. On Dec. 2, 1823, John William Early, father of the above family, was appointed by Gov. Joseph Hiester justice of the peace. Soon after his appointment the common school law was enacted and he took a very active part in the ensuing bitter controversies, being a stern opponent of the public school system. Not alone did he oppose it by words, but he donated land on which a school house in which to teach the German language was erected. It was still standing a few years ago, but had long since become a public school.

(VI) William Early, third son of John William Early, was born in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Sept. 13, 1808. His education was acquired in special and private schools of his day, and he early turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, following that line all his active life, owning the farm previously owned and occupied by his father. His death was caused by a fall, and it occurred Oct. 12, 1876, when he was a little past sixty-eight years of age. He married Leah Detweiler, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Detweiler. To bless this union came six children, namely: John William; Henry; David; Leah, who died aged four years; Mary L., who died aged one year; and one that died in infancy unnamed. In their religious faith the family were all Lutherans.

(VII) Rev. John William Early, son of William, is active in the ministry of the church of his fathers, the Evangelical Lutheran. He was born near Palmyra, Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Sept. 3, 1835. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. For about three years he attended a private school in charge of Alexander Dasher, and then the common schools, after their introduction. He entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College in 1852, and graduated in 1857. After a year spent at home recruiting shattered health, he, in the fall of 1858, entered the Theological Seminary, and was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, June 7, 1860. After supplying the pulpit of St. Michael's, Germantown, during the sickness of the pastor, Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, he took charge of congregations in Lancaster county, Pa. He spent eight years in that county, and then removed to the northern part of the State, serving congregations at Selinsgrove, Stone Valley, Danville, etc. Having spent twenty-five years in that section he came to Reading to be near his sons, employed there, also to be where he could be nearer the sources of historical and genealogical research in which he was interested.

He was secretary of the Fourth (or Lancaster) Conference from 1861-68, of the Fifth or Northern District from 1869-75. He filled the office of president of this latter Conference from 1874-77, and again from 1880-83.

Since residing at Reading the Rev. Mr. Early has prepared and published the "Lives of Lutheran Ministers of Berks County"; likewise "Sketches of the Lutheran Congregations of Berks," besides preaching whenever occasion offered, and acting as Statistician of the Conference until 1908.

On Jan. 8, 1861, he married Jane M., eldest daughter of Rev. L. G. Eggers, then pastor of the Stouchsburg parish. Their children, all residing in Reading, are: Lewis Gustavus, of No. 121 South Ninth street, Reading, night editor of the Reading *Times*, m. Anna Bechtel, and has two children, George William and Annetta Margaret. Martin Luther, a carpenter at No. 505 South Fifth street, m. Magie E. Garman, and has seven children—Paul Frederic (now at No. 1931 East Monmouth street, Philadelphia, m. Kathryn Yeager, and has two children, Paul William and Ellen Henrietta), Jennie Eliza, Ella Miranda, John William, Jr., Leah Esther, Charles Garman and Clarence Robert (at home); Henrietta Catharine m. Harry W. Grim, No. 939 Ritter street, and has two children, William

George and Ralph Early; David Frederic, No. 141 South Sixth street, m. Margaret H. Hiester, and has one child, Albert Hiester; John Henry, assistant to his brother in the *Times* office, is at home; and Leah Jane is also at home.

JOSEPH N. SHOMO, a retired merchant of Hamburg, Berks county, was born in that place Oct. 27, 1833, son of Joseph Shomo, of Hamburg, grandson of John Shomo (1752-1836), and great-grandson of Bernard Shomo.

Joseph Shomo, father of Joseph N., was born in Hamburg in 1794, and there he died in 1867. The mother of Joseph N. Shomo was Mary Lesher, daughter of Jacob Lesher, a hotel-keeper in Richmond township. The following are his brothers and sisters: John, Elizabeth, Charles, William, Amanda, Mary, Harrison and Ellen. Joseph came between Mary and Harrison: he is now the only surviving member of the family.

After receiving a common school education Joseph N. Shomo entered a general store at the age of fourteen years, and was engaged as salesman until his twentieth year, when he went to the State of Ohio to engage in the store business, but on account of the climate he was obliged to return to Hamburg after a trial of two years. He then entered the general store of his brother William, and remained with him as salesman for fourteen years, until 1869, when he purchased the Union Grist Mill in Hamburg, carrying on the milling business for three years. The dust of the mill proving injurious to his health, Mr. Shomo discontinued the business, and after selling the mill purchased the "Washington House" at Hamburg, which he conducted successfully for nineteen years, until he retired from active business life.

Upon the establishment of the Keystone National Bank at Reading, Mr. Shomo became one of the directors, and he has continued as such to the present time. He officiated as a town councilman for two terms, serving as president of the council for four years, and was also a trustee of the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, for upward of ten years, by appointment of the Governor. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came to extend its branch railroad through the Schuylkill Valley, beyond Reading, to Pottsville, in 1884, the management selected Mr. Shomo as a special agent to adjust all land damages by reason of the construction of the railroad, and in this responsible position he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the company. In 1901, when the county office of controller was created to take the place of the county auditors, the Governor appointed Mr. Shomo as the first incumbent to serve until the 1st of January, 1902, and he filled this appointment in a very creditable manner. His careful supervision of the fiscal matters of the county for seven months resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars and this service proved at once the utility and importance of this new local office.

Mr. Shomo was married in 1861 to Helen S., daughter of Daniel Wolff, who was born and died in Hamburg, and his wife, Sevilla Weiser (Fesig). Mrs. Wolff was born in Womelsdorf, and later lived with her grandfather, Jabez Weiser, on the Conrad Weiser farm; at the age of fifteen she came to Hamburg, and at nineteen was married. Mr. and Mrs. Shomo have one daughter, Carrie (m. to S. H. Moyer). They are active members of St. John's Lutheran Church, Mrs. Shomo having been a most devoted worker in the church and Sunday-school of this congregation since her girlhood. She has been the superintendent of the infant department for the past sixteen years, and this long-continued service evidences the love of her pupils and the appreciation of the church officials.

R. MONROE HOFFMAN, son of Peter and Mary C. (Althouse) Hoffman, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Oct. 16, 1862, and educated in the common schools of Reading, graduating from the high school in 1882, qualifying himself particularly for a business career. He started as a clerk with the firm of B. W. Grist & Co., and after serving them for several years entered the employ of the Farmers National Bank, with which he continued for eighteen years. His fidelity and proficiency were appreciated by the directors of the bank, and he was gradually promoted from one position to another until he became the cashier, and he served as cashier until August, 1903, when he resigned. Shortly afterward he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Reading Trust Company, and has been filling these positions until now. He has been much interested in the success of the Homeopathic Hospital, serving as a trustee since 1905.

Mr. Hoffman was married to Rebecca H. Schaeffer, daughter of Nicholas S. Schaeffer and Susan High, his wife, of Muhlenberg township. They are members of the First Reformed Church at Reading. He has officiated as treasurer of the congregation for seventeen years. He is also one of the elders and has repeatedly represented the church as a delegate to the classis, the Eastern Synod, and to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, and is at present the treasurer of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church.

HARTMAN. The common ancestor of the Hartman family in America was Valentine Hartman, a pioneer of Alsace township. His remains and those of his wife lie side by side among those of other members of the Hartman family, in the old graveyard at Spies's Church in Alsace township. A brown sandstone marks his grave, and upon it appears the following inscription:

"HIER RUHET DER LEIB
VON
VALENTINE HARTMAN
ER WERDE GEBOREN 1738
IN AUGUST, UND STARB
21 JULY 1794
ALT 56 JAHRE.
HIER RUHET DER LEIB
VON
MAGDALENA HARTMAN
GEBORNE IM JAHR
1740 UND STARB
DEN 19 OCTOBER 1814
ZEICHTE 4 SOHNE
UND 2 TÖCHTER
WAR ALT GEWORDEN
74 JAHRE."

The following were probably the children of Valentine and Magdalena Hartman, all of whom are buried in the same old graveyard at Spies's Church: Valentine, born 1766, died in 1835; a daughter; Jacob, born in 1771, died in 1837; a daughter; Johannes, born in 1777, died in 1843; Daniel, born in 1780, died in 1840. Near the grave of the elder Valentine Hartman is a brown sandstone on which is the following inscription:

"DENKMAHL VON
TOCHTER NAMEN
JUDITH HARTMAN
GEBOREN 1727, STARB
IN DECEMBER 1790
ALT 64 JAHRE."

The elements have almost obliterated this inscription. There is doubt as to the fourth word, the word back of "Tochter" is almost entirely effaced. Judith Hartman probably was a sister of the elder Valentine Hartman, born in 1738.

Among other interesting facts relative to the Hartman family gleaned from gravestone inscriptions to be found in the burial ground of the Oley church, are: Adam Hartman (son of George and Elizabeth Hartman), born Oct. 6, 1793, died Sept. 7, 1865, aged seventy-one years, eleven months and one day. He married Anna Margaret Von Mathias, born Aug. 14, 1795, died May 3, 1872, aged seventy-six years, eight months, nineteen days. David Hartman, born Nov. 27, 1836, died May 13, 1905, aged sixty-eight years, five months and sixteen days. Daniel Hartman, born Feb. 19, 1817, died April 1, 1899, aged eighty-two years, one month and twelve days, married Elizabeth Von Moyer, born in 1812, died in 1880. Joseph Hartman, born Jan. 3, 1825, died March 2, 1879, aged fifty-

four years, one month and twenty-nine days, married Elizabeth Von Eshbach, born in 1827, died in 1877, and they had one son and three daughters. John M. Hartman, born Jan. 16, 1829, died May 29, 1900, aged seventy-one years, four months and thirteen days.

SYDNEY J. HARTMAN, cashier of the First National Bank of Oley, Pa., was born in Alsace township, Jan. 4, 1874, and he is the great-grandson of John Valentine Hartman, who was the first of the family to settle on the Hartman farm in Alsace township, which property is now owned by Ephraim R. Hartman, father of Sydney J. The tract then consisted of 170 acres, and much of it was woodland when John Valentine Hartman secured it from a man by the name of Lanciscus. This man one day while hunting brought home in his pouch a little pine tree which he planted on what is now the Hartman farm. It grew into a fine tree and stood for more than one hundred years, but in 1876 a violent hail storm broke it down, and thus passed away one of the old landmarks of Alsace township, if not of Berks county.

The barn on the property was built by John Valentine Hartman in 1814, but the house was built by Valentine Hartman in 1843. There is a fresh spring on the farm that never runs dry, and adds materially to the value of this really fine property. The Hartman farm was used during the life of the old State militia as a drilling ground once a year. There annually all able-bodied men between twenty-one and fifty-five came and were given military training. This great event was called Battalion Day.

John Valentine Hartman was married to Catherine Deibler, and they are both interred in the old Spies's church burial ground, the following inscriptions appearing on their tombs: John Valentine Hartman, born Nov. 4, 1766, died May 5, 1835, aged sixty-eight years, six months and one day. Catherine Hartman, born in 1776, died in 1827, aged fifty-one years. The children of John Valentine and Catherine Hartman were: (1) William settled near Circleville, Ohio, where he was three times married, and had twenty-four children. (2) Samuel lived and died in Alsace township, and is buried in the Spies's church burial ground; he had children, Gideon, Valentine, Lewis, Israel, Samuel and Emma, and Justina. (3) Abraham lived at Spies's church where he is buried, and had three children, Rebecca, Sarah and Susan. (4) Valentine. (5) Hannah married John Ritter, who moved to Union county, Pa. (6) Polly Maria, born in 1806, died in 1851, married first a Mr. Young, and second Henry Schmeck. John Valentine Hartman was one of the early supervisors of his district, and among the heirlooms of the Hartman family is an account book kept by him showing the income and expenditures of the district during his term of office, and the items in his careful penmanship afford a good idea of the early history of those times.

Valentine Hartman, son of John Valentine Hartman, was born in Alsace township in 1808, and died there in 1882. All his life he followed farming and became a prosperous landowner and proprietor of the Hartman farm, now owned by his son, Ephraim Hartman, father of Sydney J. Hartman. In politics Valentine Hartman was a Republican after the formation of that party, and served his district as assessor. In religious matters he was connected with the Spies's church, and is buried in the family lot of the old Spies's church cemetery. He married Mary Rothermel (1814-1889), daughter of Leonard Rothermel, of Maiden-creek township. The following children were born of this marriage: Levi, of Oley township; Catherine, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Jeremiah, of Friedensburg; Valentine, who died in 1907, aged sixty-eight years, at Friedensburg; Harrison, who died about 1870; Moses, of Belleville, Ill.; Amos, deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Rapp; Amanda, who married Levi Cronrath, has one son, Thomas H., and lives in Exeter township; Ephraim R.; Emma, who died in infancy; Sarah, who died in 1872, and is buried at Spies's church; Mahlon, an extensive farmer at Freeburg, Ill.; Ezra, of Friedensburg; and Hannah, who married Appolonius Shalter, of Alsace township. During his long and useful life Valentine Hartman was a prosperous and representative man of his township and is pleasantly remembered as one of the men who helped to make Berks county what it is today.

Ephraim R. Hartman, father of Sydney J. Hartman and son of Valentine Hartman, was born July 7, 1848, in Alsace township, where he lived until he attained his majority, working on the family homestead. In 1873 he began farming for himself in Alsace township on the Pricetown road, continuing there for five years. He then removed to the homestead, where he remained until 1891, at which date he settled at Friedensburg to engage in a general merchandise business, but after nineteen months he sold his interests to H. R. Yerger, the present proprietor of the store. Mr. Hartman then retired, and now resides at Friedensburg in a handsome, large stone residence, which was once known as the Benneville Glase house. In addition to his home, Mr. Hartman owns a valuable farm of 151 acres in Alsace township, the Hartman homestead; the foundry and machine shops at Fleetwood, formerly known as the Schaeffer & Merkel foundry, now occupied by the Reading Metal Body Company, a successful corporation employing 120 men. He is also the owner of No. 837 Penn street, on which property is located "Leitham's Hotel." It has a frontage of 30 feet 9 inches, and being in the very center of the business part of the city, is very valuable. In addition to his other interests Mr. Hartman was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Oley incorporated in 1907, of which he is now director. He is also a director of the Oley Knitting Mills where thirty people are employed. During the Civil War a very valuable iron ore mine was worked, 4,000 tons of ore having been taken from the mine which is located on the Hartman homestead. In all of his business enterprises Mr. Hartman has been very successful, and he has not only won prosperity, but also the confidence and esteem of his associates for his honorable methods and unflinching integrity of purpose. In religious affiliations Mr. Hartman and his family are members of the Reformed denomination of Spies's church.

In 1872 Mr. Hartman married Amanda Gass, daughter of Jacob Gass, of Muhlenberg township, and these children were born to them: Sydney J.; Esther m. Jabez Hartman, of Lehigh county, Pa., now a grocer of Reading; Warren G. is cashier of the First National Bank, at Fleetwood, Pa.; Valentine is a student of Franklin and Marshall College; and six died young.

Sydney J. Hartman was educated in his township schools, the Keystone State Normal School, the Oley Academy, and was finally graduated from the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., in 1897, having entered that institution in 1893. Following his graduation he was appointed principal of the Leesport high school, and held the chair for one term, resigning to become a teacher in the Robesonia grammar school. Later he became grammar school teacher at Brielle, N. J., and remained in that capacity for four years, thus completing his successful career as an instructor. He then became bookkeeper for William F. Remppis Co. at Reading where he remained for four years, or until his election to the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Oley, located at Friedensburg, where he has since remained, his connection with the bank adding to its financial strength and firmly establishing its management in the confidence of the business public.

Socially Mr. Hartman is a member of Oley Castle No. 119, K. G. E. He is a member of Friedens Reformed church. Mr. Hartman is justly regarded as one of the most representative young business men of Oley. He has a wide circle of warm personal friends, as well as many business associates, who recognize his ability and excellent business training, which fit him so well for his responsible position.

LEVI R. HARTMAN, son of Valentine Hartman, and father of Ammon S. Hartman, an aged and very substantial resident of Oley township, was born in Alsace township on the Hartman homestead Sept. 17, 1835. He was brought up on the farm, working for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he engaged

in farming on his own account on one of his father's farms of fifty-eight acres in Exeter township. Here he resided for twenty-two years, and in 1860 he bought the farm, and still owns it, but has it tenanted. His next purchase was a fine farm of 135 acres located on the road from Yellow House to Friedensburg, and on the Oley turnpike from Yellow House to Reading. This is regarded as the best farm in Oley township, and is well supplied with substantial buildings. The house is of stone, and was built by Casper Griesemer in 1782, while the barn was built by Daniel Griesemer in 1839. The crops are excellent and the profit is good. This farm is also rented. Mr. Hartman owns still another farm, this one being of seventy-four acres, at Pleasantville. As are his other farms, this one is well located, is well stocked and has good buildings. Formerly it was a Yoder farm. Mr. Hartman owns considerable woodland, and resides near his 135-acre farm on a small tract he purchased from Benneville Griesemer. A portion of the house was built over one hundred years ago, and the other was put up in 1868. The three acres of land surrounding the house are well laid out, and there is plenty of fruit. A very large spring supplies water that is recognized as good as any in the world, and Mr. Hartman takes great pride in the spring. Not only is Mr. Hartman a large landowner, he also holds bank stocks and bonds, and is one of the heaviest tax payers of the township, and a man whose word is as good as his bond anywhere.

On Oct. 4, 1857, Mr. Hartman married Mary Ann Shaeffer, daughter of Capt. Henry Shaeffer, of Light Horse Brigade fame in the Civil war. Mrs. Hartman was born Oct. 2, 1833, and died Oct. 19, 1903, aged seventy years and seventeen days, and is buried at Spies's church in the Hartman family lot. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were: Henry, born in 1858, died in 1881; Emma R., born in 1860, died in 1861; Abner, born in 1861, died in 1862; Ammon S.; William C., born in 1864, died in 1865; Mary Ann, born in 1866, died in 1873; Calvin, born in 1867, died in 1905, m. Hannah Long, and had five children—Harry, Levi, Clarence, Erma and Ira (he was a farmer of Oley township); Lillie m. Seth De Turck, a very substantial farmer of Oley township; Carrie, born in 1871, died in 1873; Elizabeth, born in 1875, died in 1877; and Miss Clara is at home attending her aged father, whose great comfort she is. This young lady is a model of daughterly love and devotion and the attachment between her and her father is beautiful. Since her mother's death she has endeavored to fill her place, and is rewarded by seeing the pleasure her father takes in her ministrations.

AMMON S. HARTMAN, second vice president of the First National Bank of Oley and a prominent business man of lower Berks county, was born in Alsace township, Jan. 21, 1863, son of Levi R. Hartman. Until his twenty-second year, when he married, Mr. Hartman worked for his father farming, but in 1884 he began working for himself and for eleven years worked in Oley township on shares. He then sold his farm stock, and in that same year (1897) moved to Oley Line, buying a farm of 122 acres from Hiram Kauffman. This land was located at Oley Churches, and at the time of his purchase there were no buildings upon it, so that he has built the substantial ones now standing. The house is 39 x 40 feet with a kitchen and summer house attached. The Swiss barn is 45 x 100 feet. He also has a carriage shed, a big wagon shed, 30 x 40 feet, a straw shed and pig sty and good chicken house. Although lumber was then cheap, compared to present prices, these buildings cost him $7,500.

In addition to his home property, Mr. Hartman owns a 120-acre farm, located near the Oley Churches on the Manatawny creek. This property belonged to Jacob Griesemer and Mr. Hartman purchased it at an assignee's sale in 1896, and it is now rented. In 1898 Mr. Hartman went to Wyomissing, a suburb of Reading, and purchased two houses and twelve building lots. However, after two years he moved to Friedensburg where he bought of Jacob Levan the home he now occupies on Main street. After securing this property, he erected the coach making establishment opposite his home, where he is conducting a large and constantly growing business. He gives employment to five skilled mechanics, and manufactures all kinds of home-made vehicles. Mr. Hartman was also engaged in the manufacture of farm implements until the spring of 1908, when he sold that branch of the business to Charles H. Hoppes, of Oley. He also owned the building and store at Manatawny, where he built a warehouse, renting the property to Tilghman Hausman for three years, but he then sold to James Brumbach, who in turn disposed of it to Manatawny Castle No. 461 K. G. E., of which Mr. Hartman was the organizer and a charter member. So interested was he in the success of this society that he had a lodge hall built and made many improvements upon the property.

Mr. Hartman bought two farms from Mahlon D. Clauser of Manatawny, and these he sold five days later to C. B. Cleaver of the same place at a good profit. Mr. Hartman is a man of progressive ideas and is always interested in matters calculated to prove beneficial to the community. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Oley, of which he became a director, and of which he is now second vice president. He is actively interested in educational matters, and when the Pleasantville district school was built, in 1887, Mr. Hartman acted as architect and builder, and rendered very efficient service, which was fully appreciated as is shown by the many testimonials he received from the officials and members of the district.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Hartman belongs to Suyeto Tribe No. 477, I. O. R. M.; Griesemersville Lodge, I. O. O. F., as well as the K. G. E. No. 461 already mentioned. He and his family are members of Spies's Reformed Church.

In 1885 Mr. Hartman married Mary R. De Turck, daughter of Samuel De Turck, of Oley. They have three daughters: Sallie E., a graduate of Reading Collegiate Institute, was licensed to teach in the public schools of Berks county; Annie D. took a course in stenography and typewriting, and is now the clerk at the A. J. Brumbach factory at Reading; Nora E. is an accomplished musician and a charming young lady.

The Hartman family as has been shown in these brief sketches is one of the oldest and most important of Berks county. Its representatives are numbered among the leading financiers, professional men and farmers of the several communities in which they reside, and they are all worthy of the name. They are all prosperous, influential and progressive, and each in his way has borne an important part in the development of his locality. They are all industrious, honest and frugal, and ever ready to bear a part in the support of state and church. Surely the name of Hartman is one that is honored and respected not only in Berks county but wherever it is found.

JOHN H. STONER, select councilman from the Eleventh ward of Reading, who is engaged in an extensive dry goods business at No. 919 Buttonwood street, was born in 1858, in Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., son of the late Augustus D. and Susan (Myers) Stoner, the latter being a member of the old Myers family after whom the village of Myerstown was named. August D. Stoner was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Myerstown, as a member of the firm of Donges & Stoner.

John H. Stoner attended the public schools of his native county, after leaving which he became a clerk in the firm of A. D. Stoner & Son (composed of his father and brother Myers R.). For five years, 1881-1886, he lived in Ohio, and in 1886 he came to Reading, where he clerked for several years, and in March, 1903, bought out the well-known stand and business of J. Fred Gerhard, which he has conducted with much success to the present time. Mr. Stoner is a Democrat, and although not a politician accepted the nomination to the select council, to which he was elected in 1906, serving in that body with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of

his constituents. He is fraternally connected with Washington Camp No. 64, P. O. S. of A., with which organization he connected himself in 1876; the P. O. S. of A. Veteran Association, and the North Eastern Democratic Association.

In 1893 Mr. Stoner was married to Lena Eckert, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hilderbrand) Eckert, and to this union there have been born two sons, namely: Roy A. and Russell E., both attending school. Mr. Stoner has a prosperous business, and may well be classed with the substantial men of his community.

WILLIAM NOLAN, deceased. In recalling the names of those former citizens of Reading who contributed through many years to her commercial development, that of William Nolan comes naturally to mind, for he was a man whose native ability, executive capacity and high sense of business integrity made his life one of usefulness in many directions. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, March 17, 1840, and died Feb. 28, 1903, after an illness of six months, at his home at No. 520 Walnut street, Reading. His parents were James and Annie (Bennett) Nolan.

The parents of William Nolan were natives also of Ireland. In 1846 James Nolan brought his family to America and established his first home in the city of New York. From there he subsequently removed to Reading, where he died in 1858. In the twelve years of life accorded him after landing in the United States James Nolan proved himself a man of intense energy, within that period accomplishing more in his special line of activity than many others complete in a whole lifetime. He engaged in railroad building and contracting and was one of the capable constructors of a part of the Lebanon Valley railroad and that section of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad that connects Auburn with Dauphin. He was the father of the following children, who, with their mother, returned to New York after his decease: William, Charles, James, Thomas, Edward, Kate and Mary. Kate is the wife of William Kearns, of Reading, and Mary is the wife of Dennis McAvoy, of Norristown.

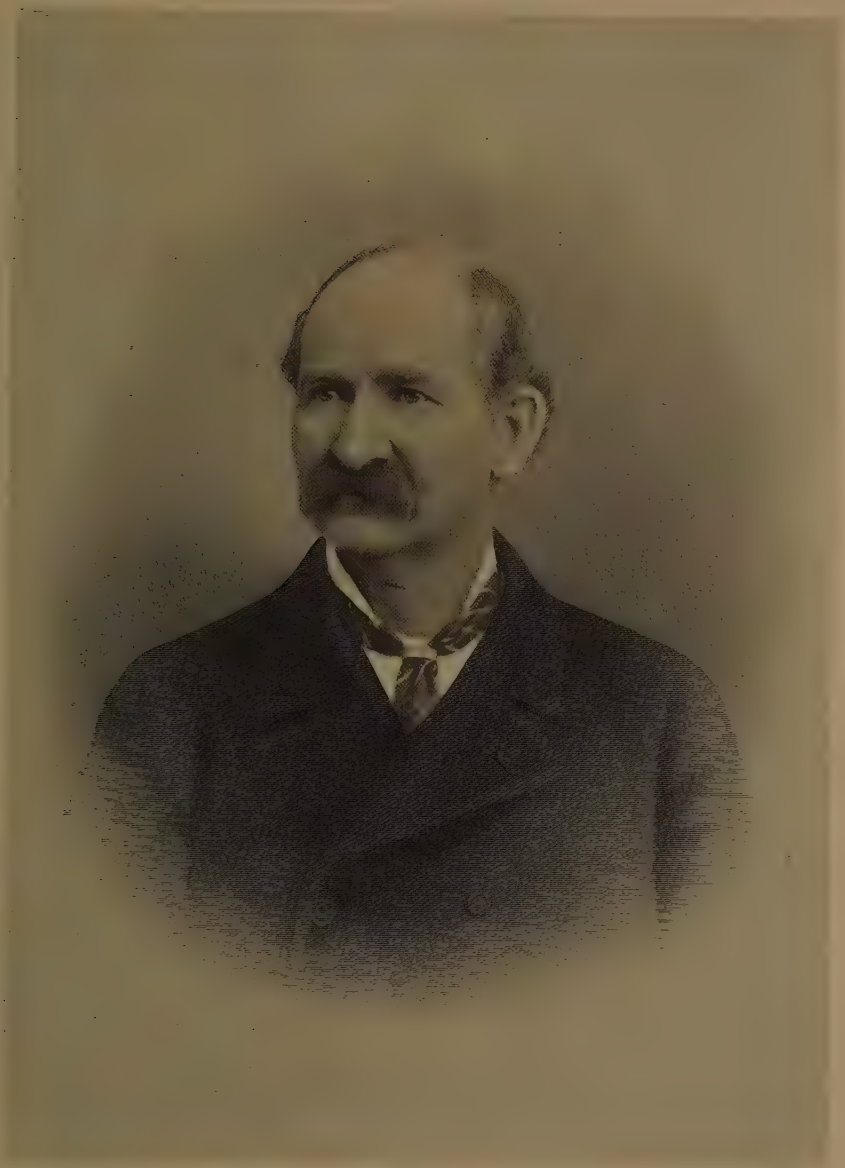
William Nolan was six years old when his parents came to America and he went to school both in New York and in Reading. Although he returned to New York with other members of the family after the death of his father, he had made friends in Reading to whom he was anxious to return, one of these being Henry Jacobs, who was then master mason for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, with whom he secured employment as a stonecutter. Even then, Mr. Nolan exhibited those steadfast traits that later so thoroughly characterized him, and before he had attained his majority he was appointed foreman of a large gang of workmen, who were employed by the large contracting firm of Riley, McGrann & Co., of Lancaster, in their building for the Lehigh Navigation Company. His work on this and other similar tasks was so satisfactory that it not only satisfied his employers but it also gave him the courage to embark in business for himself. He selected as a partner John Jacobs, a man who was industrious and ambitious like himself, and, although the firm started with no appreciable capital, they made some money out of their first large contract and also brought their ability to the attention of those requiring any kind of stone or mason work.

In this business connection, like every other one with which he was associated, Mr. Nolan was a leader, possessing the foresight which is often as necessary to success as is technical ability. He kept on the alert and secured contracts at Reading, Easton and other points, for work of more or less importance, and thus was fully experienced when, under a sub-contract, he completed the Eighth street bridge for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, at Reading, a piece of work which commanded the admiration and approbation of the ablest engineers of the country. Mr. Nolan was always disposed to feel that this was the real foundation stone of his subsequent uninterrupted business success. Shortly after this came the organizing of the firm of William Nolan & Co., his partners being his brother, Charles Nolan, and John Dunn. With William Nolan at the head the firm was busy and prosperous, and during its duration completed many bridge contracts, not only in Pennsylvania but also in other States.

Perhaps the main work of William Nolan's business career was the organization of the firm of Nolan & Brothers, now the Nolan Construction Company, which, for a period approaching a half century, has stood at the head in the line of railroad contracting and bridge building in this section of the country. The firm was made up of William Nolan and two of his brothers, Charles and James Nolan, all men of the same fiber, fitted by nature for this close association. The firm established headquarters at Oil City and the series of stone bridges which they built on the Oil Creek & Allegheny railroad, in the face of many natural difficulties, not only thoroughly filled an imperative need at that time but possessed the substantial qualities which made them enduring and also the artistic attractiveness which was so often a marked feature of Mr. Nolan's work. A recount of but a small part of the enormous amount of building and construction work done by this progresssive and able business firm, dating from 1871 in the recital, would include some of the finest roads, viaducts, bridges, arches and other structures that adorn the landscape and make possible the great transportation industries of a large part of the Atlantic seaboard. This firm executed all the mason work on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad between Renova and Driftwood, including the large stone viaducts at Hemlock and St. Mary's; built thousands of feet of masonry on the low grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad from Driftwood, on the Susquehanna, to Redbank on the Allegheny; built the Linden line for the Pennsylvania railroad, around Williamsport, and also the bridges across the Schuylkill, at Port Clinton, for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

In 1873 this company secured the contract to erect the great Richmond street bridge at Philadelphia, with its twenty-three tracks, for the Philadelphia & Reading Company, and in the following year began the building of all the mason work on the Bound Brook railroad, from Bound Brook, N. J., to a point in the same State on the Delaware river, an undertaking of great magnitude, which was promised and successfully completed for the accommodation of visitors to the Centennial Exposition in 1876. During the next four years this firm built the connecting links between the New York City & Northern, and the Sixth avenue electric railways; the Askew arch over the Fairmount Park drive, on the west bank of the Schuylkill; double-tracked the main line of the New York & Erie railway, from Callicoon to Hawkins, N. Y.; built the great drawbridge across the Hackensack, the bridge over the Susquehanna river at Susquehanna, and the bridge over the Chemung river, at Corning, New York.

In 1882 this firm continued its large operations. In connection with Thomas A. Reilly, capitalist, of Pottsville, they built the branch railroad from Shamokin to Milton, Pa., for the Pennsylvania system, and this included all the grading and mason work, together with the erection of that noble bridge, with its mighty spans and total length of 2,600 feet of strength, which was proved when the floods of the memorable year of 1889 beat upon and over it and it stood the strain, when many lesser structures went down. Another piece of fine work was the building of a portion of the Perkiomen bridge for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and also a portion of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Reading and Pottsville. In association with J. N. DuBarry, this firm built nine miles of the Tombicken branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. In the latter part of 1889 the firm completed the Allentown Terminal railroad; built the railroad bridge at Port Jervis, N. Y.; a bridge at Hornellsville, for the New York & Erie railway; the bridge spanning the Delaware, at Hancock, N. Y.; other bridges located in the environs of Philadelphia; and in the short space of eighteen months built the beautiful bridge on



William Nolan

the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, over the mouth of the Wissahickon.

In the face of such a remarkable aggregation of completed work, it is totally unnecessary to dwell upon the difficulties met and overcome, for even the casual reader must recognize that undertakings of such magnitude would involve the handling of an immense working capital and the directing force of master minds. One of these belonged to the late William Nolan. With his brothers, he personally supervised much of the work as it progressed, and so careful, so practical and so thorough were his methods that no fault of construction ever escaped him. He was a man of ideas also, and not content with the opportunities offered in his own land, great as they were, went abroad and in his later work incorporated many details of form and construction which he gained from contemplating many of the most notable buildings in Europe. Mr. Nolan continued as the active head of the firm until 1896, when he retired, an accident which he suffered in 1888 probably contributing as a cause. During his later years, while still connected with the administrative work of the firm, he was a frequent guest at several leading hotels in Philadelphia and was there met socially and in business relations by men of affairs and prominence from every section.

No mention has yet been made of Mr. Nolan's connection with business interests outside of those connected with the firm of Nolan & Brothers, these, in fact, being large enough to have occupied the whole time and attention of an ordinary man. But Mr. Nolan was not an ordinary man, and he became identified with other important enterprises, many of these being directly concerned with the upbuilding of Reading, the city of his pride. He was a stockholder in a number of successful concerns, a director in many, and was the promoter of a number of the infant industries of the city which later became giants. He was a man of public spirit and of such benevolence that, while a member and one of the trustees of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and its munificent benefactor, his distribution of charity was not confined to his own religious body, but was given to those in need, no matter what creed might be theirs. Since his death St. Peter's congregation has built a fine new edifice, and its great organ, which cost the sum of $6,500, was placed there by Mr. Nolan's nine children, as a memorial to their father and mother. Genial by nature, broadened by travel and educated largely by contact with men of broadened view and enlightened understanding, William Nolan commanded respect and enjoyed the warmest friendship and esteem. He was too prominent a man not to be more or less of a politician, but he never accepted any political preferment and served in but one office, and that without compensation, being a trustee, for a time, of the Huntingdon Reformatory. In his views on public questions he was an ardent Democrat, and he was frequently sent as a delegate to State and national conventions of his party.

Mr. Nolan married May 9, 1867, Miss Katherine McDonough, and to this happy union was born a family of nine children, namely: Anna, Kate, James, William, Jr., Charles J., Thomas G., Edward Campion, Bernard J. and Reilly. Anna, the eldest daughter, married Charles P. Bower, a civil engineer. Kate is the wife of Frederick G. Jones. William, president of the Nolan Construction Company, married Margaret Coppinger. Charles J. married Lottie M. Schaeffer. Thomas G. married Annie M. Cavanaugh. Edward Campion, vice-president of the First National Bank of Reading, married Cora Louise Sembower, daughter of Clarence H. Sembower. The family is one of both social and financial prominence in Reading.

CHARLES S. RHOADS, of Birdsboro, member of the firm of Huyett & Rhoads, shoe manufacturers, has been engaged in his present line, and connected with the same establishment, ever since his location in that borough. He is a thorough business man, and has gained his present standing by the most honorable and commendable methods, holding the respect of all who have had dealings with him. He is a native of this county, born in 1862 in Amity township, son of Abraham L. and Harriet (Straub) Rhoads.

Abraham L. Rhoads was a successful farmer all his life, and during his younger years also followed cattle droving, which he found very profitable. He owned a farm in Amity township, and was considered well-to-do. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, dying in 1905, and his wife survived him, passing away in 1907 at the age of seventy-nine. He was a Lutheran in church connection, she a member of the Reformed Church. Of the children born to them five lived to maturity: Irvin, Calvin, Charles S., Alice (m. William E. Henderson), and Ida (m. Samuel Fix).

Charles S. Rhoads received his early education in the public schools of his native township, and then for three terms taught school, after which he entered the Bryant & Stratton commercial school in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1884. He again taught school, this time continuing for five terms, making eight terms in all, and had his first business experience as clerk in a tea and coffee house at Kensington, Philadelphia. About 1890 he settled in Birdsboro, where he at once became interested in shoe manufacturing with E. & A. Huyett, continuing in partnership with them until 1900. In that year, Mr. E. R. Huyett retiring on account of ill health, the present firm of Huyett & Rhoads (A. H. Huyett and Charles S. Rhoads) was forced. They manufacture infants' and children's footwear, and their orders keep them constantly busy. From sixty to seventy-five hands are employed. The firm has a substantial position among reliable business houses in this section of the county, and is steadily widening its patronage and improving the output to a creditable degree.

Mr. Rhoads married Laura M. Huyett, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Huyett, Baumstown, and to them have been born eight children, namely: Garson, Verna, Earl, Marian, Vernon, Norman, Melvin and Harold. Mr. Rhoads is a Lutheran in religious connection and much interested in the local activities of his church. He is a member of the National Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

A. H. HUYETT, senior member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Huyett & Rhoads, located at Birdsboro, began the shoe business when he was only sixteen years of age, and has followed it without interruption to the present day. The establishment with which he has been connected since its foundation has for many years been regarded as one of the reliable industrial factors of the borough.

Mr. Huyett was born in 1870 in Exeter township, Berks county, son of Isaac and Catherine (Root) Huyett, who are still living on a farm at Baumstown, this county. He was educated in the schools of his native township, where he passed his youth and early manhood, being reared upon a farm. When he was sixteen he and his brother, E. R. Huyett, engaged in the manufacture of children's shoes, carrying on their business for the first two years at home. But it was evident that under more favorable commercial conditions the trade would expand rapidly, and the young men moved to Birdsboro and began in a modest way what has since become one of the profitable manufacturing establishments of that place. They did business under the firm name of E. & A. Huyett. At first they employed only four hands, but the demand for the product grew steadily, and now the factory gives constant employment to between sixty and seventy-five operatives. In 1900 Mr. E. R. Huyett, the senior partner, retired because of poor health, and Mr. A. H. Huyett then entered into partnership with Charles S. Rhoads, who had been associated with the business from 1890. The average daily output is from sixteen to twenty cases of children's and infants' shoes, of an excellent grade at a medium price, which find a ready market throughout the States. The plant is very well equipped, with the latest machinery invented for the work, and the factory is well managed in every respect, with due regard for the health and comfort of the employees as well as the interests of the proprietors.

In 1892 Mr. Huyett married Annie D. Seifert, daughter of Reuben and Harriet (White) Seifert, and to them have been born six children, viz.: Beulah, Erma, Russell (who died when six months old), Marie, Dorothy and Paul. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mr. and Mrs. Huyett belong; Mr. Huyett is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In political matters he is independent, voting as his principles dictate, and taking little active part in public affairs. His energies are devoted almost exclusively to his business affairs, which have well repaid his earnest and efficient labors.

REV. FRANKLIN K. BERND. The earliest American ancestor of the Bernd family came from the Palatinate, Germany, and settled in Bucks county, Pa. He landed at Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1748, in the ship "Mary Galley," George Lawson, captain, and his name stands upon the records as Peter Barnd.

This progenitor had a son, George, who was married twice, but the names of his wives are missing. By his first marriage he had two sons, namely George and Peter, and by his second marriage also had two sons, John and Philip. These four sons settled in Bucks county, and as far as is known spent the remainder of their lives there.

George Bernd, the elder of the two sons of the first marriage of George Bernd, was a tailor by occupation, and worked at that trade not only in his own home, but at certain seasons of the year at the homes of his patrons, going from one to the other and making clothes for their families, as was the custom in those early days. He was organist for the Indian Field Lutheran congregation in Bucks county, and afterward for many years for the congregation at the "Six Cornered," or St. Paul's, Lutheran Church in Montgomery county. He died at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in the old graveyard at Pennsburg, Montgomery county.

He married Miss Magdalena Gable, a member of an old and representative family of the vicinity of Pennsburg, and to them there was born in August, 1818, a son, Francis Gable.

Francis Gable Bernd grew to manhood in Rich Valley near the boundary line of Bucks and Montgomery counties, and obtained the full advantage of the schools of that locality. He inherited his father's taste for music, and, practising the art from his earliest youth, became an accomplished musician, excelling as a performer on the organ. He was not merely an efficient performer, however, but thoroughly understood the mechanism of the organ which under his skilful manipulation produced the music, and frequently persons who desired to purchase instruments consulted him as to the merits of the different makes. He was also a successful school teacher, was able, ambitious and progressive, and the first teacher in Lehigh county to whom was awarded a professional certificate. The various employments afforded by music and teaching were his life-work, he confining himself to them exclusively, and achieving in them a distinction which but few men attain. When in his prime he was without doubt among the most thorough and progressive musicians and educators in the State of Pennsylvania, outside of the cities. In 1845 he married and settled in the town of Egypt, Lehigh county, where he continued to reside the rest of his life, being organist to one congregation for forty-one consecutive years. He died in February, 1892, and his wife in 1886, both being buried in the cemetery at Egypt. He married Christina Kline, daughter of Michael Kline, and granddaughter of Michael, Sr., both leading farmers and influential citizens of Klinesville, Montgomery county, who are buried in the graveyard of the Six Cornered Church in that county. According to tradition the father of Michael Kline the elder came from the Palatinate, and is also buried in the same graveyard. To Francis G. Bernd and wife were born children as follows: Maria m. Hiram Ruch; Ketura m. Sylvester J. Rensheimer; Franklin K.; Victor K.; Lydia F. m. Peter Laubach; and George T.

Franklin K. Bernd, the third child of the above family, was born March 16, 1850, in the town of Egypt, Lehigh county, and there grew to manhood. As soon as he reached eligible age he entered the public schools of his native place, from which he entered the high school of North Whitehall township, then taught by Eli G. Schwartz, Esq. In April, 1867, having completed the high school course, Mr. Bernd entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, remaining there the following summer session. By this time he had decided to become a teacher, and, on application was elected as an assistant instructor for the following winter in a school in North Whitehall township, of which his father was principal. In the spring of 1868 he returned to the Keystone State Normal School, where he continued his studies until the summer of 1869, when he graduated in the elementary course. He then returned to North Whitehall township and resumed teaching, but in the following spring re-entered the Normal school and in 1871 graduated in the scientific course. During the winter of 1871-72 he taught a graded school in Bath, Northampton county, and then in the following spring was called to the Keystone State Normal School and given the principalship of the Model school, which position he filled for five years. At the end of that time he went to Carbon county, where from 1877 to 1880 he was principal of the public schools of Packerton and Lehighton, and then relinquished teaching for the purpose of preparing for the ministry.

In the fall of 1880 he entered the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1883. Soon thereafter he was elected pastor of the Jordan Lutheran congregation at Guthsville, Lehigh county, which he served very acceptably until in 1889, when he was again called to the Keystone State Normal School, this time to fill the chair of Latin and Greek. His ability and zeal as a minister of the Gospel and as a scholar and educator by this time being generally recognized, Muhlenberg College in 1898 conferred upon him the honorary title of A. M. But with reputation and honors came more exacting labors, and in 1900 he was elected superintendent of the Topton Orphans' Home. This offer he declined, but about the same time came a call to the eastern portion of the parish of the late Rev. B. E. Kramlich, consisting of a congregation at Maxatawny and another at Mertztown, which a sense of duty impelled him to accept. Circumstances not favoring an immediate separation from the position he had filled satisfactorily for so long, he for upwards of a year served as pastor of this charge and also as a professor on the Normal school faculty. In 1901 he resigned his position at the Normal school and since then has been devoting himself exclusively to his pastoral duties in this charge, which, since his election, has been enlarged by the addition of the St. Peter's (or Becker's) congregation in Richmond township. He preaches in both English and German and is a faithful and assiduous worker in the Lord's vineyard. In 1905 he was elected by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania a delegate to the General Council of the Lutheran Church of America, which was held in Milwaukee in October of that year; and in 1907 he was elected president of the Reading Conference, which office he held two years. He is a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, and also of the Berks County Historical Society, occasionally contributing articles of a biographical character to the press.

In 1875 Rev. Franklin K. Bernd married Miss Hattie M. Heilman, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1871, and a daughter of Moses and Levina (Lauchnor) Heilman. Moses Heilman was a son of George Heilman, a farmer, and was born in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county. He was a merchant miller and enterprising and intelligent citizen. His wife, Levina Lauchnor, was of American birth, but of German-French descent. To the marriage of Rev. Franklin K. Bernd and Hattie M. Heilman were born the following children: Margaret, who became the wife of Elmer A. Krauss; Florence; Katie; Alice, and Mary. Like their parents all of these daughters are graduates of the Keystone State Normal School of Kutztown, and at the present writing four of them have already been teachers.

GULDIN. The early home of the Guldin family was at St. Gall, Switzerland, where records of it are found as far back as 1529 A. D. The first of the name found in America was the Rev. Samuel K. Guldin, who left Hamburg, Germany, July 1, 1710, and landed at Philadelphia Sept. 24, 1710. From him descended all the Guldins in the eastern part of the State. He was the leader of the church Pietists in Switzerland, and the spiritual forerunner of the Reformed church in Pennsylvania. In Switzerland the Guldin family is almost extinct, there being but six representatives of this once powerful name—one man, one boy and four women.

(I) The Rev. Samuel K. Guldin spent the first forty-six years of his life in Switzerland, Holland and Germany. In 1718 he made a brilliant defense of the Pietists which has been incorporated into church history. In 1710 he wrote a letter in which he states that he bought a farm in Oley township, Berks county, Pa. He lived at Roxboro and there died. In this letter he mentions these children: Samuel M., seventeen; Maria Catherine, fourteen; Christoffel, thirteen; and Emanuel Frederick, eleven years of age.

(II) Samuel M. Guldin learned blacksmithing and then together with Engel Peter and a Mr. Bartolet, all blacksmiths, went to Oley, then known as "The Land of Great Trees," about the year 1718. Each built a log house, and began to clear the land. These houses were built somewhere along what is now the public road from "The Yellow House" and Friedensburg. On May 22, 1722, Samuel M. Guldin married Elizabeth Hilsaweck. Their children were: Samuel, born July 12, 1723; Susanna, Oct. 5, 1724; John, Feb. 22, 1726; Mary Magdalene, Aug. 26, 1728; Frederick, Aug. 2, 1729; Daniel H., Johanna Esther (twins), April 20, 1735; and Clara Elizabeth, Sept. 17, 1738.

Berks county was incorporated in 1752 and Samuel M. Guldin was one of its first county commissioners. At that time there were still Indians in the county, and without doubt this ancestor bore his part in defending the people and exterminating the dreaded foe. The records show that at least three of his children married and reared families.

(III) Daniel H. Guldin, son of Samuel M. Guldin and his wife Elizabeth, was born April 20, 1735, and he died Aug. 17, 1817. In 1762 he married Catherine Elizabeth Geltback, and she died about 1785. Their children were: Samuel G., 1763-1769; Daniel G., 1764-1845; John Jacob, 1766-1826; Samuel G., 1769-1775; John G., 1770-1852; Elizabeth G., 1773-1848; George G., 1774-1814; Abraham G., 1776-1838; Samuel G., 1777-1854; Frederick G., 1779-1838; Peter G., 1782-1826; David G., 1784-1799.

(IV) John G. Guldin was born Oct. 18, 1770, and died June 13, 1852, son of Daniel H. Guldin and wife Catherine Elizabeth Geltback. He was a blacksmith, farmer and justice of the peace. He married Mary Cronrath, born Jan. 1, 1772, died Dec. 28, 1835. Their children were: Daniel C., 1792-1856; Samuel C., 1794-1871; Rev. John C., D. D., 1799-1863; David C., 1804-1858; Charles C., 1808-1864; Abraham C., 1811-1884; Isaac C., 1812-1874.

(V) Samuel C. Guldin, son of John G. Guldin, was born 1794, and died 1871. He was an extensive dealer in cattle and mules, a large owner of real estate and stock and a man widely and favorably known throughout Berks county. He married Elizabeth Yeager, of Chester county, who was born June 17, 1797, and died Feb. 8, 1879. They lived near Yellow House. Their children were: Simon P., 1823-1873; John F., 1825-1875; Mary Ann; Elam Y., 1829-1892; Sophia H., 1832-1893; James A., 1834-1864; Jeremiah L., 1837-1858.

(VI) John Frederick Guldin, son of Samuel C. Guldin, was born in Oley township, June 9, 1825, and he died at Yellow House May 13, 1875, aged forty-nine years, eleven months and four days. He was one of the most extensive dealers in mules in this part of the county, owning hundreds of the mules along the Schuylkill canal, and he supplied the whole system with mules. In addition he kept in stock from 100 to 150 and his business was a very successful one. He also cultivated his eighty-five acre farm, now owned by his son John R. Mr. Guldin was a charitable man, and while in the business to make money, never hesitated to help one less fortunate than he by lending mules to tide over a difficulty. For some years he was associated in business with his father, Samuel Guldin, and after the latter's death, he continued with his brother Simon. After a prosperous life, he died firm in the faith of the Reformed Church, and is buried at Amityville, in the cemetery of that church. For years prior to his death he took an active part in church work, organizing the Reformed denomination at Amityville, as well as establishing the cemetery. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order.

On Sept. 21, 1852, John F. Guldin married Hannah Rhoads, born Oct. 1, 1832, daughter of Abraham Rhoads, of Amity; she died June 2, 1872. They had children: Samuel, born Aug. 26, 1853, died Oct. 24, 1905; Lizzie, born 1856, died in 1858; Mary, born in 1858, died in 1861; Ella, born in 1860, died in 1893; Emily m. J. F. D. Geiger, of Philadelphia; Catherine m. (first) Nelson Bertolet, deceased, and (second) Grant Loder, of Philadelphia; John R.; and Charles R. of Philadelphia, a butcher.

(VII) JOHN R. GULDIN, postmaster at Yellow House, and agent of the National Bank of Boyertown, was born in the house where he now resides, March 15, 1867. He was educated in the common schools, and Prof. D. B. Brunner's Business college, at Reading, from which he was graduated in 1885. Having been reared upon the farm, he thoroughly understood the work, and at the age of eighteen began farming for his father on the homestead. The property is a very fine one consisting of eighty-five acres located at Yellow House, in Amity township. Mr. Guldin supervises the work upon this very valuable tract, and makes it pay well. Since 1897 he has been engaged in a butchering business, and gives employment to three men in this line, and runs three teams delivering to his customers throughout a wide section. Mr. Guldin is one of the owners of "Yellow House Hotel," having succeeded to his father's interest in it upon the latter's death. This old landmark is often referred to by writers of Berks county, and for many years has been a place of entertainment for the traveling public. Mr. Guldin's residence is just opposite the hotel, and is a large stone house, well supplied with all modern conveniences, and surrounded with a magnificent lawn. At midnight, Aug. 14, 1908, his large barn was burned to the ground, including its contents, consisting of the year's crops, three thorough-bred cows, one bull, thirteen trained hounds and about one-hundred chickens,—a total loss of $6,500. Mr. Guldin immediately rebuilt on practically the same site, and now has the only barn in his section that has a complete concrete base, one staple high. In addition to being the agent for the National Bank of Boyertown, he is one of its largest stockholders, and since 1893 he has been the postmaster at Yellow House.

Before he was of age, in 1888, Mr. Guldin was placed upon the Democratic ticket for auditor of Amity township, and being elected served that and two succeeding terms, nine years in all. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always taken a lively interest in township affairs. Fraternally he is a member of Wohling Tribe No. 179, Order of Red Men, at Yellow House. He and his family are members of Amityville Reformed Church, of which he was elder for some years, and is now treasurer.

On Feb. 26, 1891, Mr. Guldin married Sue L. Rhoads, daughter of Frank and Rebecca (Lorah) Rhoads, of Amity township. To Mr. and Mrs. Guldin have been born these children: Paul R., a graduate of Mercersburg Academy, in Franklin county, Pa., Class of 1908, and now taking a course in Agriculture, at Cornell University, Class of 1912; and Miss Helena, a member of Class of 1909, Kutztown State Normal School, and an accomplished young lady.

Mr. Guldin is a sportsman, and is very fond of hunting, keeping a large number of hounds for fox hunting. At times his pack numbers thirty. He also has foxes, opossums, coons and other wild animals.

The old Guldin family is well represented in Mr. Guldin, an excellent type of the genial, kind-hearted hospitable country gentleman. He is wealthy, prominent and

a great favorite throughout all of Berks county, where he and his family occupy so desirable a place in the confidence and esteem of its people.

PROF. R. A. TOWNSEND (deceased), for many years a well known and successful educator, was a native of Lancaster county, born on a farm near Smyrna, about thirty miles southwest of Reading, April 19, 1844. His father was a Quaker, of English descent, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Wagner, was of Dutch ancestry. Prof. Townsend was the youngest of thirteen children, of whom only two survive, all the others having passed away at nearly the same age. The two still living are Martin, of Norwich, Kans.; and Samuel, of Christiana, Lancaster county.

Prof. Townsend secured the rudiments of his education in what was known as the Bart township school, which he attended until he was seventeen years old. He then went West with his brother George and sister-in-law, and settled in Illinois on the unbroken prairie, in the region of Philo, Champaign county. Not far from there was a boarding school which he attended for fifty-three weeks of the two years he was in that part of the country. He also continued his studies by himself while working on the farm, and would carry his Latin books to the field and study conjugations while plowing. On the death of his father he returned to the East, and entered Bucknell University of Lewisburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1864, the valedictorian of his class. Continuing his work he took the degree of A. M., standing second among the applicants for that honor, and attracted much attention by the unusual quality of his work. It was said by the late Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL. D., then president of the University, that his record in several of his studies was the highest ever attained in the college.

After leaving the University, Prof. Townsend went to Lancaster to read law under Judge John B. Livingston, and during the period he was thus engaged, he also gave private instruction to the present Judge Landis. When examined for the Bar his unusual powers were again demonstrated, for he was given the highest certificate ever recorded in the prothonotary's office there. The examining board said that they knew of no adjective adequate to describe his degree of scholarship. His future as a lawyer was most promising, but nevertheless his inclinations were toward the teacher's profession, and when a vacancy occurred in the Lancaster high school, he turned his back upon the law and began his long career as a teacher by becoming assistant to Dr. J. P. McCaskey, the principal. He taught there two years, and then received the appointment to the professorship of mathematics in the Mary Sharp College, Winchester, Tenn. Later he removed to Ghent College, in Kentucky, where he was professor of Latin and Greek, and thence to Vincennes, Ind., where he was first instructor and then principal of the high school. Prof. Townsend was in reality the founder of this school, beginning in 1870, with an attendance of thirty-five pupils, which increased rapidly until at his departure in 1882 there were 200 students. From 1872 until he left Vincennes, he filled the office of city superintendent.

From 1882 until his death Prof. Townsend was located in Reading, and during those twenty-one years he exerted an influence far reaching in its effects and unusual in its scope. Unlike some teachers, he made "his boys" his friends, mingling with them on the best of terms and always encouraging and developing them. His recitations, instead of being dreaded, were looked forward to with pleasure and his pupils took the greatest pride in their work. His most effective work, possibly, was in the literary department of education in the Boys' High School, where everything was in his personal charge, and where his success with timid and nervous boys was specially noteworthy. While never glossing over their faults or compromising with them, he nevertheless made kindness and encouragement his chief reliance, and the essential manliness and strength of character developed in the boys under him proved conclusively the wisdom of his methods. During his career in Reading, Prof. Townsend occupied successively the positions of assistant, assistant principal and principal.

A man of Prof. Townsend's character could scarcely have failed his country in her hour of need at the time of the Civil war, and he was one of the veterans who survived that struggle. He had enlisted while still in college, was a quartermaster sergeant in Company A, 28th Pa. V. I., and was in the battle of Gettysburg.

In 1868 Prof. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Matilda Conroy, a successful and popular teacher, who as a student had attained a high degree of scholarship, and was salutatorian of her class. Their happy wedded life was blessed with eight children, four of whom only, however, survive their father. They are: Roberta Ella, wife of Herbert A. Brown, chief train dispatcher for the Texas & Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Marshall, Texas; Frank A., employed as a draughtsman in the office of the water superintendent, Mr. Neubling, No. 25 North Eleventh street, Reading; Sara E., principal of the school at Tenth and Union streets, Reading; and Thomas W., baggage master for the Texas and Pacific railroad, at Marshall, Texas.

The last months of Prof. Townsend's life were darkened by illness and suffering, and for much of the time he was confined to his bed. His trouble was caused by an accident which occurred March 2, 1902. A great lover of nature, it was his custom to take long walks into the country on Saturdays and Sundays, but on this particular Sunday it was too cold and rainy for him to go out as usual, so he spent the day in-doors reading to himself and his family. In the evening before retiring, he started out for a short walk down Penn street to Front or Second street intending to ride home. Just as he was passing Lichty's Music Store a terrific explosion of acetylene gas occurred which blew out the fronts of two stores and damaged property all around. Prof. Townsend was hurled into the street, landing on his left side, and was made insensible by the force of the impact. On coming to himself he went home and apparently had received only a few cuts on the head and face, but before long the full effect of the shock appeared in the steady decline of his health from that time. On June 19, 1902, was the graduation of the last one of his children, Thomas W., from the high school, and on that day the father finally went to bed, never to leave it again until his death, Oct. 4, 1902, when his sufferings were over. He left the record of a life rich in usefulness and honor, and in the affectionate esteem of numbers who owed to his wise guidance and counsel much of their happiness and success in life.

The name Townsend is very old, and we append a brief account of its early history, as given by Malcolm Townsend, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., foreign freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The name has been spelled in at least fifty-seven different ways, each spelling found in print. The original Townsend in England came from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, and took part in the battle of Hastings. For his services to William the Norman, he received a grant of land in Norfolk and named it Raynham. "Rayn" means river, and "ham" (hame) means home, and thus Raynham means river home. This grant of land from William the Conqueror still remains in the possession of the Townsends. Very few of the English nobility are now seated on the original grant of land made to them, but the Townsends have retained their possessions for over 800 years, and through all the revolutions and wars in which England was engaged during that period. The name then was Norman; and, while meaning the same as Townsend, it was spelled de Hauteville—"de" means "at," "Haute," "head" or "end;" and "ville," town; de Hauteville in Norman, means at Town's-end in English. Seventeen of the fifty-seven spellings begin with the preposition "at," as "atte Town-end." In French the name is spelled de Bouteville: "de" means "at," "Boute" means "end" and "ville," "of the town" [at the town's end]. In Latin, the name becomes Ad Exitum Villae. "Ad" meant "at;" "Exitum," "end;" "Villae," "town." These different names and spellings become very important should any future

Townsend choose to continue archaeological researches in this direction. Townsend is the proper modern spelling both in England and in this country. That the name is uniformly spelled Townsend is a matter of congratulation and prevents many inconveniences. For the spelling Townshend, there is high authority. Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, says, "It seems not improbable that Townsend is the more correct, 'hend' being derived from 'henden' [Saxon] or Latin 'hendere,' to take or hold."

On the monument to commemorate the battle at Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1777, is a bronze relief of "The King and his Ministers." In this picture beginning on the left are William Pitt, Lord Charles Townsend, Earl of Bute, Lord North, Archbishop Markham, and King George III. Lord Charles Townsend, prime minister, with outstretched hand is advising King George III. to some course of action. "The present Marquis of Townsend, whose father was Lord Chancellor to Queen Victoria, and whose picture is in the group, 'Victoria and her Court,' married a sister of the Duke of Fife, whose son, owing to his marriage with a daughter of the Prince of Wales, may some day reign in England." Should this Townsend ascend the English throne and become King of England and Emperor of India, then the English Sovereign, through his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, and by thirty-five different lines of descent, could trace his relationship to Egbert, the first English King who held a Grand Lodge of Masons at York in 826.

Many other interesting references have been found concerning the three brothers who settled at New York City and became very wealthy. Richard and William Townsend sailed in the ship "Welcome" with their worthy friend, William Penn, arriving at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1682. William Townsend emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1712, settling near West Chester, Pa., in 1725. From these the Townsends of Chester and of Lancaster counties are descended.

DR. ELIAS CAREY KITCHIN, of Amity township, one of the most distinguished and best known citizens of Berks county, was born in Solebury, Bucks Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1827, son of William and Ellenor (Carey) Kitchin, and grandson of William Kitchin, and died at his home in Brumfieldsville, March 13, 1909.

William Kitchin, the grandfather, was a farmer in Bucks county. He was a man of much learning, devoted to scientific pursuits, and he was prominent among the old orthodox Quakers. His wife was Ann Paxson, a member of an old Quaker family.

William Kitchin, the Doctor's father, was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Feb. 12, 1789, and died Oct. 16, 1873; he was buried at Solebury Quaker meeting-house. Like his father he was a strict orthodox Quaker. For seventeen years he was president of the Bucks County Fire Insurance Company. In 1812 he married Ellenor Carey (1794-1877), daughter of Elias and Hannah Carey, and eight children were born of this union: Elias (died small), John, Ann, Thomas, William (a retired merchant of Bucks county), Dr. Elias C., Paxson (of Northampton county) and Samuel (deceased).

Elias C. Kitchin gave evidence of an unusually brilliant mind as a very small child, being able to read before he was three years old. His father was superintendent for the contractor making the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal that was finished in 1830, and the Doctor is still able to sing songs he heard the workmen sing there. In 1833 he was sent to a Quaker school, where he spelled in a class with girls fifteen and sixteen years old. In 1844 he went to work on the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, published at Doylestown, but this work proved too hard for him, and it was four years before he recovered his health. During these years of ill health he became interested in medicine, and Dr. Livezey, a graduate of Princeton, who afterward became a professor in the Female Medical College, Philadelphia, took him in charge, and in 1850 he graduated in medicine. In January, 1851, he located in Berks county, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Yellow House. In 1857 he erected there his late home, one of the most beautiful places in that part of the county. Here he was living, caring for a large number of patients, being friend and adviser to almost everybody in his township, active in public affairs—altogether a very busy and useful man—when the Civil war broke out.

Dr. Kitchin was a stanch Protectionist, and when he moved to Berks county he was warned that to be popular there he would be obliged to become a Democrat, but he was true to his principles, and for eighteen months he presided over the Know-Nothing Council, during his administration greatly changing the political complexion of his township by one hundred votes. He was a Republican from the organization of the party, and was one of a committee of twenty for the first Republican convention at Reading, and was the last survivor of the twenty men who signed. Of the seventy-two soldiers furnished by Amity township for the Civil war, sixty-five were Republicans.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Dr. Kitchin did not enlist, thinking it his duty to care for his patients, but when he learned the Confederates were marching into Pennsylvania he started for Harrisburg with his rifle. There he chanced to meet Surgeon-General King who made him assistant surgeon, and he was assigned to the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, remaining with that regiment until its term of service had expired. He was then ordered to Reading to recruit, and after much difficulty succeeded in recruiting Company H, 21st P. V. C. They proceeded to Washington, where they were dismounted, and they saw hard service as infantry. They participated in the following engagements: Bethesda Church (when sixty men, killed and wounded, were lost in fifteen minutes), Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Peeble's Farm, Stony Creek, Boydton Plank Road. In the last named battle Assistant Surgeon Kitchin so distinguished himself for his active service in caring for the wounded on the firing line, being the only surgeon that remained with Surgeon Le Moyn, that he was recommended for promotion, and was made surgeon of the 155th P. V. I., with which regiment he served until the close of the war, taking part in the fights at Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. At Appomattox he dressed the wounds of the last soldier injured in Lee's army, and gave a Confederate who made himself known as a Mason $50 to enable him to get home, to Shelbyville. Dr. Kitchin was mustered into service Feb. 21, 1864, promoted from assistant surgeon to surgeon Jan. 30, 1865, and was mustered out June 2, 1865. He proved himself an able and fearless soldier, cheerfully and effectively doing his duty in whatever capacity he was ordered. When the war was over he returned to his home and resumed his professional work.

In 1856 Dr. Kitchin married Ellen Filbert, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Kline) Filbert, the former for some years proprietor of "Yellow House." Mrs. Kitchin died Oct. 23, 1900, aged sixty-six years, ten days. Two children were born of this union: William F. and Charlotte. The Doctor was prominent socially, belonging to McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R., Reading; to the F. & A. M.; to Phoenixville Commandery, K. T., of which he was the last surviving charter member; to the Knights of the Red Cross, and the Knights of Malta.

One of the Doctor's last requests was that the address at his funeral be made by Judge H. Willis Bland, of Reading; that members of the Masonic Lodge act as his pall bearers, and that comrades of the G. A. R. conduct the services at the grave. This was done, and a large number of friends came to pay their last respects to one whom they knew so well.

DR. EDWARD BROBST, of West Leesport, died Dec. 31, 1907, aged seventy-four years, three months and sixteen days. He was one of the best known physicians in the county, and one of the last of that noble class of men known as "family doctors"—a firm friend and counselor of every member of the family, sometimes through two or three generations, in health as well as in sickness.

He was born at Rehrersburg Sept. 15, 1833, son of Valentine and Mary (Miller) Brobst, and a descendant of Philip Brobst and wife Cerine, who came to this country from Germany or Switzerland in search of home and fortune.

Philip Brobst and his wife Cerine made their home in Albany township, Berks county. His will, made in 1747, and probated March 21, 1760, made provision for his children as follows: Michael, one hundred acres of land and a good grist mill belonging thereto; Martin, a tract of fifty acres and a good new grist mill; Valentine, his just portion of the estate; Eva Catharine, fifty pounds in money; and Dorothy (wife of Johannes Fetherolff), fifty pounds in money.

From the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. XVII, pp. 75-77-81, is learned that one Hans Michael Brobst (or Probst) and his family emigrated from Switzerland or Germany on the ship "Samuel," which qualified at Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1733. This family was listed as follows: Michael Bropts, aged fifty-four; Johan Michael, aged twenty-one; Barbara Brospts, aged fifty-three; and Barbara Brospts, aged eight.

In 1759, in Albany township, Michael Brobst was tax collector, and on the list of taxes paid were: Michael Brobst, fourteen pounds (or $37.24); Martin Brobst, fourteen pounds (or $37.24); and Valentine Brobst, sixteen pounds (or $42.56). These amounts were reckoned by allowing $2.66 United States money for a Pennsylvania pound.

The will of Martin Brobst, of Albany township, was probated June 9, 1766, and Anna Elizabeth Brobst was named as executrix. This document is in German script, and mentions several children.

Valentine Brobst, mentioned above as son of Philip and Cerine, emigrated with his brothers from the Old World. He lived in Reading for some years, and tradition says for a time in Albany township, where his brothers, Michael and Martin, were also large land owners, as indicated by the amount of taxes paid. The Christian name of Valentine's wife was Catharine. He died prior to 1775, and his wife in 1775. The executors of the will of Valentine Brobst were Frederick Hill, a brother-in-law, and Henry Brobst, a brother's son. Among the items were: "Cath. Snyder, my aforesaid wife's sister's daughter, shall have fifty pounds; Jacob Brobst shall have the plantation I bought from Jacob Gortner (Jacob was a son of Michael, the latter a brother of Valentine); Catharine Stine (daughter of Martin, another brother of Valentine) shall have fifty pounds; my sister Dorothy married to Johannes Fetherolff shall have fifty pounds." The witnesses to the will were: Philip Staumbog, Georg Kistler and Matthias Brobst. The will of Catharine, widow of Valentine Brobst, is on record in Will Book 2, p. 236.

Christian Brobst, another son of Valentine, lived at Rehrersburg, where he kept a tavern known to this day as the "Brobst Hotel." He died there at the age of forty-one, and was succeeded in business by his son Valentine, then unmarried. He was buried in the old Lutheran Church yard at Rehrersburg. His wife, whose maiden name was Kreider, bore him children as follows: Valentine; Michael, who had a son Henry born in 1821 (and his son Frank, born in 1847, was high sheriff of Berks county 1899-1901); Henry; William; and a daughter who married a Kurr.

Valentine Brobst, son of Christian, was born in Albany township, and after acquiring a good education in a private school, learned the hatter's trade, which he followed in Rehrersburg. At his father's death he succeeded to the hotel, as stated above. His death occurred in the spring of 1897, when he was in his eighty-ninth year, and he was laid to rest in the cemetery at Rehrersburg. He married Mary Miller, and they became the parents of children as follows: Dr. Edward; John A., a physician of Bernville; Sarah, deceased, who married John Bossler, of Myerstown; Mary, who married Frank Buch, of Lititz; and James C., a physician at Lititz.

Dr. Edward Brobst received his literary training in the day schools, which he attended until he was twelve years of age, and in the Academy at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, which he attended for four years. Determining to enter the medical profession he became a student in the office of Dr. Adam Schoener, of Rehrersburg, long since deceased, and under that sturdy physician of the old school acquired not only a good foundation for his medical studies but also a conception of the dignity and obligations of the profession he was about to enter. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and in the spring of 1854 began the active practice of his profession at Danville, Luzerne county. There he remained, however, only until 1865, when on account of the continued urging of friends, he settled at West Leesport, where he quickly attained a high standing. In his younger days, many of his visits were made on horseback. The roads were never in too bad a condition, nor the weather too severe, for him to venture out to relieve suffering or distress, and the demands made upon his time and strength would have long before worn out a less robust man. He was always keenly alive to the advance of medical science, and spent much time in study, and his reputation spread throughout the neighboring counties, he being often called in consultation to distant places. His regular practice covered territory within a radius of seven miles from West Leesport. In 1863 he enlisted as surgeon in the United States Army, but contracted typhoid fever while at Hagerstown, Md., and was given sick leave. In December, 1864, he reenlisted as surgeon, being assigned to the 143d Pa. V. I., under Colonel Dana, and continued in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Hart Island, in June, 1865. He was pension examiner during the administration of President Harrison.

In spite of the cares of his large practice Dr. Brobst did not neglect his duty as a citizen. He was greatly interested in all public questions, especially those pertaining to his home town and county. He was in favor of the incorporation of West Leesport. For some years he served in the office of auditor. His home was built in 1866, and from that time until his death he delighted in welcoming his friends there. He was a tall, well-built man with a kindly benevolent face, ever winning affection from the many with whom he was brought into such close contact. On Saturday, Dec. 21st, he was stricken with apoplexy, and while his great vitality enabled him to rally from the first shock, others followed, and his spirit winged its flight but a few hours before the passing of the old year. He was buried at Trinity Union Church. Like all the Brobsts, as well as the members of his own immediate family, he was a Lutheran in religious faith.

Dr. Brobst was twice married. In 1854, he married Louisa, daughter of George Zacharias, of Bern township, who bore him two children: Henrietta, wife of George Filbert; and John, who died aged one year. In 1866 he married Sarah Groff, daughter of Samuel Groff, of Groffdale, Lancaster county. To this union came one daughter, Carrie, now the wife of Henry G. Lenhart, member of the firm of S. H. Lenhart & Sons, merchants, of West Leesport. Dr. Brobst was a life long member of Leesport Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F.; Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., of Kutztown. He also was a consistent member of the Berks county Medical Society from the date of its organization.

Dr. Francis H. Brobst, of Reading, is a son of Willoughby and a grandson of Daniel Brobst. Daniel Brobst was a grandson of Michael or Martin Brobst, of Albany township.

"Brobst Heirs Association" is the name of an organization founded by the descendants of the original settlers for mutual aid in securing possession of certain coal lands originally belonging to the family. At the meeting of the board of directors Dec. 18, 1907, held at the home of the Treasurer, Charles H. Brobst, No. 1128 Franklin street, Reading, Rev. Howard B. Jones presiding, steps were taken to have the case reopened. Among those present were: Dr. James C. Brobst, Lititz; Dr. John A. Brobst, Bernville; Henry Stump, Friedensburg; John K. Stump, Kutztown; Harry A. Brobst, Reading; and Charles H.

Brobst, Reading. Mrs. Elmira A. Phillips, of Pottsville, a member of the Board, was unable to be there.

ANDREW JACKSON FINK, president of the firm of George W. Beard & Co., Inc., contractors and builders, Colonial Trust building, and one of the most prominent young business men of Reading, was born in that city in 1872, son of Andrew Jackson and Catherine (Helder) Fink.

Andrew Jackson Fink, Sr., was born in Reading July 6, 1840, son of Benjamin Franklin Fink, a well-known carpenter in the early part of the nineteenth century. He attended the public schools and later learned the carpenter's trade under the careful guidance of his father. He took a keen interest in public affairs, and in 1879 was elected a member of the school board, serving several terms. He was next elected superintendent of repairs, an office he held about three years, and then engaged in a general contracting and building business, erecting many houses in the city, especially in the northwestern part. In political sentiment he was a Democrat, and he was a familiar figure at ward meetings and conventions. He was a good logical speaker, his keen wit scoring many a point against his opponents. With the exception of the offices previously mentioned, he held no political position. He was a charter member and first president of the Schuylkill Fire Company, and member of the Eighth Ward Democratic Club. His church membership was with St. James Lutheran Church. He married Catherine Helder, who preceded him in death some years. Of the children, the following survived the parents: Clara (m. to Samuel Jacobs); Kate (m. to James Gilbert); Ella (m. to James Grist); Florence and Annie (unmarried); and Andrew Jackson. Mr. Fink was survived by his brother, John, of Reading; and his sister, Rebecca, wife of James Kerst.

Andrew J. Fink, son of Andrew Jackson, Sr., was born in 1872, and attended the public schools of the city, and then began the study of architecture with A. F. Smith, with whom he remained two years. He then became connected with Cofrode & Saylor, remaining one year, and next spent two years at civil engineering with the Reading Railroad Company, and for three years was with L. H. Focht, builder. In 1892, with George W. Beard, the present firm was formed by Mr. Fink, who became president after the latter's retirement. The firm has done over $2,000,000 worth of business, being the leading contractors and builders in eastern Pennsylvania. They maintain suitable offices in the Colonial Trust Building, Reading, Pa., and a branch office at Easton, Pa., and employ on an average from 300 to 400 men. They have done building at Wilkes-Barre, Easton, Harrisburg and Hazleton, although their business comes principally from Reading. Following is a list, with the value, of some of the buildings constructed by this company: Girls' high school, Reading, $125,000; First National Bank, Easton, $125,000; Dairy Building, State College, $90,000; Montello Brick Company, works at Perkiomen, $110,000, and at Wyomissing, $80,000; P. & R. Round House, Rutherford, $50,000, and Power House, Ash Conveyor, etc., Reading, $136,000; St. Stephen's Church, Reading, $30,000; Second Reformed, Reading, $27,000; Grace United, Reading, $22,000; St. Mark's, Reading, $42,000, and at Lebanon, $32,000; Masonic Temple, Reading, $60,000; Acme Bicycle Works, $52,000; J. G. Mohn & Bros., factory, $30,000; Hendel Hat Company, Reading, $29,000, and factory, $22,000; C. W. Hendel factory, Reading, $15,000; St. Thomas' church, finishing, $11,000; Trinity United Evangelical church, Reading, $10,000; Addition to Widows' Home, Reading, $25,000; Coaling Station, Harrisburg, for Reading Railway Company, $35,000; Keystone Cold Storage, Reading, $40,000; Hershey building, large store, $32,000; car barn, United Traction Company, Reading, $40,000; John S. Shade & Sons, Reading, $15,000; Woodward street Market House, $14,000; Gately & Britton, $18,000; Wertz & Co., warehouse, $12,000; Reading Car Wheel Company, foundry and other buildings, $15,500; Bright & Co., warehouse, $16,800; Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, $14,000; Auditorium, $25,000; school at Moss and Elm streets, $25,000; Miller & Sons warehouse, $24,500; Reading Railway for coaling station, $26,000; Nolde & Horst stocking factory, $24,600; Curtis & Jones shoe factory, $47,000; J. G. Leinbach pants factory, $22,000; freight station for Reading railroad at Lansdale, $12,000; alterations to County court house, Reading, $21,000; C. W. Hendel residence, $26,000; for J. W. Kutz, $25,000; for Frank W. Hanold, $20,000; for Howard L. Boas, $21,000; Prospect Dye Works, $15,000; J. G. Hansen cigar factory, $12,000; addition for George F. Baer, $10,000; Nurses Home, Reading Hospital, $12,000; store buildings for James Nolan, $11,000; for Mrs. Bishop, $10,000; Hope Lutheran Church, $25,000; Rajah Temple, $28,000; George W. Biehl's apartment house, $10,000; City Pumping Station, $20,000; Boys' high school, Reading, $250,000; and many small buildings which cost less than $10,000 each, and are too numerous to mention.

Mr. Fink was married to Laura G. Goodenough, and to this union were born: Dorothy and Donald. In religious belief the family were Lutherans, and members of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Mr. Fink is a Republican in politics, and has served on the school board two terms, and as a member of the board of public works, of which latter he is now president. He is a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., Reading Chapter; DeMolay Commandery No. 9, K. T.; Allen Council, No. 23; Harrisburg Consistory, 32°, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Knights of Malta, Reading Lodge of Elks, Wyomissing Club, the I. O. U. A., the Union Fire Company, No. 13, and the Reading Board of Trade. Mr. Fink has always taken deep interest in all the affairs of the city, and has devoted a great deal of time in the interest of progressive movements.

GEORGE D. HUMBERT, who stands in the front rank of attorneys at the Berks county Bar, has resided in Reading since 1897. He hails from Kutztown, where he was born Aug. 21, 1871, son of John Humbert, and grandson of George Humbert, of Kutztown.

George Humbert, the grandfather, was a farmer for some years, and later engaged in carpentering at Kutztown, winning considerable fame as a builder of fine barns. He was the owner of considerable real estate, all of which he acquired by his own efforts. He married Susanna Biehl, of Richmond township, and they had three children: Jacob, a school teacher who died in young manhood; Edwin, who died at his home in Kutztown about 1900; and John.

John Humbert, son of George, was born in Kutztown in 1832, and was reared on a farm in Maxatawny township. As a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, but later began teaching in the public schools, and after some years of experience there became an instructor in the Maxatawny Academy. His next work was as a teacher in Prof. H. R. Nicks's Academy, which later developed into the Keystone State Normal School. For many years he was trustee of this school, and was most active in the best interest of the institution, having superintended the erection of a number of its large buildings. He successfully conducted a shoe store in Kutztown for eighteen years, and in 1878 sold out to William Sheradin. He then devoted himself to surveying and to his work as justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-five years. In politics he was a Democrat. For a number of years he was an official in Trinity Lutheran Church. He was a charter member and master of Huguenot Lodge, F. & A. M., of Kutztown. His death occurred May 16, 1896, in his sixty-fourth year.

John Humbert married Elizabeth Wanner, who was a daughter of Jacob Wanner, of Kutztown. The Wanners were an old and honored family of Maxatawny township. Mr. and Mrs. Humbert were the parents of five children, two of whom are deceased. The surviving children are: Lizzie E. (m. U. J. Miller, a traveling salesman at Kutztown); Maggie (m. Allen S. Christ, a stationer of Kutztown); and George D.

George D. Humbert received excellent education advantages, passing from the public schools of Kutztown to the Keystone State Normal School, and graduating from the latter institution in 1889, after which he took a post-

graduate course for one year. He then taught school, teaching for one year in the grammar school of Kutztown, then one year at the high school, and for four years was principal of the schools of Bath, Northampton county, Pa. While at the latter place he introduced the course of study and system of grading yet used there with great success.

In 1895 Mr. Humbert became a law student in the office of George W. Wagner, and on Nov. 14, 1898, he was admitted to practice at the Berks county Bar, and he has since been admitted to the Superior and Supreme courts. He has built up an enviable practice and has been interested in some of the hard fought and most prominent criminal and civil cases in the last decade. Among these cases handled by him in a manner that has won him high repute may be mentioned the Commonwealth vs. Antonio Taddei, Sr., in which case he was of counsel for the defense (the defendant was charged with killing three men on Penn street, on the night of July 3, 1901, and was acquitted); the Commonwealth vs. Emes, charged with murder in the first degree, but convicted only for involuntary manslaughter; Weidenmyer vs. Jackson Rope Walk, the plaintiff receiving a verdict of $1,400 for finger torn out; Commonwealth vs. Salvatore Garreto, who was charged with killing a state policeman; and many others. Mr. Humbert's well-appointed officers are at No. 40 Sixth street, Reading. In 1902-03 he was solicitor for the County Alms House, and he has since been a popular candidate for district attorney. He is a prominent and influential Democrat, was chairman of the City Executive Committee, (in 1902), and also a member of the County Standing Committee of the Fifth ward, Reading. In the midst of his busy professional life he has still found time to take an interest in the cause of education, and for a time was an instructor in night school. In 1898 he succeeded his father as a trustee of the Keystone State Normal School, being one of two trustees from Reading, and he is a member of the Finance and Accounts committees.

Mr. Humbert is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., of Kutztown; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Philadelphia Consistory; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Washington Camp, No. 163, P. O. S. of A.; Court Victory, No. 123, F. of A.; and Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. E., of Reading, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler.

On Nov. 14, 1906, Mr. Humbert married Gussie L. Pennock, of Reading, and they now reside at No. 604 North Third street, Reading.

JAMES NOLAN, president of the Reading Trust Company, and for many years engaged as a railroad contractor, was born Jan. 9, 1844, in the town of Clonaslee, Queen's County, Ireland.

James Nolan, his father, was born in Ireland in 1798. He married Annie Bennett, of the same country, by whom he had children as follows: Mary married Dennis McAvoy; Catharine m. William Kearns; Charles m. Katherine Eisenbise; William m. Kate McDonough; Thomas m. Nellie Jackson; James; Edward m. Mary Leader. The father, in 1849, determined to emigrate to America, and he and his two daughters proceeded to New York to make arrangements for the rest of the family, the mother and sons joining them the following year. He carried on the business of stone-cutter at New York until 1855, and then moved to Wernersville, Berks county, to engage in stone bridge work on the Lebanon Valley railroad. He died in 1857, aged fifty-nine years; his wife survived him forty-two years, dying at Reading at the remarkable age of ninety-four years.

When but five years old James Nolan emigrated with his mother and four brothers to America, landing at New York. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and when seventeen years of age began an apprenticeship as a stone-cutter in the erection of the great St. Patrick Cathedral, on Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street. After he had been so employed for two years the building operations were suspended on account of the Civil war. He then turned his attention to learning the trade of a boiler-maker, and continued at it for four years, after which he entered the employ of his brothers, Charles and William, railroad contractors. After working for the brothers several years, until 1870, and showing great aptitude for the business, he was admitted into the partnership, and under the firm name of Nolan Brothers they did business for thirty years. They were prominently identified with the construction work of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading railroad on all their branches, and, in carrying out their contracts, established a very high reputation, being recognized in railroad and financial circles as one of the most successful firms of Reading and the country. Though not inclined to engage in municipal contract work, they constructed at Reading the Hampden reservoir and several squares of the Buttonwood street sewer, west from the railroad, which was the beginning of the extensive storm water sewer system in Reading.

Mr. Nolan has been identified with the financial institutions of Reading for more than twenty years. He is at present a director in the Farmers National Bank, Reading Steam Heat and Power Company, Reading Brewing Company, Reading Stove works, and is president of the Reading Trust Company, the Reading Electric Light and Power Company, the Reading Academy of Music Company and of the board of trustees of St. Joseph's Hospital. From the time of attaining his majority, he has been an active adherent and supporter of the Democratic party. In 1903 he was given the nomination of secretary of Internal Affairs by the Democratic party on the ticket with Robert E. Pattison for governor and G. W. Guthrie for lieutenant-governor.

Mr. Nolan married Kate Stewart, the only child of Dr. Lemuel and Angeline (Smith) Stewart, and they had three children: James Bennett, who graduated from Cornell University, and is a member of the Berks county Bar, married May Smink, a daughter of Frank C. Smink, president of the Reading Iron Works; Angela married Thomas Hall Ingham, of Philadelphia; Mary is not married. The mother of these children died in 1882.

CHARLES B. SPATZ, former member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and the editor and publisher of the *Berks County Democrat* and *Der Boyertown Bauer*, was born in Philadelphia Nov. 25, 1865, son of Charles and Julia (Busch) Spatz. The Spatz family is highly connected in Germany, and closely related to the Krupps of the famous gun manufactory.

Charles Spatz, father of Charles B., was born in Elberfeld, Germany. He learned the printer's trade, and this he followed the greater part of his life. His education was broadened by travel, and he became an excellent linguist, speaking fluently German, English, French, Russian, Polish, Hebrew and Italian. He was married and had two children when he came to America, bringing his little family with him. He found employment at his trade, and in 1871 he moved to Boyertown, buying the *Boyertown Democrat*, which he conducted until his death Aug. 7, 1884. He was an active Democrat in politics, and in religion was a member of the Reformed Church. He married Julia Busch, and their children were: Mrs. William Grosscup, of Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Gussie Orr, of Camden, N. J.; Charles B.; and Mrs. Otto Janssen, of Camden.

Charles B. Spatz was educated in the public schools, Kallynean Academy and Mt. Pleasant Seminary. From boyhood he has been familiar with the printer's trade, and he was but nineteen when his father died and he assumed the management of the estate. Like his father he published the paper in both English and German, but later he took a more advanced ground and published two papers, the *Democrat*, an English weekly, and the *Bauer*, a German sheet. Both are progressive, newsy papers, and are very popular. The plant is equipped with a linotype, large presses and folding machines, besides modern job presses. The politics of both papers is Democratic.

Mr. Spatz has always been interested in politics, and has been several times a delegate to State and National Conventions. He served two terms in the State Legislature,

James Nolan

beginning with 1896, and he took an active part in the legislation at that time, being the author of the first resolution acknowledging the belligerent rights of Cuba passed by any Legislature; and he was also responsible for legislation in behalf of good government. He is at present committeeman from his district. He is a Past Master of Stichter Lodge, No. 254, F. & A. M., Pottstown; and is also a member of Pottstown R. A. Chapter; Nativity Commandery K. T., No. 71; Bloomsburg Consistory, 32d degree Masonry, and Rajah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On Jan. 17, 1889, Mr. Spatz married Anna Muntz, daughter of Andrew Muntz, of Reading. They have five children: Flora, Carl, Ruth, Frederick and Anna.

COL. WILLIAM HEINS, who died April 27, 1899, at his home at Eshbach, after an illness of some six months, was one of the best known men of his community, and for years had taken a prominent part in the commercial and municipal life of the town.

The Heins family was one of the best known in Philadelphia county, Pa., its early home being at Germantown. Various members of the family were active in the Revolution. The grandfather of Col. William was a farmer living near the village of Mt. Airy, now a part of Germantown, and he became one of the wealthy and influential men of that time and place. His children were: Peter; Charles; Abraham; Daniel; Hettie, m. to John Siner; Sally, m. to a Beecher; Sarah, deceased; and a daughter m. to Jacob Bechtel. They were all reared in the Lutheran faith.

Daniel Heins, father of Col. William, was born in Germantown, in 1779, and was reared on his father's farm. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the "Washington House" in Germantown, one of the most popular public houses there. In 1824 among the distinguished guests he entertained was General LaFayette. Later in life he had charge of the "Dove Hotel" in Mt. Airy, and also carried on farming. In his religious faith he was loyal to the teaching of his parents, and he died Feb. 23, 1842. In March, 1816, he married Elizabeth Hearring, who died May 25, 1833, the mother of the following children: John, born Feb. 10, 1817, was a farmer owning a part of the farm where the Norristown (Pa.) Asylum now stands; Hannah, born Nov. 18, 1819, is deceased; Susan, born Feb. 2, 1821, is deceased; Anna Margaret, born March 2, 1825, is deceased; Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1827, became the wife of John Guisen, of Philadelphia; Daniel, born Sept. 20, 1829, lived in Montgomery county, and there died May 25, 1858; and William.

Col. William Heins was born in Germantown July 21, 1823, and was reared upon his father's farm, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. His first venture for himself was as a clerk in a store in Sassamansville, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he remained two years. He then moved to New Berlinville, Berks county, where as a clerk and huckster he continued for but one year, then removing to Limestone, Douglass township, where he was employed in a similar line by Peter K. Ludwig. The latter then sold his business and with Col. Heins went to Amity township, and engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder with young Heins as teamster, hauling the powder from that point to Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle and Chambersburg. Col. Heins continued in this business for some years after which he went to Bechtelsville, and there for five years was employed at huckstering by Isaac Bechtel. After five years in this business on his own account he bought a farm of sixty-two acres at Eshbach, carrying on general farming. He also fitted up a store in his house, and did a large and paying business among his neighbors. In December, 1894, his son Daniel succeeded to the business, and the Colonel retired to spend his last years in quiet.

In politics Col. Heins was a Democrat, and he took an active part in party work. In 1856 he was a member of the State Legislature, and was a member of the committee on Military Affairs, and it was while serving as a member of this committee that he acquired his title of Colonel. He was also a member of the Banking committee, and chairman of the committee on Roads. He played a conspicuous part in passing the bill to charter the Reading & Lehigh Railroad, running from Reading to Allentown, and now called the East Pennsylvania Railroad. He served in a number of local offices, was committeeman for Washington township for many years, and was license commissioner for four years. During the Civil war he filled the quota for his township. Like all his family he was a Lutheran in religious belief.

On Jan. 16, 1859, Col. William Heins married Anna Deysher, daughter of Peter Deysher, of Eshbach. She died July 18, 1894. The children born to this union were: Daniel, who succeeded his father to the store; Horace, a baggage master on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; Amelia, who died in infancy; Katie, who died at an early age; William, employed in the United States Mint in Philadelphia; Mary; James and Alvin, both deceased in youth; Emma, wife of Daniel Eshbach, who has charge of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad freight depot at Lancaster, Pa.; and Warren, on the home farm.

Miss Mary Heins, daughter of Col. William, was educated in the Keystone State Normal School, graduating in the class of 1887. For fourteen consecutive terms she taught school at Barto, and two terms at Heydt's school, in the same township. After her father's death she was obliged to give up teaching to devote herself to the management of her property, personally looking after her farm of fifty-six acres. She also owns the store building at Eshbach. Miss Heins has taken an active part in Sunday-school work. She is a great reader, and is a thoroughly educated intelligent woman, highly respected throughout her district.

OBADIAH B. DORWARD, controller of the city of Reading, was born at Hamburg, Nov. 26, 1855, and is a member of a family for several generations conspicuous for good and useful citizenship.

Daniel Dorward, grandfather of Obadiah B., was born in Greenwich township, Jan. 1, 1779. He lived below Krumsville on a small farm, which he cultivated. His earlier life was spent as a shoemaker. He died at his home March 25, 1858, and is buried at Grimville church. His wife, Maria Christina Arnold, born Sept. 26, 1780, died March 13, 1858. Their children were: Ephraim, Joseph, Anna, Eliza, Charles and Daniel. In 1801 when the father, Daniel Dorward, became the owner of the farm on which he died, he purchased it from one Conrad Häffner.

Ephraim Dorward, father of Obadiah B., was born in Greenwich township in 1817, and was a stone mason and plasterer, also working at the brick layer's trade, and as a butcher and tanner, and it said he was skilled in every trade he worked at. He died of smallpox June 29, 1872, and was buried at Tamaqua. His wife, Martha Bachman, was born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, in 1827, and she died at Hamburg in 1869. Their children were: Manasses, who died of lock-jaw in his young manhood; Frank, of Norristown, who served as a soldier in the Rebellion in which he participated in thirty-two engagements, and was wounded nine times; Mahala, who married George Miller; Henry, a soldier in the Rebellion, who was killed in front of Petersburg when but sixteen years of age; Cyrus, of Pottsville; Albert, who died at Roanoke, Va., in 1893, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading; Obadiah B.; John A., of Reading, manager of Lee's London show, and one of the best animal trainers in the country; and Elizabeth.

Obadiah B. Dorward passed his boyhood days in Hamburg, and there in the public schools obtained his early education. He was but fourteen when he left Hamburg and came to Reading, where he lived with his sister, Mrs. George Miller. In 1870 he returned to Hamburg, and began to learn the brick laying trade under his father. In the spring of 1871 the family moved to Mahanoy City, where the father engaged as a contractor, our subject working as an apprentice. On June 14, 1872, they moved to Tamaqua, and on the morning of the 16th, the father was taken with smallpox, and in a house not yet fixed up, the son cared for him for thirteen days, the father dying June 29, 1872. Young Obadiah B. with three men buried

him in the cemetery at Tamaqua. The young man had great trouble in getting back in the "American House," where his father was taken ill, but this was finally accomplished, and he remained there until August, when he came to Reading and finished his trade. In 1880 he went to Hamburg, where he had charge of the building of the furnaces at the Hamburg Rolling Mills, and he continued there in charge of the mills four years.

Mr. Dorward is an active Republican, and has taken an interest in politics ever since he attained his majority. His first presidential vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1907 he became a candidate for city controller, and in February, 1908, was elected by a flattering majority over his competitor. He took the oath of office on April 13th, and then announced the appointment of his deputy, William W. Britton, of the Thirteenth ward (whose house numbers also count thirteen). Mr. Dorward is a controller who believes in the application of honest business methods to the conduct of his office and he has the confidence of the citizens.

Fraternally Mr. Dorward is a member of the Bricklayers' Union, which he joined in 1883, and of which he was president until 1907, when having been elected to his present office he resigned. He was a member of the Arbitration committee for years, and vice-president of the State Conference from 1904 to 1906, rendering this body most valuable services. In 1885 he became a member of Fidelia Chamber, No. 5, O. K. of F., and in 1887 he joined the Consultory of the Order, and has ever since taken an active part in it. He is a past grand officer of both bodies, and when he passed through the Grand Chamber he received an honor higher than that previously bestowed on any officer in that body, being presented with a jewel that is the only one of the kind in existence. Mr. Dorward and his family are members of St. Stephen's Reformed Church, Reading.

In 1880 Mr. Dorward married Alice Kline, eldest daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann (Goodman) Kline, of Hamburg. They have no children of their own, but adopted a younger sister of Mrs. Dorward, Mame Kline, who is now Mrs. William G. Batzel, of Reading, and the mother of one son, Carrol.

JAMES H. WAGNER, proprietor of the Crown Knitting Mills, at Mohrsville, Berks county, was born March 16, 1861, in Centre township, and is a member of the fourth generation of his family in this country.

John Wagner, his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, and came to America with his wife when a young man, settling in Berks county, Pa., at what is now Bern Station. He engaged in butchering, in which business he was very successful. He died at that place, and is buried at St. Michael's church.

John Wagner, the grandfather of James H. Wagner, was born Feb. 8, 1801, in Upper Bern township, Berks county, but moved to Lebanon county where he died, and is buried at Newmanstown. He was a butcher and followed that business in Lebanon county. On Feb. 10, 1821, he married Maria Schilling, daughter of John Schilling, and they had the following children: Jesse, deceased at Hamburg, Pa., whose children are Frank, Jacob, Dr. John, Elias, Catherine and Mary (Mrs. Tobias); Valentine, who died in Lebanon; John S.; and two daughters and one son who died young.

John S. Wagner was born Sept. 24, 1826, in Heidelberg township, Lebanon Co., Pa., and lived in that county until twelve years old, when he came to Centre township, Berks county. He did farm work, and when twenty-two years old began farming on his own account, near Leesport. When he gave up farming he went to work for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and he was later in the employ of an iron company until his retirement, in 1902. Mr. Wagner is now living at Mohrsville, in excellent health, and if necessary he can still do a good day's work, but he is enjoying the results of his former industry. On Sept. 28, 1850, Mr. Wagner married Mary Haag, daughter of Jacob and Juliana (Hafer) Haag, and eight children were born to them, namely: Isabella, wife of Eli T. Schlappich, assistant freight agent at Mohrsville for the Philadelphia & Reading Company, has two children, Mary and Benjamin; Eli H. died aged twenty-seven years; John H. is living at Odebolt, Iowa; Frank is a resident of Philadelphia; James H. is mentioned farther on; Jacob H. lives in Reading; Mary died unmarried; Benjamin died young. The mother of this family died April 26, 1883, aged fifty-four years, one month, sixteen days. Mr. Wagner's second marriage was to Fiaetta Snyder, daughter of John Snyder. No children have been born to this union.

James H. Wagner received his education in the public schools, and when his school days were over learned the tailor's trade at Leesport, following that line of work for about eleven years. He then became a general merchant, at Mohrsville, continuing in that business for five years, after which he engaged in the creamery business, also for a period of five years. In 1892 he entered the line in which he has since engaged, at Mohrsville. He began the knitting business with but three machines, conducting what was then known as the Mohrsville Knitting Mills, and his father-in-law, Isaac Fraunfelter, was in partnership with him for four years, until the older man died. Mr. Wagner then started his present establishment, which is known as the Crown Knitting Mills, conducted by J. H. Wagner & Co. The factory is 70 x 35 feet in dimensions, and employment is given to between sixty-five and seventy hands. The equipment includes twenty-six body frame machines, fourteen sleeve machines and forty-two finishing machines, and a fine line of ladies' ribbed underwear is turned out. Mr. Wagner has been very successful, as the steady growth of his business would indicate, and he is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of Mohrsville, where his plant is one of the industries which add to the prosperity of the place very materially.

Mr. Wagner's first marriage was to Rebecca Fraunfelter, daughter of Isaac and Caroline (Smith) Fraunfelter, and six children were born to this union, viz.: Edgar (who is associated with his father in the knitting business), Laura, Carrie, Mamie and Minnie (twins, who died when three months old) and Rebecca. For his second wife Mr. Wagner married Miss Mamie Yoder, daughter of Jacob S. Yoder, of Centre township, and they have had five children: Arthur, who is deceased; Wayne, deceased; Ira and Irene, twins; and Ray.

Mr. Wagner is a Lutheran in religious faith. He is independent in political matters, voting as he sees fit, and his support of or opposition to a cause is regarded as an important element in the success or defeat of any movement. He is a desirable and highly respected citizen, and Mohrsville owes much of its progress to his activity.

REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON GERHARD is by descent, as well as by education and choice, a lifelong member of the Reformed Church. His great-great-grandfather, Frederick Gerhard, who emigrated from Langenselbold, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, to America in 1737, and settled in Berks county, Pa., was a stanch upholder of the Reformed faith. The same is true of the father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

His parents were Elias Gerhard and his wife Sarah (daughter of Daniel and Judith Kauffman). He was born at Bernville, Berks Co., Pa., and was thirteen years old when his father was accidentally killed by a runaway horse. His mother had died six months prior to his father's accidental death. After the father's death the young boy made his home with Aaron R. Bucks, at Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa., where he spent his youth on the farm. He worked on the farm during the summer and attended the Whitehall Academy of Stouchsburg during the winter months. At the age of sixteen years he taught one term of public school in Alsace township (Hartman's school), close to Spies's Reformed and Lutheran church. At the close of the school term, April, 1876, he entered Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., where he remained one year. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Sophomore Class of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and graduated from that

institution in June, 1880. In September, 1880, he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pa., and graduated in May, 1883. After his graduation he traveled four months through the West. On Sept. 1, 1883, he received a call from a Mission at Lock Haven, Pa., which he accepted, and entered upon the active duties of the pastorate the same month. In this congregation he labored faithfully and energetically for nine years. During these nine years the membership increased rapidly, the indebtedness was wiped out, the church property improved, and the congregation brought to self-support, paying the pastor a living salary. During his pastorate at Lock Haven, the Rev. Mr. Gerhard was elected in the spring of 1887 Chaplain of the 12th Regiment of the National Guards, of Pennsylvania, which office he accepted, receiving his commission from Gen. James A. Beaver, then Governor of the State. He served six years as Chaplain, and spent three weeks with his regiment at Homestead during the memorable labor strike of 1891.

In 1890 Rev. Mr. Gerhard was elected Colonel of the Sons of Veterans of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Annual Encampment at Wilkes-Barre.. At the expiration of his term of office it was a source of great pleasure to him to find that the division under his command had made commendable progress. Like his father, he is very patriotic. His father served his country during the Rebellion, being mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, in the 167th Regmient, commanded by Col. Charles A. Knoderer. The regiment passed through some rough experiences, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment he was mustered out, Aug. 12, 1863, and returned to his home without a single injury.

On Oct. 14, 1890, the Rev. Mr. Gerhard was married to Miss Lillie Rebecca Klopp, of Stouchsburg, Pa. William A. Klopp, father of Mrs. Gerhard, was a successful business man and highly respected citizen of Stouchsburg, his native town, where he spent the whole of his busy life, excepting the last few years which were passed at Wernersville, Pa., where he died June 1, 1900, and he was buried at Tulpehocken Reformed Church, near Myerstown, Pennsylvania.

There was born to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard one son, Earl, a bright and interesting boy who in all probability will follow in the footsteps of his father and enter the holy ministry of the Reformed Church.

On March 18, 1893, Rev. Mr. Gerhard received and accepted a call from the First Reformed Church, Hamburg, Pa. As in his first field of labor he was eminently successful. On April 4, 1898, St. John's Reformed and Lutheran Church building was destroyed by fire. These two denominations had worshipped jointly in the same church building for a period of 125 years, but when the church was destroyed by fire Rev. Mr. Gerhard took a firm stand for a division, and after three months' discussion and labor, the two congregations by a majority vote decided to divide the property and each congregation erected its own building. The Rev. Mr. Gerhard was untiring in his labors during the erection of the new church, and specially confined himself to securing funds. When the church was dedicated and all bills turned in it was found that there remained only $4,500 of a debt on the beautiful granite structure. The pastor's efforts in securing funds were uncommonly successful. Some time prior to the building of the church he erected a handsome parsonage costing $4,000. In four years he was instrumental in raising nearly $40,000 for building purposes only. When he came to Hamburg the charge consisted of three congregations, Hamburg, Shoemakersville and Port Clinton. Shoemakersville congregation was at once detached from the Hamburg charge and added to the Leesport charge. After the erection of the new church Port Clinton congregation was detached and added to the Auburn charge. Hamburg was now the first congregation of the Reformed Church in Berks county, outside of the City of Reading, to support its own pastor, and what is more it paid the pastor more salary than did the three congregations, in addition to the handsome parsonage which the pastor enjoyed. The liberality of the Hamburg people greatly increased under his ministry.

On October 16, 1908, Rev. Mr. Gerhard accepted a call from the West Reading charge, comprising St. James' Reformed Church, West Reading, Epler's in Bern township and Hinnershitz in Muhlenburg township. He entered upon his present pastorate Nov. 22, 1908. With his former energy he at once began to lay plans to gather funds for the erection of a fine brown stone church edifice costing from $25,000 to $30,000 when completed. Success has attended his efforts from the very beginning, and the prospects for the growth of St. James Church are brighter than at any time in the past.

JOHN G. GLAES, a venerable citizen of Washington township, Berks county, was born there Dec. 13, 1828, son of Sebastian and Sarah (Gehry) Glaes.

Abraham Kles, his great-grandfather, was a taxable resident in Greenwich township, this county, in 1756. He had three sons: Frederick, who is mentioned below; Jacob, who located in Oley township; and Christian, who located in Amity township.

Frederick Glösz, as he spelled the name, son of Abraham, was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, in 1756. When twenty years old he entered the Patriot army for services in the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a teamster, being so engaged at Valley Forge. In his later years he drew a pension. He was a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation in Pike township for many years, also engaging in farming in that township, where he owned a tract of 105 acres, near Lobachsville. The close of his long life was spent in retirement at the home of his son, Sebastian. He died in 1841, at the age of eighty-five, and is buried at Huber's Church, at Niantic, Montgomery county. He was a Lutheran in religious faith. By his first wife, Elizabeth Zimmerman, daughter of Sebastian Zimmerman, of Maxatawny township, he had the following children: Daniel; Abraham; Jacob; Sebastian; Henry; Solomon; Sarah, Mrs. Frey; Elizabeth, Mrs. Trout; and Rebecca, Mrs. Gregory. His second marriage was to a Miss Potts.

Sebastian Glaes, son of Frederick, was born in 1796 in Pike township, Berks county, where he resided until his removal to Washington township in 1828. There he bought the farm and pottery now owned by his son John, the seventy-five acre tract being especially valuable for the fine bed of pottery clay located near by. He died on this place in 1869, a member of the Reformed Church, in which he had served for a number of years as deacon, treasurer and elder. In politics he was a Democrat. Sebastian Glaes married Sarah Gehry, daughter of John Gehry, of Upper Hanover, Montgomery county, and eight children were born to them, namely: Sophia, deceased, was the wife of Daniel Heidt, of Washington township; John G. is mentioned below; George died at the age of twenty-seven years; Frederick, of Pottstown, is a millwright; Charles died in childhood; Samuel died young; Matilda married George Gilbert, a farmer of Washington township; Charles died young.

John G. Glaes was reared on the farm and received his early education in the local public schools, later taking a course in the Pottstown Academy. He studied surveying in the seminaries at Freeland and Mount Pleasant; attended Tremont Seminary, at Norristown; the Elmwood Institute, and Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. After leaving school he taught school for fifteen consecutive years, teaching in Ruscombmanor township as a fellow instructor of James N. Ermentrout (who was a great friend of Mr. Glaes), and then began surveying and conveyancing, in which line of work he continued for thirty years, becoming very well known in that capacity. The latter also learned the pottery business, which he still carries on at the old homestead.

Mr. Glaes has always been considered one of the most valuable citizens of his community, in every phase of local activity which tends to promote the general welfare and advancement. He has been identified with the official life of his township, as well as its educational and indus-

trial concerns, and served as county auditor from 1864 to 1867; justice of the peace from 1867 to 1877, and town assessor for a number of years. In political sentiment he is a Democrat. His opinion on all matters of local interest is sought and valued, for his intelligence and clear mind are undisputed, and although now well advanced in years he is active and capable, and holds the esteem of his fellow-citizens in an unusual degree. He has been a constant reader and is remarkably well informed, and his library is large and well selected, showing his scholarly tastes. Among his most cherished books, however, are a large German Bible, published in 1798, and a geometry which was printed in 1806, and which formerly belonged to Rev. William A. Good, once county superintendent of schools; later Michael McCullogh used it at Yale. Mr. Glaes has a number of other relics which he prizes highly. He has written several poems which have brought him more than local fame—"Der Siffer, der Schmoker, der Tschaer un Gämler," in Pennsylvania German (Deutsch); "Easter Greetings," and a masterful composition entitled "Sixty Years Ago and Now" (A. D. 1846-1906), which has attracted particular attention.

On June 5, 1877, Mr. Glaes was married to Susan Francis, daughter of John and Susan (Snyder) Francis and granddaughter of Jacob Francis, a farmer of Amity township and a zealous member of the Lutheran Church. John Francis was born in Amity township, Dec. 17, 1801, and followed farming there. He also engaged in milling there, and was quite an active man in his community, serving as town assessor and as a captain in the old State Militia. He was president of the Berks County Fire Insurance Company. He died in 1890, in the faith of the Lutheran Church. To him and his wife were born ten children, six sons and four daughters: Catherine, wife of Rev. L. D. Leverman, a minister of the Reformed Church, of Philadelphia; Lizzie, who lives with her brother-in-law, John G. Glaes; Daniel, deceased, who was proprietor of the Reading *Herald;* Solomon, deceased, who was a blacksmith at Dayton, Ohio; Amon, a millwright, of Dayton, Ohio; Sarah, deceased; Susan, Mrs. Glaes; John, who died young; Jacob, deceased, who was at one time engaged as bookkeeper for the Reading Railway Company and later carried on farming on the homestead; and Samuel, a carpenter in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Susan (Francis) Glaes was born Feb. 9, 1841, and died Jan. 13, 1908, just a few days before the completion of her sixty-seventh year, being one of the victims of the Opera-house catastrophe at Boyertown which devastated so many homes in this district. She is buried at Amityville. Mrs. Glaes was long one of the most esteemed and widely known residents of her district. She conducted a large millinery and dressmaking establishment for a number of years, giving employment to many hands, and from 1900 until her death was the postmistress at Passmore, which office was discontinued after her death. She was a devout church member and active church worker, and for many years served as superintendent of the infant class of the Sunday-school at Niantic. Her intelligence and energy made her one of the most beloved women in her neighborhood.

RALPH H. MENGEL, senior member of the firm of Mengel & Mengel, who are extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, is a member of the third generation of his family identified with business and public affairs in Reading, and the Mengels have been settled in Berks county for over a century.

Nicholas Mengel, the first ancestor of the family in this country, was a native of Germany and came to America with two other young Germans, in the early part of the eighteenth century. Following a custom quite common in those days, and having no money to pay their passage, they were bound out upon their arrival here to defray the cost of their transportation, Nicholas Mengel becoming the servant of John Gernant, an agriculturist of Maiden-creek township, Philadelphia (now Berks) county, Pa. His term expired in three or four years, after which he continued with Mr. Gernant for some time, and being industrious and economical he not only paid his way but was enabled to accumulate a little. He finally purchased 300 acres of land in Maiden-creek township.

Peter Mengel, son of Nicholas, was born on the old homestead in Maiden-creek township. When he started life on his own account he moved to Fritztown, Berks county, where he ran a sawmill for some years, and in 1789 he moved to Caernarvon township, this county, where he purchased 300 acres of land and passed the remainder of his life, continuing to run a sawmill. His family was a numerous one.

Henry Mengel, son of Peter, was born in 1784, and was a lifelong farmer. He married Hannah Schoener, who was born in 1788, and they had the following named children: Matthias, Peter, Christiana, Hannah, Amelia and Eva Ann. The mother died in 1868.

Matthias Mengel was born Jan. 13, 1814, on the old Mengel homestead near Morgantown, in Caernarvon township. He received his early education in the subscription schools of the period, and being ambitious to add to his knowledge continued his studies in private, becoming unusually well informed. His father wanted him to enter the legal profession, but he himself had no leaning toward such work in his early life, and he was past twenty-four when, on Jan. 30, 1838, he entered the office of Elijah Dechert, Esq., as a student-at-law. He was admitted to the Bar of Berks county, April 9, 1840, and commencing practice in Reading gained a very large patronage in the city and vicinity, in the active prosecution of which he continued for the remarkably long period of over sixty years, and died Feb. 18, 1905. Mr. Mengel was active for many years in the municipal government, serving as alderman for, altogether, thirty and one-half years. He was first elected to that office in the year 1845, was re-elected for the two succeeding terms, and was chosen again in 1868 and for many terms thereafter. The length of his service is sufficient evidence regarding the value of his services. He served two years as water commissioner, being appointed to fill the unexpired term of George K. Levan, Esq., deceased, was treasurer of the city school board from 1862 to 1868, and served as a notary public from 1880 until he died. In political sentiment Matthias Mengel was a stanch Democrat, but he voted according to his own views of the fitness of the case when it came to electing local officers. Though always a hard worker Mr. Mengel retained his strength and energy to the last, and was active as many younger men. For many years he was one of the most prominent citizens of Reading, and he was popular with the public and respected by his friends and associates everywhere.

Matthias Mengel was twice married, first to Mary Ann Phipps, daughter of Jonathan Phipps, of Chester county. To that marriage were born two children, Henry and Jonathan P., both of whom are deceased. The mother of these died Aug. 19, 1860, and Mr. Mengel subsequently married Amelia M. Soder, who survives him. She also became the mother of two children: Matthias, a practising physician of Chester county, Pa.; and Levi W., Professor of Chemistry, in the Boys' high school, Reading.

Jonathan P. Mengel was born in Reading in 1849, and passed away at the early age of thirty, in 1879. He married Alice V. Hain, and they had three children: Ralph H., J. Hain, and a daughter that died in infancy. Mr. Mengel was a young man of admirable character, and his untimely demise was mourned by many outside of the immediate family circle.

Ralph H. Mengel was born Jan. 8, 1872, in Reading, and received his literary education in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1890. Having passed the preliminary examination for admission to the Bar he read law under the tutorship of Hon. H. Willis Bland, Esq., with whom he continued for one year, until Mr. Bland was appointed judge. He then read in the office of Cyrus G. Derr, and was admitted to the Bar Nov. 6, 1893, since which time he has been engaged in legal work in Reading. On Feb. 27, 1899, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and on Dec. 2, 1902, he was admitted to the Superior court. Mr.

Mengel, however, has not confined himself strictly to legal business, having made several successful ventures into other fields, in which he has found his professional knowledge invaluable.

In 1896, upon the death of their uncle, George P. Zieber, Mr. Mengel and his brother, J. Hain Mengel, purchased the real estate and insurance business formerly conducted by that gentleman at No. 60 South Sixth street. They organized for business under the style of Mengel & Mengel. In 1903 the firm purchased the old *Times* building, on North Sixth street, which they greatly remodeled, moving their offices to that location, where they have since remained. Their rooms are handsomely and conveniently equipped for the accommodation of their large patronage, the firm being one of the best known business concerns in the city. They have the largest business of the kind in Reading, and give employment to a large corps of clerks and assistants. Both members of the firm rank among the most progressive citizens of Reading, are members of the city Board of Trade, and are giving substantial aid toward making the city one of the foremost in the Commonwealth. The firm issue monthly a valuable business publication, Mengel's Real Estate Register, which has a wide distribution and is considered authority on real estate of Reading and Berks county. It is a thirty-two-page pamphlet.

In addition to the interests already mentioned, Mr. Mengel serves as a director of the Commercial Trust Company, which he helped to establish, and is also its legal adviser. As may be judged from the important affairs entrusted to him, Mr. Mengel is one of the best known young business men of Reading, and he has won his way to the front rank of successful citizens by the exercise of a rare degree of tact and ability.

Mr. Mengel has numerous social connections, being a member of the Reading Alumni Association; the Americus Club; the Temple Club; Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.; Friendship Commandery, No. 247, A. and I. O. Knights of Malta; Washington Camp No. 417, P. O. S. of A.; Lodge No. 62 F. & A. M.; Reading Royal Arch Chapter, No. 152; De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Philadelphia Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°; Reading Lodge of Perfection, 14°; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On Oct. 6, 1904, Mr. Mengel married Miss Deborah D. De Turck, a daughter of Lewis P. and Sarah P. (De-Turck) De Turck, and they reside at No. 532 Walnut street, Reading.

J. ISAAC BICKEL. In the death of J. Isaac Bickel, Bern township lost one of her best and most respected citizens. He was born Nov. 2, 1838, in North Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Jonathan and Magdalena (Wenrich) Bickel.

The Bickel family has long been one of importance in upper Berks county. Anthony Bickel, son of the ancestor, was a farmer in North Heidelberg township, where he owned a farm of 160 acres, which is now the property of Peter Ruth. A barn that he built is yet standing. He was a member of Herrnhooder (now North Heidelberg) Union Church, where his remains were laid to rest. After his death his oldest son, Joseph, obtained the farm and after Joseph's death, his oldest son, Elias, became its owner. Elias Bickel sold it to Peter Ruth and moved to Reading, where he was in a hotel business on the site where the post-office now stands. Anthony Bickel married a Miss Romick, and they had six children, namely: Joseph (had children—Elias, John, Jesse, Moses, Joseph, Jared, Leah, Matilda, Mauline and Catherine); Anthony, who lived in North Heidelberg township, a blacksmith (had children—William, Benjamin—residing at Mt. Pleasant, John, Sallie and Eliza); Jonathan; Daniel; Mrs. Mordecai Lengel, who lived beyond Bernville; and Mrs. Henry Troutman, of Mount Etna.

Jonathan Bickel, born April 18, 1800, died July 21, 1874, aged seventy-four years, three months, three days, and was buried in the North Heidelberg Church graveyard. He was a farmer in North Heidelberg township, where he owned eighty acres of land. His wife was Magdalena Wenrich, daughter of Johannes Wenrich. They had the following children: (1) Daniel. (2) Jonathan, a farmer, who lived in Iowa, later in Ohio, was buried by the side of his wife in Iowa. His children were: Elias, Isaac and a daughter. (3) Frank resides at Mohnton. (4) James resides in Reading. (5) Molly married John Faust (deceased) and moved to Nebraska, but later lived at Milton, Pa., where she died. (6) J. Isaac.

Daniel Bickel, son of Jonathan, was born in North Heidelberg township, Feb. 20, 1823, and owned the homestead farm in North Heidelberg township, which he conducted until 1882. He resides with his son, Gasson Bickel, in Lower Heidelberg, near Wernersville. His physical health is remarkably good notwithstanding his years and he hauls the milk from the farm to the neighboring creamery. Formerly he served as school director in Lower Heidelberg township. He and family are members of the North Heidelberg Church, where the family have their burying plot. He has identified himself with the religious bodies where he has lived, and during a residence of eleven years in Cumru township was an elder in the Gouglersville Church. He is also a contributing member of Hain's Reformed Church. His wife, Rebecca Gruber, died in Cumru township, April 7, 1873, aged forty-six years. They had sixteen children all of whom are dead except Cornelius, residing in Reading, and Gasson, who is a farmer in Lower Heidelberg township and has one son, James.

Daniel Bickel, son of Anthony, moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, and settled two miles from Basil, where he followed farming and blacksmithing. Of his two sons, Ephraim and William, the latter still survives.

J. Isaac Bickel attended the public schools during his boyhood and was trained to farming on the home place. He engaged later in that occupation in Cumru, Muhlenberg and Bern townships, locating in the latter in 1892, when he bought the old Jack Adams farm of 163 acres. This is very valuable land, being also favorably located midway between the Van Reed paper-mill and the Bern church. He was a most worthy member of Hain's Reformed Church, and at the time of his death was valued in that connection. He was a man of excellent business ability, was a director of the school board of Bern, and took a deep interest in educational affairs, and in the welfare of his community. At one time he was the Democratic nominee for Poor director. He had been identified with the Berks County Agricultural Society from its inception, and was keenly interested in its work. During the Berks County Fair in the year prior to his death, he was one of the superintendents of stock. His judgment on all agricultural matters was considered reliable. He was widely known, visiting the Reading market daily where he served a large milk route for twenty-eight years.

On Nov. 12, 1859, Mr. Bickel married Angeline F. Werner, daughter of Thomas and Kate (Fidler) Werner, and a history of the representative Werner family will be found elsewhere. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bickel were: Henrietta m. William Henning; Thomas Wellington resides at Shillington; Ellen lives in Toledo, Ohio; Mary m. Evan P. Christ; Moses A., who farms for his mother and looks after his late father's estate, m. Hannah Boyer, and they have had two sons, Paul I. and Raymond (died aged ten months); Jonathan died aged two years; Eva m. Thomas R. Gring; Charles, a most exemplary young man, met death with his father; and Millie K., Ulysses Werner and Agnes E. reside at home.

On Oct. 8, 1904, Mr. J. Isaac Bickel and his son Charles were driving home from Reading. They occupied a spring wagon, to which two horses were attached. At Leiss' Crossing, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the north-bound express train struck the team, killing one of the horses, and throwing the occupants out. Charles Bickel was killed instantly, but the father was brought to Reading Hospital, where he was able to give his name before lapsing into the unconsciousness from which he never awoke. Both father and son were laid to rest in the cemetery of Hain's Church. The double funeral was the largest ever held at this church, 368 vehicles being in the funeral procession.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN WEBER, alderman of the Eleventh ward, Reading, Pa., has for many years been a popular and useful citizen of that city, and has frequently received the endorsement of her people at the polls.

Anthony Weber, grandfather of William F., was born in 1797, and died in 1843. He was the owner of a small farm in Germany, and he also followed the occupations of butcher and brewer. He married Marie Schneckenberger, and they had children as follows: Fidel; Martin, a brewer; Rosalia, who was married and lived in Germany; Maximilian, a shoemaker, who came to America in 1849; Marcus, a wheelwright, who came to America in 1855; and Ambrose, a miller and machinist of Reading, who came to this country in 1866.

Fidel Weber, father of William F., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 14, 1826, and came to this country in 1850. Before leaving the old country he had learned lock-smithing, and after settling in Reading, was employed at his trade, at the Reading Railroad shops. By faithful and diligent service he was transferred to the machine department of that company, and was employed there continuously for fifty-one years. In 1902 he was placed on the pension roll. Mr. Weber always took a deep interest in public affairs and was an ardent and earnest advocate of good government and permanent improvements. He was a Democrat in politics and represented the Second ward in the common council in 1871, and the Tenth ward in the school board during the year 1875. While attending to public duties, Mr. Weber never missed a meeting, and could be relied upon as being an honest and faithful public servant. From the time he reached the voting age he never missed an election and took untold interest in his party. Mr. Weber was also interested in building associations, and during his time was president of more than twenty, of which the most important were the Ringgold, Germania, Columbia, Homestead and Fidelity Associations. He resided in the Second ward forty years, and for the last thirty-one lived at No. 239 South Tenth street.

On Sept. 12, 1852, Fidel Weber married Amelia Wentzel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Body) Wentzel, and they became the parents of the following children: Alfred died at the age of four; James and Ida died in infancy; Edwin Harrison died in October, 1902, aged thirty-six years, leaving a widow, Sarah (Lincoln) and three children, Harry, Robert and Irene; John M. is a machinist with the Philadelphia & Reading Company; William F.; Emma m. Newton Knerr, of Philadelphia; Henry is foreman in the Scott Foundry; Anna Victoria m. Isaac Quinter, a shoe dealer of Reading; Amelia m. Martin Bright, of this city; and Winona is at home. Mr. Weber was survived by seventeen grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren, and a sister, Theresa, of Reading; the latter, however, has since died. He was a member of Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F., Reading Relief Association, and in religion of the Reformed Church. Mr. Weber passed away, Sept. 3, 1907, from the effects of catarrh.

William F. Weber was born in Reading, Feb. 2, 1855. He passed his boyhood in the pursuit of an education in the excellent schools of his home town, and at the age of thirteen began his active business life as a carrier of the *Post* and *Eagle*, daily papers of the city. After a short period in this branch of the service, he became apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Daily *Times*. He finished his trade in this office, and afterward served four years there as a journeyman. Mr. Weber then accepted a position in the Freight Department of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. However he did not stay but returned to the printing business, taking "cases" in the *Telegram*.

Taking quite an interest in politics Mr. Weber was elected to the common council from the Tenth ward, at which time he was the youngest member of that body. In 1889 he was elected a member of the same body from the Eleventh ward, being also at that time president of the famous Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, an organization which was a powerful political factor during the three years he served as its head. Shortly after the expiration of his term, April 16, 1891, he was appointed alderman of the Eleventh ward, by Governor Pattison, to fill the unexpired term of George Kramer, who had died the previous March. The following year, 1892, Mr. Weber was the aldermanic candidate of his party, and after a hotly contested campaign was elected by a majority of 437, the term being for five years. Again in 1897 and in 1902 he received the indorsement of his constituents, by majorities of 517 and 443, respectively. During the years of his incumbency Mr. Weber has given the most painstaking and careful attention to the needs of his ward, and in matters which affected the weal of the whole city has ever been found on the side of progress.

In March, 1880, Mr. Weber married Miss Kate Egelhoff, daughter of William Egelhoff, a respected resident of Reading. To them have come three sons: W. Wayne; Walter W., a machinist; and Edwin C., a member of the class of 1908, Reading high school, who is now taking his college course in Civil Engineering.

Alderman Weber was for thirty-three years a member of the Reading Hose Company, during which time he served for eleven years as president, and is now on the Honorary Roll. He is affiliated with the Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a member of the First Reformed Church. His activity in political circles makes him a valued member of the Northeastern Democratic Club, and in all the varied interests of his home city, he is ever ready to do a full share of the necessary work. As a citizen he is universally esteemed for his loyalty to home institutions, and as a friend and neighbor all unite to do him honor.

W. WAYNE WEBER, son of William F., is a graduate of the Reading high school, Class of 1897. He served as timekeeper for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company two years, and then became associated with the Reading Cement Company as its clerk and secretary. In 1906 he was engaged with the Interstate Railway Company, with offices in Philadelphia, and since 1907 he has been salesman for eastern Pennsylvania for the Edison Cement. He was a member of the Democratic Northeastern League, and was chairman one term. In 1906-07 he was a member of the State Legislature from the First District of Berks county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Red Men, and is an active member of the First Reformed Church.

FRED B. HOSSLER, justice of the peace, farmer and surveyor of Tilden township, is one of the oldest justices in Berks county, having served continuously since the year 1867.

Mr. Hossler was born April 3, 1839, on the farm in Tilden township where he now resides, and he is a great-grandson of Frederick Hossler, who first settled in the Heidelberg district. Thence he removed to what was then Bern township, settling where the Squire now lives. He took up about 325 acres of land, and lived and died here, and he is buried at St. Michael's Church. He divided the farm into three tracts, giving one to each of his three sons.

John Hossler, son of Frederick, also died in Bern township, and is buried at St. Michael's Church. His wife was Rachel Rickert, and their children were as follows: John (died young); Henry, Benjamin (died in Schuylkill county); Elizabeth (m. John Conckling); Sarah (m. Samuel Meck); Catharine (m. Peter Fink); and Rebecca (married Henry Fink).

Henry Hossler, son of John, was born July 17, 1804, on the old homestead, and died there Aug. 27, 1892. He, too, is buried at St. Michael's Church. His property originally comprised 187 acres, part of which he sold, the homestead at present consisting of 130 acres. Henry Hossler engaged in general farming throughout his active years, passing his last years in retirement. He was a captain in the State militia, and was a Democrat in politics. Henry Hossler married Mary Ann Scheidy, and they had a family of six children: Four died young; John died at Auburn, Schuylkill county; Fred B. is mentioned below.

Fred B. Hossler attended the public schools in the locality of his home and later went to Morgantown Academy, and he taught school for one term in Upper Bern township, now Tilden township. He then went to Port Clinton, where he remained for six months, in 1865 returning to the home farm, where he has ever since been located. As previously stated, the farm contains 130 acres, all of which is valuable land and in a profitable state of cultivation. Squire Hossler is well known, especially in his public capacity, having been first elected justice of the peace in 1867, so that his period of service in that office alone covers over forty years. He had previously served eleven years as township auditor. In addition to farming Mr. Hossler has done considerable surveying, and he is a substantial and much respected citizen of his locality. He is also a homeopathic veterinary, of considerable experience, having practised for over forty years. He is a member of St. Michael's Lutheran Church and of Vaux Lodge, No. 406, F. & A. M., of Hamburg, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Hossler married Matilda Savage, daughter of Joseph Savage, of Tilden township, and they have two children: Alvin E., who is in the express business at Hamburg, Pa., married Bessie Hadesty, and they have one son, Herbert. Lillie Jane married Milton S. Balthaser, of Kutztown, who died Jan. 11, 1909, and was buried at St. Michael's, leaving to survive his wife, Lillie, and three minor children—Curtis F., Miriam and Wayne.

DANIEL R. BECHTEL, merchant at Huff's Church, in Hereford township, was born at Bechtel's Mill, in District township, the original Bechtel homestead, March 9, 1846.

Peter Bechtel, great-grandfather of Daniel R., was an early settler of East District township, in Berks county. Prior to 1774 he had settled there, and in 1790 he was the owner of much land. He died about 1794, and is buried in the cemetery on the farm now owned by David B. Rauch. This was a private burial ground where many Mennonites were buried. It is now in a dilapidated condition, but some of the tombstones are still standing. The Kaufman, Zimmerman, Noll, and Johan Friederich Huff and wife graves are in good condition. Most of the burials here took place prior to 1812 when Huff's church and its cemetery were established. Peter Bechtel had a number of children.

Jacob Bechtel, son of Peter, was born during the war of the Revolution. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise, and was the owner of considerable land. He and his wife attended the Mennonite church at what is now Bally. They are buried in the cemetery on the Rauch farm. They had four children: Polly m. Abraham Mensch; Sussana m. Henry Moyer; Elizabeth m. Jonas Heistand; and John.

John Bechtel, son of Jacob, was born at the Bechtel Mill homestead in District township, April 29, 1805, and he died May 10, 1876. He became a farmer and miller. The property contains about 200 acres of land. The present frame mill was built in 1769, and is still in good condition, and used for milling purposes. The sawmill attached to the property is now operated by Frank Benfield. The present barn was built by John Bechtel in 1860, and the stone house by Jacob Bechtel. John Bechtel was a man very well known in his section, and he was always active for the best interests of the community. He and his family were Lutheran members of Huff's Church. John Bechtel married Maria Rohrbach, born June 17, 1813, daughter of George Rohrbach, and she died April 18, 1865. Their children were: Henry, John, Annie, Betzy, Sarah, Susanna, Maria, Catharine, George and Daniel R.

Daniel R. Bechtel was educated in the township schools and his home training was along agricultural lines. In 1871 he began clerking in the general store of William Gernand, of Breinigsville, Pa., where he remained one year. In 1872 he went to Zionsville, in Lehigh county, where he bought out Frank N. Gery, and he conducted the store four years. In 1876 he located at Huff's Church, in Berks county, where he has built up a fine business, carrying on a general store to the present time, a period of thirty-two years. His stock is good and his customers are always well pleased. He resides in a large brick residence which he built in 1890. The well kept lawn adds to the attractive appearance of this, one of the finest places in the township.

In politics Mr. Bechtel is a Republican, and from 1876 to 1890 he was postmaster at Huff's Church. He and his family are Lutheran members of Huff's Church. Mr. Bechtel married Sally Ann Biddenbender, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Berkey) Biddenbender, and granddaughter of Jacob and Susanna (Young) Biddenbender.

FREDERICK A. MARX, who has his law office at No. 528 Washington street, Reading, and his home at No. 932 North Fifth street, same city, was born at Kutztown, Berks county, March 19, 1876, and has been practising law since 1900. On March 12, 1907, he left Kutztown and took up his residence in Reading.

Mr. Marx is a member of an old and respected family of the county. His grandfather, Samuel Marx, was a resident of Kutztown, and there his father, James H. Marx, still lives. James H. Marx was educated for the law, and has for many years been a member of the Berks county Bar. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been honored with many of the borough offices, having served on the school board and as town clerk. He married Sarah Springer, daughter of Augustus Springer, a jeweler of Kutztown. Of the five children born to them, two died in infancy; Sallie died at the age of twenty-one, while attending school in Philadelphia. The survivors of the family are Frederick A. and Anna, the latter the wife of Charles S. Ort, a merchant at Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

Frederick A. Marx received his early education in his native place, and after his graduation in 1892 from the Normal School there was sent to Lafayette College, where he graduated in 1896. Having settled on the law as a profession, he now took up its study in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice in 1900. Later he was admitted to the higher courts. Mr. Marx took a final course at Dickinson Law School.

Mr. Marx married Oct. 21, 1903, Miss Rebecca H. Fenstermacher, daughter of John P. S. Fenstermacher (a cousin of General Gobin), postmaster of Kutztown and a conductor in the Philadelphia & Reading passenger service, with which road he has been connected since boyhood.

Mr. Marx is a Democrat in politics. He is active in the religious life of the community, being a member of Trinity Lutheran Church of Kutztown. He became a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., on Dec. 26, 1901, and served as its worshipful master for the year 1905. On July 11, 1908, he resigned membership in Huguenot Lodge, and on Oct. 17, 1908, affiliated with Isaac Hiester Lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., constituted on that day, in the city of Reading, being one of the twenty-five charter members and its first worshipful master. He holds membership in Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E.; and Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M. He retains his interest in educational affairs, having been a member of the school board of Kutztown, until his removal to Reading.

JOHN H. MILLER, who has been prominently identified with all the leading interests of the borough of Topton for many years, was born April 1, 1845, in Maxatawny township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Charles and Marie (Heffner) Miller.

John Miller, his paternal grandfather, lived in Lowhill township, Lehigh Co., Pa., but later moved to a farm in Maxatawny township, Berks county, the same being now owned by Rev. A. J. Fogel. He had six children as follows: Charles m. Marie Heffner; John m. (first) Caroline Bortz, had three children—Alfred, Mary and Catherine—and (second) Eliza A. Good and had one child—Lizzie; Jonas m. a Miss Weiser, and had two children—Jemima and Sallie; Joseph m. May Zeigler, and had six children—Oscar, Alvin, George, Sallie, Montana and Fiana; Joshua m. Frederica Zangley, and had children—George, James, Emma, Francisco and Charles; Esther m. Napoleon Dresh-

er, and had children—Joseph, John, Fiana, Rosalinda, Angelina and Jane.

Charles Miller, the eldest of the above family, was born in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, on the banks of the Jordan river, Feb. 14, 1806. He accompanied his father to Maxatawny township and worked on the home farm until his marriage, when he bought the farm now owned by his son, John H. Miller, in Maxatawny township, on which he lived until May 12, 1905, when his long and blameless life closed at the age of ninety-nine years, two months and twenty-eight days. He was a member, and in the latter part of his life an elder, of the Reformed congregation of the Siegfried Church in Maxatawny township. In political feeling he was a Democrat, and he always took an active part in politics, but never solicited an office. On Oct. 6, 1842, he married Marie Heffner, born Dec. 31, 1818, died May 31, 1857, aged thirty-six years and five months, daughter of Jacob and Esther Heffner. Mrs. Miller was born and reared on a farm now owned by her only son, John H. Miller, in Maxatawny township. She was a devoted Christian all her life, and was baptized April 5, 1819. Jacob and Esther Heffner had a family of six children, the other beside Mrs. Miller being: David, Daniel, Solomon, Lydia and Esther. Charles Miller and wife had two children: John H. and Mrs. Eldridge Zimmerman, both residents of Topton, and three grandchildren, namely: Charles D. Zimmerman and Milton and Harvey A. Miller.

John H. Miller was afforded far better educational opportunities than were given many youths of his day. After close attendance in the public schools of the township, he spent two terms at McAllisterville Academy, in Juniata county, one term at Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, in Montgomery county, and two terms at Fairview Seminary at Kutztown, now the Keystone State Normal School. Having a preference for business rather than farming, he accepted a position with J. A. & Isaac Fegley who carried on a hotel and general store business at Monterey, Berks Co., Pa., and after serving there for two years, he accepted a position with Butz & Heffner, who were engaged in the coal, grain and lumber business at Topton Station, on the East Pennsylvania Railway. At the same time he was appointed station agent at the place for the railroad company, which position he filled for sixteen years, giving it up on account of ill health.

After being with Butz & Heffner for two years, Mr. Miller then associated himself with P. L. Diener and B. C. Bear, trading under the firm name of Baer & Diener & Miller, and bought out the firms of Butz & Heffner, and Diener & Ubil, also engaged in the same business together with a general store business. A combination was effected and the entire business was carried on for eight years. In the meantime Mr. Miller was attending also to his duties as station agent for the railroad company, and served as secretary of the Topton Iron Company, and also of the Topton Loan and Building Association, which position he held from the day of its organization until it had run out, which was in eight and one-half years, when all shareholders had drawn out two hundred dollars, par value less fixed premium. Later on, in connection with his railroad duties, Mr. Miller associated himself with P. L. Diener, D. D. Hinterstites, Jacob Carl and Jacob Lesher, under the firm name of Diener, Carl & Co., and engaged in mining iron ore, having mines on the lands of Charles Miller, Edwin A. Trexler and Nathan Luan. Two years later Mr. Miller sold out his interest in the ore business and devoted himself for a time exclusively to his railroad business.

A short time after resigning his position as station agent, he accepted that of salesman for the sale of hard and soft coal for the firm of Percy Heilner & Son, of Philadelphia, which position he held for eight years. Then, he and his son, Harvey A. Miller, accepted work as sales agents for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., a position in which he continued until six years later, when the company decided to sell all their products direct and to dispense with sales agents. This closed Mr. Miller's active participation in business although not his active interest. In 1887 he was elected a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, a position he still holds. In 1878 he was one of the incorporators of the borough of Topton and is now holding the position of councilman, to which he was elected in 1905. For fully fifteen years he served as a school director, and his advice has been asked and his judgment consulted in almost all that has particularly concerned the development of the town's various public interests. For two terms he served as a justice of the peace. In 1904 he helped to organize the Crown Knitting Company of Topton, now employing about one hundred hands, and turning out about 12,000 half hose a day, shipping their product all over the United States.

On Oct. 20, 1865, Mr. Miller was married, by Rev. A. J. Herman, to Eliza A. Kuhns, of Maxatawny township, daughter of Solomon and Mary Ann (Becker) Kuhns. To this marriage two sons were born, namely: Milton Robert, born Aug. 20, 1866; and Harvey Albert, born June 15, 1868. The older son married Ida L. Sell, daughter of Daniel K. and Mary (Knab) Sell, and they have one daughter, Pauline, born March 24, 1891. The younger son married Jennie C. Trexler, daughter of Charles D. and Catherine (Haas) Trexler, and they have two children, Marie K. and Mae E.

Mr. Miller was baptized April 20, 1845, by Rev. Charles Herman, and his sponsors were Amos Clouser and his wife Esther. He was confirmed in the fall of 1861, by Rev. Charles Herman, and became a member of the German Reformed Church of Maxatawny, called Siegfried's Church. He is one of the seven men who, forty years ago, organized the Topton Union Sunday school (and was for many years its superintendent), which was the nucleus of St. Paul's Church, now a flourishing body of Topton.

FREDERICK LEAF SMITH, A. B., A. M. (deceased), represented the third generation of his family devoted to the legal profession and was himself for many years a prominent member of the Berks county Bar. He was a son of the late Henry W. Smith, grandson of Judge Frederick Smith, and great-grandson of Rev. John Frederick Smith, an eminent pioneer of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania.

Judge Frederick Smith was one of the most distinguished citizens of his time in Berks county. He was born in 1773, received unusual educational advantages for the time, and after careful preparation for the profession of law was admitted to practice Aug. 7, 1795. He had been thorough in his studies and was equally conscientious in the preparation of his cases, and he soon won a prominent position among the lawyers of his day. Like many others of his profession he became interested and active in politics. From 1802 to 1803 he was a member of the Legislature; in 1818 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Berks county, a position he held for three years; from 1823 to 1828 he was attorney general of the State under Governor Shulze, by whom he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court of the State in 1828, and this honorable position he filled with great credit until his death. Judge Smith was clear and logical in his reasonings, and just and impartial in his decisions. He died at his home in Reading, after but a brief illness, Oct. 5, 1830, aged fifty-seven years, seven months, four days, and his remains were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, but later removed to the Charles Evans cemetery. The Bar Associations in Reading and in Philadelphia passed resolutions in testimony of his high character and distinguished ability. He married Catharine Leaf.

Henry W. Smith, son of Judge Frederick Smith, was born Jan. 4, 1804. He received the benefit of a good literary education, studied law under the wise and able instruction of his father, and was admitted to the Bar Jan. 5, 1825. He became an active politician, and was a delegate to the State Democratic conventions of 1832, 1835, 1841, 1844 and 1846, and to the National Democratic convention in 1835. In 1836 he was a candidate for Congress; in 1843 and 1844 he served as a member of the Legislature, and again in 1846 became a candidate for

Frederick Seof Smith.

Congressional honors. Twice he was the candidate of his party for the office of president judge. In his profession, like his father, he attained high rank, and he had from the first an extensive practice. The successes that came to him were the result of careful, painstaking work, and he was a student as long as he lived of what he considered the "noblest profession on earth." In 1873 he gave able service to the State as a member of the Constitutional convention. He died Aug. 27, 1878, and he was survived by his wife, Mary, and one son, F. Leaf. Mrs. Smith was born Dec. 11, 1811, and died March 2, 1881.

F. Leaf Smith was born Aug. 31, 1831, and received his early education in the public schools of Reading. During the late forties he entered Georgetown (D. C.) College, from which he was graduated in 1854 with the degree of A. B., after an unusually bright course. His literary gifts were notable, particularly his ability as a poet, and on the day of his graduation he had the honor of delivering a discourse on "The Influence of Philosophy" before President Pierce, who was present at the commencement exercises. In 1858 he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater. After leaving college Mr. Smith took up the study of law for which he had inherited aptitude, which was greatly strengthened and developed by his constant association with his father, while the latter continued in active practice. Owing to the fact that his father had acquired a competent estate and he was the only child, there was an absence of that incentive to full development of his powers so essential to the average man, but notwithstanding this absence of the spur of necessity Mr. Smith practised his profession with commendable diligence and remarkable success, continuing for a number of years. He was a wise counselor, a diligent student of his cases, and an adroit trial lawyer, and as long as he maintained his interest in the practice of the law stood in the front rank of the profession, becoming one of the most prominent members of the legal fraternity in his section. That he was not merely a lawyer is shown in the fact that he added to his professional attainments a varied and sound knowledge of business, and possessed the prompt and practical judgment which rendered his opinions as a man of affairs valuable in the management of his own business as well as that of his clients.

In personal integrity, in inflexible devotion to the interest of his clients, in urbanity of feeling and bearing to his professional brethren, in his respect for the law when it was declared by the court, and in his habitual deference to the judiciary, he was a model for imitation. The benevolent feelings of his heart were displayed by regular and unostentatious giving to charitable objects, and his sympathy with the beauties of nature by his interest in the systematic culture of plants and flowers. His private life was one of remarkable purity, sincerity and unflinching honesty.

On July 2, 1879, Mr. Smith married Mary Coulter, and they had one child, Marie Carroll, who resides in the old family home on South Fifth street, Reading, where Mr. Smith passed away April 10, 1898.

ADAM F. E. GRILL, one of the foremost citizens of Cumru township, Berks county, resides in the borough of Shillington, Pa., in a fine residence at the northwest corner of Lancaster and Wyomissing avenues. He was born on his father's farm, now the property of Joshua Dives, Jan. 28, 1857, son of Levi and Mary (Eshelman) Grill.

Philip Grill, great-grandfather of Adam F. E., was an extensive land owner in Spring township, having fully 255 acres. He died on the farm on which he had resided all of his life, and his remains were interred at Sinking Spring burying-ground, as were those of his wife, whose maiden name was Lesher. They had these children: Christina married Philip Kappes; Samuel obtained the original homestead, erected the present buildings upon it, and then removed to Ohio; John was given another of the old homesteads, later removed to Centre county, Pa., and then followed Samuel to Ohio; Katie m. Jacob Hatt; Eliza m. Jacob Brossman, and removed to Naperville, Ill.; Adam; Philip m. Sarah Mohn, sister of Catherine Mohn; and Joseph.

Adam Grill, grandfather of Adam F. E., was born in Spring township, and was a lifelong farmer, owning the farm now in the possession of our subject, where he lived the major portion of his life. He married Catherine Mohn, who bore him the following ten children: Samuel settled at Bowmansville, Lancaster county; Catherine m. Christian Kress; Elizabeth m. Henry Von Neida; Mary m. Richard Hornberger; Levi; Sallie m. Nicholas Mosser; Adam lived on the old homestead; Lydia m. James Leininger; Daniel was a tax collector of Reading, Pa.; and Henry resided at Oakbrook, Cumru township.

Levi Grill, father of Adam F. E., was born in Cumru township, Nov. 5, 1830, and his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. For many years he lived on the Lancaster Pike, midway between the Five Mile House and Gouglersville, his fine farm consisting of 100 acres. He built the present home upon it in 1874, the barn being built by his father, Adam Grill, in 1838. This property has a good meadow of twelve acres, eight acres of woodland, and an excellent spring of clear water. In 1853 Mr. Grill was married to Mary Eshelman, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Heberling) Eshelman, and to this union there were born two sons: John E., a well known merchant of Reading; and Adam F. E.

Adam F. E. Grill received his education in the public schools of his native township, and at the Keystone State Normal school, Kutztown, Pa. At the early age of fifteen years he began teaching school in the village of Mohnsville, when there was but one school at that place. He finished one term there, after which he taught in different other schools in Cumru and Spring townships and then went back to Mohnsville and took charge of the grammar school there to teach his twenty-third and last term, when the hamlet had grown to be a large town. His long career as an educator was begun in 1872, when D. B. Brunner was county superintendent, and he became well and favorably known as a pedagogue. During the summer months Mr. Grill worked upon his father's farm, where he had spent his boyhood days. In politics Mr. Grill is a Democrat, and in 1892-3 he was elected township committeman, and in the latter years was elected county chairman of the Democratic party, a position he filled with efficiency for a full term. He was the last judge of election of Cumru township when it had over 800 voters, it being then divided into five voting precincts.

On Feb. 18, 1895, Assistant U. S. Treasurer W. B. Bigler of Philadelphia appointed Mr. Grill to a responsible clerkship in the Philadelphia U. S. Sub-Treasury, and in this position he has served most acceptably ever since. His work consists of counting and assorting money, and in the last fourteen years he has handled hundreds of millions of dollars. He has charge of the Assorting Teller's desk. For the past ten years he has made daily trips from his home in Shillington to Philadelphia. In 1899 Mr. Grill built his fine residence at Shillington, it being one of the most beautiful and substantial brick residences of the place, and in 1903 he erected two fine brick residences on Lancaster avenue on a side lot of his residence property. He has two other good houses on Lancaster avenue, one of brick and the other frame, and he has also obtained the old Grill homestead, which belonged to his grandfather and father, in which the latter was born.

On Jan. 27, 1877, Mr. Grill was married to Mary Huyett, daughter of Garson and Eva (Gaul) Huyett, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Hartman) Huyett, an old and honored family of Berks county. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grill. Mr. Grill stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and is one of the most substantial men of his locality and an influential molder of public opinion in his township.

ISAAC UNGER, late of Windsor township, Berks county, was a great-grandson of Christopher Unger, the first of the name in this country, of whom we have the following record:

(I) Christian Unger emigrated to America in the ship "Edinburgh," landing at Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1752. In 1756 he was a taxable resident of Greenwich township, Berks county. He had these children: Michael, who was a taxable in Greenwich township in 1759; John, who settled in the vicinity of Shamokin, Pa.; Herman; one son (name unknown) who settled in Maryland; Susanna, m. to John Schappel; Elizabeth, m. to George Heffley; and Mrs. Christian Reeser.

(II) Herman Unger was born in Greenwich township. He married Elizabeth Keim, and they had the following children: Daniel, who settled in Windsor township; Samuel, who also settled in Windsor township; Jacob, who settled in Wabash county, Ind.; Abraham, who settled in Sandusky county, Ohio; Christina, who married John Hollenbach; and Mrs. Coleman.

(III) Daniel Unger, son of Herman, married Elizabeth Smith, and their only son was Isaac Unger, late of Windsor township.

(IV) Isaac Unger was born Jan. 22, 1829, and died March 16, 1884. On Nov. 18, 1849, he married Syria Weidman, who was born in Windsor township April 17, 1828. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Unger resided on his farm of 206 acres, about one mile east of Shoemakersville—one of the best farms in Perry township. Here they prospered and reared their family. Mr. Unger left his widow and children a large estate. He never held any political office, but was active in the church, for several terms serving as one of the trustees of the Lutheran congregation at Shoemakersville.

Mrs. Syria Unger was the daughter of John and Magdalena (Kauffman) Weidman, and was educated in the schools of her district. She was conversant with both the English and German languages. She was reared in the Dunker faith, but in 1850 she and her husband became members of the Lutheran Church, to which faith she afterward adhered. After Mr. Unger's death she resided in the Unger home at Mill and Belleville streets, Shoemakersville. She was an intelligent, benevolent woman, and though she lived to advanced age possessed a clear mind and a contented heart. She was the mother of children as follows: John married Ella Teeter; Sarah died at the age of four years; Sylvester died at the age of two years; Catherine, who married Newton Moyer, died in 1900, aged forty-four years; Laura, deceased, married Franklin W. Seidel, M. D., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School and of the medical department of the University of Michigan, who practised his profession in Chester, Pa., and who at his death left two children, Roy and May; Annie, who married David S. Wolfe, was a teacher and a highly accomplished woman, and died in 1902, aged thirty-nine years; Charles married Sallie Koenig; George W. is a prosperous business man and manufacturer of Boyertown.

(V) George W. Unger was born Nov. 10, 1865, in Perry township, Berks county, and was educated in the public schools of the home district. He was reared on the homestead, but he himself has never followed farming. When fifteen years old he became a clerk in H. K. Miller's general store at Shoemakersville, where he remained one year, after which he was with J. B. Miller, at Bernville, for two years. He then worked about a year for Filbert & Brother, at Womelsdorf, and he has since been at Boyertown. His first employer in the borough was C. A. Mory, for whom he clerked a year in his large dry goods store. In the fall of 1888 he engaged in the grocery and shoe business on his own account, locating on North avenue, Reading, and he met with success in this venture, carrying on a retail business for seven years. In the fall of 1896 he commenced his present business, the manufacture of ladies' ribbed underwear, in which line he now employs from fifty to sixty hands the year round. He is established in a brick factory, 80 x 38 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, and the business has grown to such an extent that it is considered a factor in the commercial importance of Boyertown. In addition to this, his principal interest, Mr. Unger has been identified with others in enterprises affecting the advancement of the town, and he was one of the organizers and charter members of the Boyertown Electric Company, which was chartered in August, 1908, and is capitalized at $35,000. Mr. Unger is president of the company, which is to furnish light, heat and power to the borough, and which has a most promising future. He is a faithful worker for the interests of his community.

On Oct. 24, 1889, Mr. Unger was married to Miss L. Legora Deppen, daughter of Dr. Daniel D. and Isabella (Miller) Deppen, of Bernville, and four children have blessed this union, namely: Earl D., Laura I., John S. and Daniel H. The eldest son, Earl D. Unger, is a student at Mercersburg Academy, class of 1909, is already an expert bookkeeper, and is his father's chief assistant in the manufacturing business. He is a member of the Glee Club. The family reside in a beautiful mansion on Chestnut street, between Third and Philadelphia avenues, in Boyertown, one of the finest residences in the lower end of the county. Mr. Unger built this home in the summer of 1903. It is constructed of Pennsylvania blue marble from the quarries at King of Prussia, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Unger and his family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Boyertown.

HENNE. The Henne family was settled in Bucks county, Pa., in 1771 by Samuel and Daniel Henne. In Berks county it dates back to Samuel Henne, who was born in Tulpehocken, now Jefferson township. He is buried at Blue Mountain church in Upper Bern township. By occupation he was a farmer and carpenter, and owned a small farm of fifteen acres, which he operated in addition to working at his trade. A Democrat in politics, he served a period of two terms as supervisor of the township, and was a member of the State militia. He married Barbara Noll, daughter of Peter Noll, of Lebanon county. Their children were: Samuel, a carpenter of Strausstown; Willoughby, of Schuylkill Haven, a contractor and builder; Malinda (m. Josiah Boltz, and died in 1907); Barbara (m. Albert Leminger, a veteran of the Civil war who died in 1898 in Lebanon); John of Williamsport, a carpenter; Ephraim; Adam, a carpenter of Schaefferstown; Levi, a contracting plasterer of Hamburg.

Ephraim Henne, son of Samuel and father of Oscar, was born in Jefferson township, July 8, 1853. He attended the public school of his district, and when fifteen years old went to Pittston, Pa., to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1881 he and his family moved to Schuylkill Haven, and there he followed his trade until 1901 when he came to Reading, and now resides at No. 361 Schuylkill avenue, busily engaged in contracting and building. He has been identified with many building operations in Reading and throughout Berks county, being recognized as an excellent workman.

On May 23, 1873, Mr. Henne married Miss Kate Zerby, a daughter of John Zerby (whose wife was a Hiester), of Upper Tulpehocken township. Their children are: Oscar D.; James I. died in infancy; Minerva m. Calvin Fitler; Sadie m. Dr. Harry Rentschler; Charles E. died at the age of six; Beulah; Mary died in childhood; Elsie; Herman; Martin. Mr. Henne is an independent voter, casting his ballot for the man he believes best fitted for the place without regard to party lines. He is a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, and he is a man widely known and universally respected.

Oscar D. Henne, building inspector of Reading and a man of high standing in the community, was born in Upper Bern, Berks Co., Pa., March 9, 1874. When only eight years of age his parents moved to Schuylkill Haven, and there he attended excellent schools, although he left school when quite young to learn the carpenter's trade under his father. In 1893 he went to Wilkes Barre, where he was in the employ of M. B. Houpt & Son in their planing mill. After a year, in 1894 he removed to Philadelphia, and worked for D. Dougherty, a large contractor. In 1896 he left his employ and traveled in Indiana and Minnesota, working at his trade until 1898, and seeing much of the country. In the last named year, he returned home and enlisted in Company F, of Pottsville, Pa., 4th Reg. Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the

entire Porto Rico campaign. In Porto Rico he was promoted to the rank of artificer, and when he was mustered out Nov. 17, 1898, he was so recorded. In 1899 he came to Reading and engaged in contracting and building, following these lines successfully until May 1, 1908, when he was appointed by Hon. William Rick building inspector of the city of Reading, which responsible position he now holds, his practical knowledge of contracting and building making him an excellent city official.

Mr. Henne resides in his own home at No. 134 West Greenwich street, Fifteenth ward, of Reading. He is a Republican in politics, and is very prominent in the ranks of his party. He belongs to the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the Reformed church.

On Nov. 21, 1903, Mr. Henne married Emily Tyson, daughter of Irwin and Ellen (Becker) Tyson, of Schuylkill Haven, and they have one son, Allen T. Naturally Mr. Henne is regarded as one of the leading young men of Reading, whose business and political future is very bright. He comes of good, solid stock, originally German, but now thoroughly Americanized, and is a fair example of vigorous, sturdy American manhood.

DR. JACOB S. RITTENHOUSE, one of Reading's leading medical practitioners, has been in constant practice in that city for the past twenty-four years, during which time he has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community and has occupied positions of honor and trust. He was born June 3, 1861, son of Dr. Samuel R. and Anna M. (Shaffer) Rittenhouse.

The Rittenhouses originally came from Holland, the family being established in America in 1690, in which year the progenitor established the first paper mill in America at Germantown, Pa. Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, father of Dr. Jacob S., was born near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1832, son of Jacob D. Rittenhouse, one of the substantial agriculturists of that section, who died of apoplexy aged sixty-one years, April 17, 1843. Samuel R. Rittenhouse attended the public schools of his native town during his younger years, and then took a medical course in the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1853. He immediately entered upon practice as an allopathic physician near The Trappe, but not being satisfied until he had received the best education possible, he returned to the University the following fall and attended another course of lectures, also taking advantage of the Clinics at the University Hospital. During the following year he formed a partnership with Dr. Lesher Trexler at Longswamp, Berks county, and they acquired a large and remunerative practice which they held until 1855. At the time he had no faith in the Homeopathic School of Medicine, having been led to believe that it was nothing more than a delusion; but the wonderful accomplishments of that year opened his eyes, as it did those of every other man who was deeply interested in the advances of medical science. He decided, therefore, to make a careful investigation, and at once read the Organon and studied the Homeopathic Materia Medica. With the coming of faith in the new school, faith in the old school began to wane and finally made its departure, when upon testing the medicines in active practice he became thoroughly satisfied with the principle of Hahnemann —*Similia similibus curantur*. In 1857 he removed to Millerstown, now Macungie, Lehigh county, where for years he had charge of a large practice. Indeed, it grew to such an extent that it required his entire attention, his health became greatly impaired, and, fearing that it would be necessary to relinquish his practice entirely, he removed to Reading in October, 1868, where he hoped to better the condition of his health. He soon after took up practice again, and continued with much success until his death, June 26, 1895. Dr. Rittenhouse was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Societies of Berks and Schuylkill counties, the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences. He frequently contributed papers to medical journals of both schools, and was a writer of merit. During the Civil war he was an enthusiastic advocate of the Union cause, and contributed numerous articles to local papers intended to stimulate patriotism in the people and to continue the support of the Union. He was a consistent Republican, and in 1863 was the popular candidate of his party for the State Legislature, but was defeated at the election. At the time of his demise he was acting as consulting physician of the Medical Staff of the Homeopathic Hospital, and was also the first president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading. By his marriage to Anna M. Shaffer, he became the father of two sons and two daughters: Jacob S.; Anna; Hannah; and a son who died in infancy.

Dr. Jacob S. Rittenhouse was but seven years of age when his father removed the family to Reading, and there he obtained his elementary education in the public schools, later taking a course in languages and the natural sciences at the Scientific Academy under the preceptorship of the Hon. D. B. Brunner, after which he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1882. On April 3, 1885, he was graduated, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. During the last year in college he was elected by the class to "quiz" them on the subject of pathology and the practice of medicine. After his graduation he became associated in practice with his father in Reading, and during the winter of 1887-8 he attended the New York Polyclinic and other well-known hospitals, devoting particular attention to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He has since made a specialty of these subjects, and is at present the Special United States Pension Examiner for the district of Berks county on ailments of the ear and eye. He was one of the first surgeons on the staff of the Reading Homeopathic Hospital. He has been successful in practice beyond his fondest expectations, and numbers among his patients many of the leading citizens of the county. For twelve years Dr. Rittenhouse has had his home at Lorane, Pa., although actively continuing his medical work at his office in Reading.

Professionally Dr. Rittenhouse is a member of the Reading and the State Homeopathic Societies, and is an ex-president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading. His fraternal connections are with Vigilant Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Encampment, I. O. O. F.; and the A. O. U. W. For many years he has been extensively interested in horticulture and fruit growing, and he is one of the judges of apples at the fairs of the Berks County Agricultural Society. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and to the American Pomological Society. Dr. Rittenhouse is a man of high character, and is greatly respected by his fellow-citizens and practitioners.

On June 12, 1888, Dr. Rittenhouse was married to Emma K. Griesemer, daughter of Benneville D. and Hannah K. Griesemer, and four children were born to them, namely: Roger G., who died at the age of eleven months, after a severe illness of a few weeks; Mary Esther, born Jan. 18, 1892; Samuel B., born Oct. 14, 1893; and Ruth Helen, born Dec. 14, 1897.

CHARLES M. PLANK, a lawyer of Reading, who has been somewhat prominent in Republican politics for a number of years, is descended from French-Huguenot stock. His grandfather, Jacob Plank, resided in Cambridge, Lancaster county.

Adam Plank, father of Charles, was a farmer in Lancaster county in the early part of his career, but later moved to Reading, where he was in business until his death, in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Joanna Moll, daughter of John and Elizabeth Moll, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. Of their eight children, five are deceased, as follows: Winfield Scott, who died when four years old; Margaret; Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-one; Catharine, who died aged fifty; and Mary. The survivors are: Jennie P., wife of James A. Lanning, of Camden, N. J.; Ida M., wife of Henry M. Phillippi, of Reading; and Charles M.

Charles M. Plank was born Sept. 23, 1860, and was reared in Reading, where he received good school advantages. He graduated from the high school in the class of 1876,

and for three years thereafter taught school. Having decided upon the law as his life work, he began its study in the office of the late Daniel H. Wingerd, passed the examination in 1881, and at once began practice. In the ensuing years he has acquired a very comfortable clientele and been admitted to the Superior, Supreme, United States District and United States Circuit courts. He has confined himself principally to private practice, yet at various times he has been engaged in legal work in the public service, for four years acting as assistant city solicitor, for three years as solicitor for the school board and for three years as deputy collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Plank has given considerable attention to public affairs. He is a good "mixer," and a valuable man in Republican councils. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee for ten years and his face is a familiar one in all the local conventions of his party, and in State and national conventions as well, he having been delegate to State conventions nineteen times. He was a delegate in 1896 to the national convention in St. Louis which nominated McKinley. Mr. Plank's name has given strength to the local Republican ticket in several elections, and in 1896 he was the candidate of his party for State senator. He was leading a known forlorn hope, however, so that his defeat was not a disappointment. He came out of the contest with the rather startling record of having carried the city of Reading by a plurality of 2,380 votes, and he came within 1,382 votes of carrying the district. Mr. Plank is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, with membership at Christ Cathedral in Reading.

Mr. Plank married Sept. 29, 1897, Helen A. Althouse, daughter of the late Franklin A. Althouse, of Reading, who for forty-one years was in the railroad service.

SALLADE. The Sallade family is of French Huguenot origin. At the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the head of the family fled to Zwei-Brücken, Rheinpfalz, whence five of his sons came to America. These five were: Jacob, who came over in 1749, and located in Tohickon, Bucks Co., Pa.; Peter, who came in 1750; Frederick, in 1751; Nicholas, in 1752 (died in 1770); and Thomas, in 1764. One of the sons went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Nicholas Sallade, who came to Pennsylvania in 1752, located in Dauphin county, where he died in 1770. He had a son John.

John Sallade, son of Nicholas, became a man of prominence in the State, and served as an officer in the Revolution. He married a daughter of George Eberhart, of Berks county. In 1755 when but eight years old she was carried into captivity by the Indians and taken to Miami county, Ohio, but after many years was rescued by the expedition under Col. Henry Banquet. Among the children of John Sallade were two sons: George, mentioned below; and Col. Simon (1785-1854), who served several terms in the State Legislature.

George Sallade, son of John, was born Feb. 4, 1766, and died April 1, 1852. He moved from his native town of Womelsdorf to Royersford, and then to Hereford. From Hereford he went to Alburtis, but after a short stay there returned to Hereford, and that place was his home from that time on. By occupation he was a blacksmith. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Huff's Church. He married Eve Kintner, who died April 22, 1837, aged sixty-six years. She was born in Womelsdorf. Their children were: William, who lived at Millerstown, Lehigh county; Charles, Abraham, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Sarah and Anna.

Abraham Sallade, son of George, was born at Royersford, in Montgomery county, Aug. 16, 1809, and was but a boy when he accompanied his parents to Berks county. He followed his trade of shoemaker near Harlem, on the property now owned by Jacob M. Gery, and he did an extensive business for the time, employing one or two apprentices. For two years he was proprietor of the hotel at Huff's Church. He died May 30, 1865, and is buried at Huff's Church, as is also his wife. Five generations of the family sleep here. Abraham Sallade married Julia Levan, who was born Jan. 13, 1819, and died April 30, 1884, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. They had eight daughters and three sons: William H.; Sarah Ann; Hannah M.; Eliza; Louisa; Dr. James W., of Auburn, Pa.; Lydia Ann; Telera; Abraham G.; Amanda, who married John W. Gilbert; and Ida, wife of John Rush (who now lives at Pottstown), who died six miles below Norfolk, Virginia.

William H. Sallade, son of Abraham and Julia, was born at Alburtis, Lehigh county, March 25, 1839, and was but a year old when his parents located in Hereford township, Berks county. He was educated in the common schools and in Reading Academy under the instruction of William A. Good. In 1848 he was licensed to teach school by the first county superintendent, William A. Good, and taught his first term that fall. He also taught under county superintendents John S. Ermentrout and David B. Brunner. After teaching eleven consecutive terms, he spent one year, from April, 1859, to 1860, clerking, and then re-entered the school room, teaching one term in Hereford, ten in Harlem, and one at Huff's Church. In 1861 he learned the stone-cutting trade during the summer and out of school hours, and has followed it ever since with the exception of five years when in office. He still has a small establishment, and he has made many tombstones in his time. Prior to entering politics, he employed a number of men and carried on the business very extensively. His son, J. Frank, is now in the business having his yard at Pottsville, opposite the Charles Baber cemetery. In politics Mr. Sallade is a Democrat, and from his youth has been keenly interested in his party. At the age of twenty-two he was inspector of elections, and since then he has helped to hold elections over thirty years in all. He has been school director, auditor and delegate to county conventions; was county auditor from 1874 to 1878; clerk of Quarter Sessions Court, 1891-1894; deputy county treasurer 1894-96; justice of the peace 1875-1891, and 1900-1905, and he is one of the best known men in his township. He has a valuable tract of thirteen and one-half acres, and in 1896 built his present home. He and his family are members of Huff's church, belonging to the Lutheran congregation.

On Jan. 16, 1863, Mr. Sallade married Sarah Ann Gery, daughter of Ephraim N. Gery (who is now aged ninety-one years), and they have had five sons and five daughters, namely: James A., J. Frank, Ida L., Mary A., Jerome W., Anna M., J. Henry (killed on the railroad), Sarah J., Ira E. and L. Stella. Fraternally Mr. Sallade belongs to Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, Kutztown; Pennsburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also the Encampment; East Greenville Castle, No. 298, K. G. E.; and Washington Camp, No. 470, P. O. S. of A., Siesholtzville, and in 1862 was district president of the southeastern district of Berks county.

Dr. James W. Sallade, veterinarian of Auburn, Pa., was born in Hereford township, Berks county, Aug. 14, 1850, son of Abraham and Julia. He attended the public schools of his native township, and in East Greenville, Montgomery county, and then entered Kallynean Academy at Boyertown, and later the Keystone State Normal School. He taught school six terms in Hereford and Boyertown, and then worked in the iron ore mines and assisted in the building of the Colebrookdale Railroad. During school vacations he also worked in a grist mill and clerked in a country store. He was always ambitious, and whatever his occupation he has always been looking forward to something better and something higher. In 1875 while teaching school he organized the Hereford Debating Club, which became the parent of the Hereford Literary Society, which has had so much to do with the development of literary tastes in that locality. In his young manhood Dr. Sallade became interested in politics, and in 1872 he was appointed clerk and deputy warden of the Berks county jail, after which he was made steward of the Insane Department of the Berks County Poor House, a position he held six years. He then matriculated as a student at the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he graduated as honor man in 1883. He opened an office in Reading and practised there a short time, after which he was in Topton until 1885. He then moved to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, where he established an extensive practice, being the first graduate veterinarian

in the county. He employed several assistants, and trained a number of young men for college, fourteen successful practitioners in various parts of the country owing their early training to him. Dr. Sallade graduated in March, 1883, and in August of that year he took an active part in organizing the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, of which he was elected the first president, serving as such in all for four years. In 1888 he became a member of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, and in 1894 issued the call and organized the Schuylkill Valley Veterinary Medical Association. In 1895 he was appointed by the Governor of the State a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Examining Board, a position he still holds. In 1906 he successfully passed the Veterinary Civil Service examination and is now employed by the Federal government in scientific work. For three years of his residence in Schuylkill county he has been in charge of the sheriff's office and the same number of years of the County Almshouse. He is a man of remarkable application, and by his power of systematizing his work, is able to accomplish more than most men. He has a high ideal, and is endeavoring to perform his duty as a man and a citizen, giving of his time and his knowledge to the safe guarding of the public.

In 1872 Dr. Sallade married Mary Ann Covely, daughter of David Covely, and granddaughter of the late Michael Gery, former county commissioner of Berks county. To this union have been born three children: Anna Maria, wife of Dr. F. H. McCarthy, a former student of Dr. Sallade's who succeeded to the latter's practice; Katie May, an accomplished young lady at home; and Ira Jason, who was accidentally killed on the railroad in 1893, at the age of thirteen.

ABRAHAM G. SALLADE was born in Hereford township, April 23, 1857, son of Abraham and Julia. He was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the public schools of his native township. He began life for himself by driving ore teams at the Siesholtzville mines, and later was fireman at the same mines, then engineer, and then for a number of years was underground. His next work was as a mine contractor, and then he became superintendent of the Siesholtzville mines, and also superintended numerous other mines in the same locality. In 1892 owing to failing health he quit the mine business, and engaged in the lumber business, a line he followed for fourteen years. In 1906 he went South, and located at Birmingham, Ala., where he had charge of a coal mine for the Berks Coal Company, and conducted it successfully until they sold out to another company. When Mr. Sallade returned north he was made foreman for Fehr & O'Rourke, at Reading. In January, 1909, he became deputy county treasurer under Treasurer William M. Croll, and this office he is filling at the present time. In politics he is a Democrat, and has long been active in the party ranks. He is the second of his family to hold the office of deputy county treasurer. All three brothers have held County offices, either elective or appointive.

GEORGE ROBERT GREGORY, register of wills of Berks county, Pa., is a representative of the sixth generation of the Gregory family in America. He was born in Hereford township, Dec. 19, 1869, son of Nathaniel and Matilda (Wiegner) Gregory.

(I) As far as can be ascertained, the first of the Gregory family to come to America was Richard Gregory, who settled in Hereford township, Berks county, Pa., possibly as early as 1725. He died in 1765. He was the father of fifteen children: John, Richard, David, Andrew, Jacob, George, Christian, Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, Mrs. Judith Rhoads, Mrs. Anna Betty, Mrs. Margretha Foige (who settled in Longswamp township), Mrs. Elizabeth Kurtz, Sarah and Hannah. In 1759 among the taxables in Hereford township were Richard Gregory, Sr. (£15), Richard Gregory, Jr. (£6) and John Gregory (£12).

(II) Jacob Gregory, son of Richard the pioneer, married Catharine Gehris, of Hereford township, daughter of Jacob Gehris (the executors of whose will were Peter Hauk of Allentown, and Peter Gehris of Hereford township). They went to North Carolina, where they were living when he received the legacy of his father Richard in 1782 (the father's estate apparently was not finally settled until 1782 when the release was filed in the Recorder's office at Reading). He later removed to Green township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and was there living when he inherited property from his father-in-law Jacob Gehris, in 1822.

(II) John Gregory, eldest son of Richard, died in 1784. He was a Captain in the French and Indian War. His children were: John, Peter, Richard (resided in Longswamp township, and had a son John), Mary (m. John Swartz), Mrs. Christina Finch, Susannah (died unmarried in 1808, and her brother John administered her estate), Elizabeth and Nancy.

(III) John Gregory, son of John, was born Sept. 16, 1751, and died Dec. 24, 1835. His wife, Maria Elizabeth, was born June 6, 1753, and died Aug. 6, 1837. Their children were: Philip (settled in Erie county, Pa.), Peter, Samuel (born Dec. 26, 1790, died unmarried in Hereford township, Jan. 18, 1866), Richard, Robert (born March 31, 1795, died April 29, 1877, married Catharine Wiand, born Jan. 6, 1804, died Nov. 19, 1887), David (of Monroe county, Pa.), Catharine (Mrs. Conrad Weinman, of Erie county, Pa.), Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Gery), Judith (Mrs. Henry Mester) and Lydia (1801-1851). Letters on the estate of Lydia Gregory, a single woman, late of the township of Hereford, Berks Co., Pa., were granted to her brother Samuel in 1851. In 1790 in Hereford township, there is record of a Jacob and a John Gregory, both heads of families.

(IV) Peter Gregory, son of John, died in 1852, the father of John, Henry and Anna Margaret.

(IV) Richard Gregory, son of John, was born in Hereford township Berks county, but settled in Chestnuthill township, Monroe county, Pa. He became the father of four sons and two daughters: (1) Thomas. (2) Cornelius resided in Iowa county, Wis., at the time he inherited a legacy from his uncle Samuel Gregory in 1869. (3) John Gregory was living in Chestnuthill township, Monroe county, at the time he inherited from his uncle Samuel in 1869. (4) Samuel lived in Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa, when he received the legacy from his uncle Samuel in 1869. (5) Susanna married Reuben Henry, and died the mother of Mary Jane, Annetta, Alfred, of whom Mary Jane married Emanuel Arnold. All of these resided in Monroe county, Pa., and all received from the estate of Samuel Gregory. (6) Clara died leaving no children.

(IV) Robert Gregory, son of John and Maria Elizabeth, was born March 31, 1795, and he died at 11:00 a. m., April 29, 1877. He married Catharine Wiand, who was born Jan. 6, 1804, and who died Nov. 19, 1887. Their children were: William, who left no issue; Nathaniel; Lydia, Mrs. Seip, who died leaving a son, Edward G., now of Longswamp township, Berks county; and Sarah, Mrs. John M. Snyder, of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, whose children were—Allen, Jacob and Katie (Mrs. Yoder).

(V) Nathaniel Gregory, son of Robert, was born in Hereford township, April 1, 1838. He was reared to farming, and followed it for many years. About 1880 he engaged in the hotel business at Harlem, and in this he has since continued. His stand was formerly known as "Gery's Hotel," and the village was called Perryville. In politics he was a Democrat, and for many years he served as school director. He was a delegate to many county conventions, and he has always been actively interested in his party's success. He is a member of the Reformed congregation at Huff's Church, and has been both deacon and elder. Since the institution of Harlem Castle, K. G. E., at Harlem, he has been keeper of the Exchequer. His wife, Matilda Wiegner, was born April 7, 1836, daughter of George Wiegner, of Hereford township, who owned the old historic Wiegner's Mill on the Perkiomen. Their children were: (1) George Robert. (2) Eugene Harvey m. Lizzie Gery. No children. (3) Howard William m. Mary Rauch, and has two children, Annie and Elsie. (4) Diana m. Adam Seisholtz, and had children, Calvin, Herbert, Annie, Mamie, Gertie and Florence.

(VI) George Robert Gregory received his early education in the public schools of his native district, and later attended the Normal School at Kutztown, graduating therefrom in 1892. When eighteen years old he began teaching in the public schools of Pike township, his first certificate being granted by Prof. D. S. Keck. He taught in all nine terms, eight of which were in Hereford township. Since he was nineteen Mr. Gregory has taken a great interest in Democratic politics. For four years he served as committeeman from Hereford township, and he has been delegate to a number of county conventions. In 1896 he was made assistant clerk in the county commissioner's office, a position he ably filled three years. He then became a clerk in the office of the Register of Wills, Levi S. Mabry (1899-1901), and at the end of two years was appointed deputy register, serving one year more under Mr. Mabry. He continued to fill that office under the administrations of William R. Kemmerer (1902-1904) and also under Wilson M. Dumn (1905-1908), when Mr. Gregory became Register of Wills himself, having been elected by the remarkable primary vote of 8,011, and general election vote of 16,024. His long service as deputy fitted him for his position, and he is a very obliging and able official. He resided in the Twelfth ward of Reading from 1902 until the fall of 1908, when he purchased his handsome residence No. 1634 Mineral Spring Road in the Sixteenth ward.

Mr. Gregory has been connected with a number of secret societies. At the present time he is Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M.; member of Reading Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree; Oley Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., in which he is Past Grand; East Greenville Lodge, No. 232, K. of P.; Cashmere Temple, No. 37, D. O. K. of K.; Court Victory, No. 123, Foresters of America; Harlem Castle, No. 335, K. G. E., in which he is past chief; and Mt. Penn Commandery, uniformed rank, K. G. E. In the Eagles he has been District Grand Chief of District No. 2, since 1905, and has also served as Second Grand Guardsman. He is one of the few men in the Order who have committed the entire Ritual, and he has taken an active interest in everything that tended toward increasing the membership and the finances.

Mr. Gregory married June 13, 1901, Sallie A. Rothenberger, and they have had three children: Homer L., George W. and Matilda R., the last named dying Dec. 22, 1907.

GARRETT BROCK EVERTS, of the *Reading Times*, is the grandson of Garrett Everts, who was court crier of the Lancaster county courts for many years, and who died at the age of eighty-three years. Garrett Everts had four children: Garrett H., Strickler R., Jacob R., and Catherine (m. Samuel K. Lichty, of Lancaster, a well known tailor, who met his death while standing at the cutting table). Of these children three are living, Strickler and Mrs. Lichty, who live in Lancaster, and Garrett H., the father of Garrett B., a retired tailor who now makes his home with a married daughter in Harrisburg. Garrett B. Everts' mother, who was Sarah Brock before marriage, died June 19, 1886, leaving three children: Annie, who died Feb. 6, 1902; Mary, the wife of H. A. Robinson, proprietor of an extensive department store in Harrisburg; and Garrett B., of Reading.

Garrett B. Everts was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9, 1855, and was educated in Baltimore and in Lancaster, Pa., after which he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, this being in 1872. On Oct. 25, 1881, Mr. Everts removed to Reading, when he has ever since resided, his first position being with the *Spirit of Berks*, as a compositor, with which he remained one year, then becoming connected with the *Reading Times* in a like capacity. In 1898 Mr. Everts was transferred to the linotype department of this publication, and he now holds a responsible position therein.

Mr. Everts belongs to the Foresters, Typographical Union No. 86, the West End Social Club and the Keystone Hook & Ladder Co. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and he is a constant attendant and liberal supporter of that denomination. In politics Mr. Everts is a Democrat. Garrett B. Everts's uncle, Strickler R. Everts, was for many years the champion skater of Lancaster county, and, although now advanced in years, can to-day give the younger generation lessons in the art of fast and fancy skating. The Everts family was one of the oldest and best known in Lancaster. Garrett B., its representative in Reading, who has spent twenty-five years of his life in this city, has determined to make the "Capital of Old Berks" his permanent abiding place.

AARON R. WARNER, chief burgess of Mohnton, and substantial business man, was born Sept. 14, 1854, near the "Kurtz House" in Cumru township, son of Levi and Mary (Reich) Warner.

Levi Warner spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits in Cumru township, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Mary Reich, daughter of Samuel Reich, and to them were born children as follows: Catherine m. David Schlichter; Sarah m. (first) Henry Thompson, and (second) Henry Myers; Mary m. Samuel Fitterling; Rebecca m. William Boyer; Franklin R. m. Agnes Marks, of Mohnton; and Aaron R.

Aaron R. Warner attended the schools of Cumru township, and at the age of eighteen years learned the hatting trade with George Hendel, being later employed with John H. Spatz, his father-in-law, with whom he continued for about fifteen years, and when the company of John H. Spatz & Co. was formed he became a partner. At the death of John H. Spatz, Mr. Warner and Isaac S. Spatz continued the company until 1901, when Mr. Warner withdrew from the firm. He has a farm in Cumru township, adjoining Mohnton, of 154 acres of land, which he purchased in 1898. In the same year he erected his handsome residence in Mohnton, one of the finest on Wyomissing avenue. In 1900 he erected the Mohnton Electric Light Plant, a brick structure of one story, and this is the means of lighting many factories and private residences of Mohnton, as well as lighting the public streets. Mr. Warner was elected chief burgess of Mohnton borough on the Republican ticket, Feb. 16, 1909, receiving 212 of the 261 votes cast.

Mr. Warner married Annie S. Spatz, daughter of John H. and Mary (Snader) Spatz, and to them have been born: Maysie; Paul S., who has Rural Free Delivery route No. 2, from Mohnton; Clayton, attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Warren, attending school; Aaron, Jr., also attending school; and Edwin. Mr. Warner is a member of Zion's U. E. Church, being trustee and treasurer thereof, and for the past fifteen years has been a teacher in the Sunday-school.

NAFTZINGER. The Naftzinger family now well represented in upper Berks county was founded here by (I) Matthew Naftzinger, who came to this country from Switzerland and settled in an early day in Bern (now Upper Bern) township. He took up land, and passed the remainder of his life on the property, being buried at the gable end of the barn now owned by James M. Hix, in Upper Bern township, about one mile due west of St. Michael's Church, at the place where he made his settlement.

(II) Jacob Naftzinger, son of Matthew, took the farm of his father and lived and died there, and he, too, was buried in the home burial plot. The farm then comprised 110 acres.

(III) Peter Naftzinger, son of Jacob, is buried at St. Michael's Church. He also owned the old homestead, where he passed his life. He married Magdalena Haines, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and to them were born the following children: Rebecca lives in Williamsport, Pa.; Jacob died aged sixty-two years; Sarah is living in Centre township; Isaac H. is mentioned below; Joseph died at the age of twenty-seven years; Polly lives at Centreport, Berks county; Fiaetta is deceased; Hon. Frank, of Tilden township, Berks county, served in the State Assembly; Peter died young.

(IV) Isaac H. Naftzinger was born on the old homestead in 1845, and passed his active years in farming, now

living retired on a place adjoining the homestead taken up by his great-grandfather. He owns fifty-two acres of valuable land, and was engaged in its cultivation until 1904, since when he has lived retired. Mr. Naftzinger married Mary A. Epting, daughter of Henry G. Epting, of Tilden township, and ten children have been born to this union, namely: Harry E.; Lillie, wife of Frank S. Reber; Peter E.; Katie A., who died when sixteen years old; Jacob E.; Mary, wife of Joseph Seyfert; Sarah, who died when two years old; Fayetta, wife of William Tobias; Polly, who married Jerome Bagenstose; and Rebecca, who married Milton Klopp and resides on the old homestead.

(V) HARRY E. NAFTZINGER, son of Isaac H., was born in Upper Bern township Aug. 12, 1866, and attended the local schools. He is now successfully engaged as a huckster. In politics he is a Republican, and has held a number of township offices. He married Lillie R. Epler, daughter of J. K. Epler, of Tilden, and they have two sons, Isaac N. and William J. Mr. Naftzinger is a Reformed member of St. Michael's Church.

(V) PETER E. NAFTZINGER, son of Isaac H., was born Dec. 25, 1870, in Tilden township. There he attended the local schools, and in 1888 began teaching, which profession he has since followed, being well known in this connection. He is now teaching the West Hamburg school in Tilden township for the sixth term. Mr. Naftzinger has also been successful in business, in April, 1906, having been one of the founders of the firm known as the Berne Shirt Company, of which he is the manager. His partners in this business from the beginning have been his brother, Jacob E. Naftzinger, and Mr. John H. Hamm. They are located at Bern Station, where they have a factory 26 x 46 feet in dimensions, and employ from forty to fifty hands in the manufacture of all kinds of men's and boys' shirts. All the latest improved machinery is employed in the production of their output, which has a ready sale, the company dealing directly with the retailers. The industry is an important one in this section, providing profitable employment for so many, and the owners have high standing in the community both personally and in a business sense. Mr. Naftzinger is assistant postmaster at Berne.

Mr. Naftzinger married Miss Katie A. Hartman, who died July 14, 1906, and is buried at St. Michael's Church, in what is now Tilden township. Two children were born to this union: Florence R. and Esther R. Mr. Naftzinger is a Reformed member of St. Michael's Church and is now serving as deacon, and as a member of the Consistory of that church. In fraternal connection he belongs to Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F., of Hamburg, Pa.; to the Knights of the Maccabees at Shoemakersville; and to Camp No. 146, P. O. S. of A., at Centreport.

(V) JACOB E. NAFTZINGER, son of Isaac H., merchant and postmaster at Berne, Berks county, was born in Tilden township Nov. 22, 1873. He received his education in the township schools, and was only sixteen when he began teaching school, a profession he followed altogether five terms in Greenwich, Bern, Tilden and Upper Bern townships. For the next four years he was engaged in clerking in Hoff & Bros. hardware store, in Reading, after which he went to Milford, Va., where he embarked in business as a store-keeper. He remained there eighteen months, and in 1899 bought out M. H. Zimmerman, at Bern Station, Berks Co., Pa., taking over the general merchandise business, which he has since conducted, being now at the head of the firm of J. E. Naftzinger & Co. In addition to the regular business of the general store they deal in country produce, coal, etc., and ship dressed hogs and hides. On May 19, 1899, Mr. Naftzinger was appointed postmaster, the station being known as Berne, and he has since served in that capacity, giving general satisfaction to the community. He is also a member of the Berne Shirt Company, manufacturers of men's and boys' shirts, and is a prosperous and substantial business man in every way. Some idea of the extent of his produce transactions may be gained from the statement that in 1907 he shipped 18,000 bushels of apples and 15,000 bushels of potatoes. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Hamburg since its organization.

Mr. Naftzinger married Esther N. Seyfert, daughter of Franklin and Caroline (Wagner) Seyfert, and they have a family of four children: Herman, Samuel, Wayne and Ruth. In politics Mr. Naftzinger is a Republican. He belongs to St. Michael's Church, being a member of the Reformed congregation, and socially holds membership in Vaux Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hamburg; Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F.; and Camp No. 442, P. O. S. of A., of Centreport.

SHERMAN S. FOUTZ, supervising deputy of the Knights of the Maccabees for eastern Pennsylvania, is a well-known and very popular citizen of the city of Reading, Pa. Mr. Foutz was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1867, where his parents Jonathan and Rebecca Jane (Caldwell) Foutz, were also born on the old Foutz homestead. The father died in September, 1900, aged fifty-five years, while the mother still survives.

Sherman S. Foutz was educated in the Harrison county, Ohio, public schools, and the New Hagerstown Academy, and after leaving the latter engaged in the fire insurance business for four years. He was then appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., under President Cleveland. He remained in this position for two years, at the end of which time he resigned his position to become manager of the Knights of the Maccabees for the District of Columbia and Virginia. On April 11, 1902, Mr. Foutz was appointed supervising deputy of the Maccabees for Eastern Pennsylvania. When Mr. Foutz took this office there were but ninety-two members in Eastern Pennsylvania, and there are now therein 3,500 members. Mr. Foutz's duties take him all over the Eastern part of the State, and he is a member of the Supreme body, which meets every four years.

Sherman S. Foutz married Aug. 11, 1887, Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Harrison county, Ohio. Two children were born to this union: Oscar W., at home; and Grace, attending Irving College, Mechanicsburg, class of 1910. Mr. Foutz, besides the Maccabees belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Malta and the Modern Woodmen. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, and in political principle a Democrat. Mr. Foutz is very popular throughout the Eastern part of the State, where he is well known and highly esteemed for his many sterling traits of character.

WELLINGTON VAN REED, secretary and treasurer of the Sinking Spring Fire Insurance Company, vice-president of the Auburn Shale Brick Company, and a director in the Schuylkill Valley Bank, is one of Reading's leading business men. Mr. Van Reed was born at Sinking Spring, Berks county, Oct. 15, 1840, son of Thomas and Eliza (Ruth) Van Reed, and grandson of John Van Reed, who descended from an old and honored Holland Dutch family.

John Van Reed was born in Berks county, Pa., and his education was secured in the old fashioned log schoolhouse, where oiled floors and varnished seats were unknown. He became one of Sinking Spring's leading farmers and a man of much influence in his locality. He and his wife had a family of children, of whom are recalled: John, Charles and Thomas. In religious belief the family have been members of the Reformed Church for many generations and have done much in its support in this section. In politics the Van Reeds were never office seekers, but they were often sought by offices, and officials both Republican and Democratic have come from the family.

Thomas Van Reed, father of Wellington, was born in Spring township, Berks county, and his education was obtained in the common schools. When a young man he learned the wool fuller's trade, which he followed for many years, also owning and conducting a valuable farm. He died in 1889, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife dying when sixty years of age. They were the parents of the following children: Levi, Henry, Daniel, Wellington, Charles, Thomas, John and Eliza (m. to Adam G. Lerch, and living in Wernersville, Pa.). Thomas Van

Reed conducted an old-fashioned inn at Sinking Spring, but when the Lebanon Valley Railroad was built he gave it up. He was a man of good principles and was highly esteemed in his community.

Wellington Van Reed received his education in the common schools of Spring township, and also attended the old Reading Academy for three years. When a young man he entered the employ of the mercantile establishment of Henry M. Otto, with whom he remained seven years, and then resigned to engage with the old Reading *Adler,* when Charles Kessler was proprietor and owner. He clerked in this well-known establishment for six years, but in 1865 resigned to engage in business for himself, locating on Penn street, between Third and Fourth. Here he opened a store for the sale of wool suitings, linings, trimmings, etc., and does an extensive business today at the same location, having never changed his place of business. The greater part of his time, however, is given to insurance and financial ventures. For the past thirty years he has been prominently identified with the Sinking Spring Fire Insurance Company, which was organized in 1843, and is one of the most reliable companies in the State. It insures farm and city property, and the company has gained the reputation of being one of the solid, safe and conservative institutions of the country.

In 1859 Mr. Van Reed married Catherine Kessler, daughter of Charles Kessler, and to this union there were born: Elizabeth m. E. L. Lindenmuth; Annie m. J. E. Lebkicker; Mary is single; and Helen m. James A. Behm.

Politically Mr. Van Reed is a Democrat, but has never been an office seeker. He has been a member of the Reading school board for the past thirty-four years, being the oldest member. He and his family are members of the Second Reformed Church, in which he has served in many official capacities. Fraternally Mr. Van Reed is a member of Oley Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237; Reading Commandery No. 42, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Mt. Penn Council, Royal Arcanum; and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

JESSE G. HAWLEY, lawyer, journalist and public-spirited citizen, was for over forty years a leading resident of Reading. He was born at Pughtown, Chester county, Aug. 8, 1839, and died April 19, 1903, aged sixty-three years, eight months, eleven days.

His parents were Jesse and Esther Trimble (Meredith) Hawley, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of eastern Pennsylvania. He first attended the South Coventry public schools, of which his uncle, James M. Meredith, was the teacher. Next he was sent to the Greenwood Dell Boarding School, in West Bradford township, taught by Jonathan Gause. Later he went to the Millersville State Normal School, and having chosen law for his profession he entered the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His studies there were interrupted for a time, and he engaged in teaching school —a vocation which has been the stepping-stone for so many successful men. After this he taught in Amity township, Berks county, in the meanwhile reading law. In September, 1859, he came to Reading, and completed his legal preparation in the office of the late Major Samuel L. Young. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in September, 1860, and at the Berks Bar took his place as a speaker of force, and he won some notable victories before juries. He practised law about four years, but it was toward journalism that the natural bent of his inclination led him. On April 1, 1864, he, with the late William S. Ritter, purchased of Charles Kessler the *Readinger Adler,* the oldest German weekly in the United States, and the Democratic organ of the county. Mr. Hawley soon sought a wider field for his talents, and on Jan. 28, 1868, Messrs. Ritter and Hawley founded the Reading *Daily Eagle.* This marked the transition period in Berks county between the day of the German newspaper and the rapidly rising tide of its successor—the English daily. The *Eagle* was started as a four-page paper of six columns to a page. In the meantime they secured by purchase the *Gazette and Democrat,* a weekly founded about 1830, changing its name to the *Weekly Eagle.* Mr. Hawley brought to the field of daily newspaper work a fine physique and mature mind. He was an able writer and possessed the unerring instinct for knowing the needs of the people and supplying them. He had ideas and put them into practice. They were new, but they proved to be the foundation on which the success of the paper was built. Life, energy and enthusiasm were put into the work, and the *Eagle* soon began to attract attention. Mr. Hawley recognized from the start that there were two sides to every question; that each had a right to a hearing, and he readily granted it upon all occasions. He believed in printing facts and allowing the reader to draw his own conclusions. He was probably the first American newspaper publisher to establish a complete system of rural correspondence, but since then he has had a host of imitators among those who realize that local news is the prime source of a paper's success. The *Eagle* was a Democratic paper until 1875, when it became independent. In the meantime Mr. Hawley became sole proprietor; and having next launched the Sunday *Eagle* he imbued the papers as never before with his own personality. He realized at this period that the independent newspaper could perform a higher type of public service by standing aloof from all partisanship. He gave his readers all the information possible on every important subject. He believed that the people were intelligent enough to draw their own conclusions and gradually, except upon important occasions, he abandoned the editorial column. But when the situation called for an expression of opinion from the *Eagle* he was prompt to respond to this public duty, and he did it with vigor and without fear or favor. His newspaper is published to-day according to the policy laid down by him years ago, and that this has been fully justified is apparent, when it is shown that the *Daily Eagle* of to-day has a circulation of over twenty thousand, while in size it is eight columns to a page, with ten or twelve pages, according to the pressure of news and advertisements. Mr. Hawley was a strong friend of the public school system. In his earlier years he was a member of Reading's board of control, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. For years he offered prizes to the Reading high school boys for the best essay in literature, and prizes for meritorious work by pupils in the county schools. He realized that the school was the foundation of the true greatness of the State, and he did much to advance the cause of education. He was a contributor to every worthy object, though in many cases his name was not connected with the giving. He was ever enterprising and progressive in his ideas. He devoted his newspaper to building up and advancing the interests of his community and never for the purpose of striking down either an organization or an individual. Though he wielded power, he never used it to advance his own interests but remained until the end a splendid example of the independent editor. He left a lasting impression on the community in which he lived.

Mr. Hawley married, Dec. 15, 1863, Kate E. Ritter, daughter of the late Louis Ritter. When the Reading Eagle Company was formed in 1904, Mrs. Hawley became president, in which capacity she served until her death, June 1, 1906. Two daughters remain: Edith, wife of William Seyfert; and Helen, wife of Edwin A. Quier. Mr. Seyfert is now president of the corporation, and Mr. Quier vice-president.

CHARLES R. BUCK, proprietor of the Boyertown Steam Laundry and one of the enterprising business men of that borough, was born at Red Hill, Montgomery county, Nov. 7, 1850, son of Charles Buck, and his wife Christena, and grandson of Jacob Buck.

(I) Jacob Buck was a native of Berks county, and by trade was a blacksmith, for some years living and working at Longswamp. He moved to Hereford, Berks county, and then to Sumneytown, Montgomery county, and always followed his trade. He is buried at Old Goshenhoppen cemetery. His wife was a member of the Schmeck family of Berks county, and is buried by his side. They had issue

Jesse G. Hawley.

as follows: Charles, Daniel, Henry, Jacob, James, Camilla, Maria, and Caroline. Jacob Buck had a brother Joseph, who lived and died at Hamburg, Berks county, and another brother who lived at Ashland, Pa. Joseph Buck had a son Harry P. who lives at Hamburg, Berks county.

(II) Charles Buck, son of Jacob Buck, and father of Charles R., was a native of Longswamp township, Berks county, and was born Aug. 3, 1820. He died Dec. 18, 1902, aged eighty-two years and four months, and is buried at New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, East Greenville, Montgomery county. He was also a blacksmith by trade, and followed that trade a number of years. In April, 1862, he moved from Red Hill to Green Lane the same county, and engaged in farming, and nine years thereafter retired in comfortable circumstances. He was an active man in the church, and he and his family were members of the Reformed church at New Goshenhoppen where he and his wife rest from their labors. In politics he was a Democrat, and served very acceptably as school director in Marlborough township, Montgomery county. His wife was Christiana Royer, a descendant of one of Pennsylvania's old and honored settlers, and she was born in 1824, and died in 1883. They had three children: William H., of Green Lane, formerly a school teacher, is now a farmer and a prominent man in his locality, and he has been a justice of the peace for thirty-three years, serving his seventh continuous term, and has also served continuously as school director since 1880; Charles R.; and Ellen R., married Herman Hillegas, a coal, feed and lumber merchant at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania.

(III) Charles R. Buck was educated in the common schools of Montgomery county, and Mount Pleasant seminary, Berks county, under the tutorship of Prof. L. M. Koons. When Mr. Buck was twenty, he learned the milling trade from John R. Kepler, of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, and followed it for fourteen years in Berks county. In 1885 he had the misfortune of being burned out, his mill and contents at Morysville, in Berks county, being consumed. Having lost his property, Mr. Buck went to work for P. A. Brauss & Co., in the cigar and box factory, as paying clerk, and thus continued for three years. In 1888 he embarked in the huckster business, operating between Boyertown and Philadelphia for ten years. In this he prospered, and built up a large trade, shipping as many as 1,000 dozen eggs per week as well as all other kinds of produce in like proportion. In 1898 Mr. Buck organized the Boyertown steam laundry, which he has since operated with marked success. Employment is given seven people, and he commands the trade and approval of the very best people of Boyertown. The plant is conveniently located on Jefferson street, between Rhoades and Philadelphia avenue, and it is 40 x 24 feet with an annex.

Mr. Buck is a Democrat in politics, and served very creditably as justice of the peace, from 1898 to 1903. He was a member of the school board in Colebrookdale township for four years and has always taken an active interest in local events. He has been a delegate to the county convention, and was a candidate for the office of prison inspector of Berks county. Fraternally Mr. Buck is a member of Washington Camp, No. 104, P. O. S. of A. of Boyertown; Rosalind Castle No. 228, K. G. E. of Boyertown, and is Clerk of exchequer of the Castle, having held that office since 1902. He and his family are members of the Reformed Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he is trustee; he was made an official of the church in 1894, and has continued in office ever since. He is very liberal in his contributions and can always be depended upon to do even more than one man's part towards the advancement of any measure, either in church or civic life, tending towards the uplifting of humanity.

On Nov. 6, 1875, Mr. Buck married Sarah Johnson, daughter of Abraham B. and Catherine (Gruber) Johnson, of Colebrookdale township. Mrs. Buck was born July 30, 1854, and died Dec. 25, 1903. Her many virtues are tenderly cherished by her husband and children and her loss is still mourned. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Buck were: Flora, m. to Milton W. Briel, who is connected with the Boyertown Casket Company and they have two children, Kathryn and Lillian; and Charles A., born April 15, 1885, who is his father's assistant and a bright, young business man. The family stands very high in the community, in both a business and a social way.

NICHOLAS BUCK, the emigrant ancestor of many of the name, was descended from an ancient family long established in the vicinity of Thionville, Lorraine. The date of his birth is unknown. The Buckville branch of the family descended from Nicholas Buck, Jr., his third son, who was nineteen years old at the time of his father's death. Lorraine is within the valley of the Rhine and on the frontier of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, and suffered severely from war during the years between 1670 and 1733. The calamities occasioned by such long strife induced one Nicholas Buck, a single man, to embark at Rotterdam, on the ship "St. Andrew" for America. He arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1752. For a short time he lived near Reading, and then came by way of Goshenhoppen to Springfield township, Bucks county. There he settled down and spent the remainder of his life. There is doubt as to the exact year of the emigration of Nicholas Buck. The ship "Edinburgh" arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1748, from Rotterdam. In the list of passengers were mentioned Michael Hartman and "John Nickel Buck," the former no doubt the father of Nicholas Buck's second wife whom he married in 1766. In 1760 he signed a petition asking for a road in Springfield township. On this he wrote his name "Nickly Buck." On April 21, 1761, he married Mary Abigail, daughter of George and Barbara Kohl, of Nockamixon. The first child, Leonard, was born Sept. 1, 1763, and the second son, Joseph, in 1764. The wife and mother died Jan. 7, 1765, at the age of twenty-two years. On May 12, 1766, Mr. Buck married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Margaret Hartman. The children of the second union were: Nicholas, Jacob, John, Catharine, Barbara, Elizabeth, Magdalena and Mary Ann. In his last marriage record the father is mentioned as a widower and farmer. In 1768 he purchased from Ludwig Nuspickel, a tract of land of forty-six acres. In 1777 he was in the Revolutionary war.

Leonard Buck, son of Nicholas, married Elizabeth Kramer, born in 1769. He was a farmer. In 1786 he inherited under conditions half of his father's estate. He died in 1809, aged forty-six years. His widow survived some years. Their four children were: Mary, Catharine, Sarah and Abigail.

Joseph Buck, son of Nicholas, married Rosina. He had a son John and other children. He sold to his brother his holdings in real estate and removed to Whitehall township, in Lehigh county, in 1800.

Capt. Nicholas Buck, third son of the ancestor Nicholas, in 1789 married Mary Magdalena, daughter of John Eck, of Upper Salford. In 1792 he bought a tract of sixty-four acres. In 1803 and later he was a collector of taxes in Nockamixon. In 1807 he raised a company and had it fully equipped and prepared for action the following spring. This company of militia continued to have him as its captain until a few years before his death. He had six children: Elizabeth, Nicholas, Sarah, Mary Magdalena, Jacob S. and Samuel.

Major Jacob Buck, fourth son of the ancestor Nicholas, was born in Springfield, May 1, 1770. He was a farmer. In 1790 he married Susanna, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Haring, of Haycock. He conducted a public house at Nockamixon in 1800. In 1814 or sooner he became owner of the "Bear Tavern" at Red Hill. About the same time his brother John became the owner of "Sorrel Horse." Major Jacob Buck's children were: John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Samuel, Catharine and Joseph. His descendants are numerous and reside chiefly in Bucks county, Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Major John Buck was the youngest of the ancestor's sons. He was born Feb. 19, 1775. In 1795 he married Salome McCarty. He, too, early in life had a penchant for the militia. In 1808 he was a captain of a company

organized by his brother Jacob. He served this company as major until the close of the war with England. In 1808 he purchased his brother Jacob's property at Revere. The tract consisted of 136 acres and on it was the famous "Sorrel Horse" hotel, which was built of logs. After many years' service this was torn down in 1818. He was the father of ten children: Elizabeth, John, Joel, Edward, Martha, Reading, Enoch, Theodore, Rebecca and Nicholas. His descendants live in Bucks county, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Illinois and the West.

GEORGE R. MALTZBERGER, a prominent tobacco manufacturer of Reading, bears a name well konwn in that city as a synonym for honesty and reliability.

John Maltzberger, father of George R., was for many years one of Reading's most honored citizens, although others occupied positions more in the public eye. He was born in Reading March 17, 1815, and his whole life was identified with the city. He was given a common school education and then learned the manufacture of tobacco products. Later he learned brick laying and was engaged at that work until 1846, when he returned to the tobacco business and laid the foundations of the large concern now conducted by his son. At first he had only a small establishment in the house where George R. Maltzberger now lives, at No. 38 South Fifth street, and he continued to do business there until the close of the war. Then he acquired the property now occupied by the store, adjoining the residence, at No. 36 South Fifth street, where he was until his death.

John Maltzberger was married to Miss Elizabeth Coleman, and children were born to them as follows: Henry, deceased; Mary, Mrs. James C. Brown, deceased; Harrison, a prominent attorney in Reading, now deceased; Charles, deceased; Emma, Mrs. John O. Geise, of Germantown, Pa.; and George R. The father of this family passed away in January, 1878, aged sixty-three, and his wife survived him until February, 1882, when she, too, died, aged sixty-seven. He was a member of the Reformed Church and she of the Lutheran. They were very popular in Reading, where they had a host of friends. Mr. Maltzberger was widely known as a man of absolute adherence to his word, and was held up as a constant example to others. He was a prominent member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M. and also took an active part in the Odd Fellows, belonging to Montgomery Lodge. From 1865 to 1867 he served on the water commission of Reading, and also for a long time was on the board of directors of the Reading Hospital. He was one of the founders of that institution, and subscribed a large amount of money for its support, after his son Harrison succeeded to his place on the board. John Maltzberger made many other donations to charitable institutions, besides giving much help to individuals, but kind hearted and generous as he was known to be, the full extent of his philanthropic work was never made public.

George R. Maltzberger was born in Reading Aug. 27, 1846. He went first to the public schools, in an old building on the site of the present Chestnut street school, and then to the Reading high school. He also went for a while to a school at Second and Chestnut, now a part of the old foundry property. When he had finished his studies he went into his father's tobacco store, and was still there when the latter died. From that time until 1882, the business was conducted by the estate, but in that year George R. Maltzberger purchased the establishment and has since managed affairs for himself. He manufactured a good grade of five and ten cent goods, and is engaged for the most part in a wholesale trade filling orders in the different States. He has been eminently successful and has also built up a very large trade.

Mrs. Maltzberger was a Miss Ella C. Kershner, daughter of the well-known carriage manufacturer of Reading, John H. Kershner. They have had five children, but two of them are deceased. The others are: Elizabeth, George R., Jr., and John S. Mr. Maltzberger is a Presbyterian in religious faith, but has never united with any church. In political views he is a Republican, as was also his father in later years, though just before the war he was one of the stanchest Abolitionists.

SAMUEL W. DIEFFENBACH, a highly esteemed citizen of Tulpehocken township, Berks county, and the popular proprietor of the "Brown House" at Mount Aetna, was born June 15, 1866, in the same township, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fisher) Dieffenbach.

John Jacob Dieffenbach, the great-great-grandfather of Samuel W., had the reputation of being the first American-born citizen to make a pipe organ in this country, one of his first instruments being made in 1787 for the Tulpehocken church. He lived about one and one-half miles west of Millersburg, Bethel township, Berks county, where his son, Christian, who succeeded him, continued the business for many years. John Jacob Dieffenbach came to the Tulpehocken settlement from Schoharie, N. Y., and was first engaged in building wagons, plows and harrows for the farmers. He had, however, an ambition to build church organs, and while on a trip to Philadelphia, carefully inspected the imported organs. Returning home he began work, but he did not know how to weld the seams of the metal pipes, nor did any one else in all this part of the country. Finally a foreign tramp came along, and he taught Mr. Dieffenbach the secret of the work. This was the beginning of an extensive industry. Mr. Dieffenbach first used animal bones for the keys, but later procured elephant's tusks, sawing them into shape and polishing them himself. Among his children were Christian and Thomas. The last named was succeeded in the cabinet making and undertaking business by his oldest son Henry, now advanced in years and living on the old homestead.

Christian Dieffenbach, son of John Jacob, succeeded to the organ business. He died at an advanced age, the father of the following children: David, grandfather of Samuel W.; Elizabeth, who died in Millersburg, at the age of eighty-one years (m. John Wagner); Catherine, who resided near the old homestead, where she died aged about seventy-five years (m. Joseph Naftsinger); July, who died unmarried when over seventy years of age; and Jonathan, who died in Miamisburg, Ohio, aged sixty-eight years.

David Dieffenbach, son of Christian, carried on the business founded by his grandfather and built a number of instruments, being later succeeded by his son, Thomas. He married Margaret Smith, and to them were born the following children: Elias, a cabinet maker and contractor in Bethel township, making a specialty of bridges and churches, died aged eighty-six years (he m. Catherine Holtzman); Thomas, born Jan. 22, 1821, and died in Millersburg in his eightieth year (he m. Maria Loose); David, born in 1823 (m. Mary Rollman); Lovina (m. Amos De Hart of Myerstown); Caroline, who died unmarried aged seventy-six; and Samuel.

Samuel Dieffenbach was born near Freystown, Bethel township, where he received his education and learned the trade of shoemaker, at the same time working more or less at carpentering and wheelwrighting with his brother David. Subsequently he engaged in huckstering, and this he carried on until his death Aug. 26, 1906. On Jan. 29, 1861, he married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Peter and Susanna (Stoudt) Fisher. She is now making her home at Mt. Aetna, in the house built by Mr. Dieffenbach in 1876. Of the six children born to Samuel Dieffenbach and wife, four sons died young, the survivors being Miss Mary, who lives with her mother; and Samuel W.

Samuel W. Dieffenbach received his early education in the public schools of the district and the high school, and after leaving school he assisted his father in the business for some time, and was then appointed U. S. storekeeper and gauger at various distilleries throughout the country for a period of six years. He married Lizzie Harnish, daughter of Christian and Sallie (Smith) Harnish. Two children were born of this union: Ella Mary, at home; and Anna Maria, who died aged one year. Mr. and Mrs. Dieffenbach reside at Mt. Aetna, where for eight years they have successfully conducted the "Brown House."

Mr. Dieffenbach is an active member of the Lutheran denomination, while his wife belongs to the Reformed faith. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to office. Fraternally he is connected with Camp No. 69, P. O. S. of A., and the O. of U. A. He has a pleasing personality, and is very popular throughout the township and county.

B. FRANKLIN KLEINGINNI, a versatile and useful citizen of the borough of Mohnton, Pa., where he is efficiently serving as a councilman, was born Nov. 18, 1858, on the old family homestead in Cumru township, Berks county. The name was originally spelled Kleinginny.

(I) Johannes Kleinginny, great-great-grandfather of B. Franklin, was a native of Switzerland, and came to America on the "Bilander Thistle," George Huston, commander, sailing from Rotterdam. He landed at Philadelphia, and took the oath of allegiance Oct. 28, 1738. In 1759 he owned land in Cumru township, paying four pounds (equal to about $10.64). He died in 1773, and his son Johannes, according to records in the Berks county courthouse, was made executor of the estate.

(II) Johannes Kleinginny, son of Johannes the emigrant, was a farmer in Cumru, where he owned land. He bought three tracts, the first of thirty-nine acres on Feb. 6, 1783, from Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Lightfoot; the second of twenty-four acres Feb. 3, 1790, from Peter Gower; the third of fifty acres June 23, 1795, from George Breining. On his property is an old cemetery in which, it is believed, he is buried, but the graves are marked with only rough sandstones from which the inscriptions have long since been effaced. Among his children were: John, born July 16, 1776, died Jan. 23, 1860, aged eighty-three years, six months, seven days; Daniel, born May 14, 1778, died unmarried Dec. 4, 1856, aged seventy-eight years, six months, twenty days; John Adam, born May 3, 1783, died March 15, 1861, aged seventy-seven years, ten months, twelve days; and Benjamin, born July 11, 1791, died Oct. 12, 1878, aged eighty-seven years, three months, one day.

(III) John Kleinginni, son of Johannes, born July 16, 1776, followed in the footsteps of his father, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming in time the owner of the homestead. He married Susan Krick, who was born April 26, 1788, daughter of George Krick; she died Sept. 10, 1854, the mother of the following family: Levi, who settled in Exeter township; Benneville, mentioned below; Harriet, m. to George Rollman, of Cumru township; Susanna, m. to John Haas, of Cumru township; and Mary, m. to Elias Warren, of the same township.

(IV) Benneville Kleinginni, son of John, was born Nov. 11, 1819. He early learned the principles of successful farming under the guidance of his father. He devoted his entire life to that calling, and was the owner of the old family home in Cumru, consisting of 164 acres of land. His father had erected most of the buildings, but he himself erected the summer house the year he died. He was an old-time school master, and taught for five years, meeting with no little success as he was an able scholar, and an excellent penman, a high accomplishment in his day. He died March 13, 1875, aged fifty-five years, four months, two days, well-respected and well-known, with many dear friends. He was one of the founders of the Wyomissing cemetery, in which his remains were interred. In politics he was a Republican, and he held various township offices, giving of his time and ability freely for the good of the community. He was earnest and progressive, and he had the unbounded confidence of the people. He married Eliza Ann Glassmyer, who was born Oct. 31, 1834, and who died Oct. 6, 1895, aged sixty years, eleven months, five days. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Rosa m. John Coldren; Elmira m. John Reisch; Rebecca m. August Hoschaur; Susanna M. died young; B. Franklin; Henry M., William E. and an infant son all died of scarlet fever close together; Manalvy A. m. August Schweitzer, of Reading; Kate m. George Hain, of Reading; Sallie is mentioned below; James P. m. Maggie Krick; and Walter S. m. Carrie Wolfskill, and resides in Mohnton.

(V) B. Franklin Kleinginni, son of Benneville, was born at the old family home, and there reared, attending the township schools and assisting on the farm. At the age of sixteen he left home to learn the hatter's trade with George Hendel & Son, of Edison. Since March 1, 1879, he has followed this trade during the busy season. He has a remarkable aptitude for the handling of tools and for mechanics in general. As a young man he learned the watch making trade by analyzing an old grandfather's clock which had wooden wheels, and he does a great deal of repairing in the evenings. He is also an able electrician, having learned in company with several of his neighbors in Mohnton, and he has wired a number of buildings, including Zion United Evangelical Church of Mohnton. He can handle a saw and chisel as well as a good carpenter, and he has helped in the erection of a number of houses and factories. His own residence in Mohnton is at the corner of Main and Church streets, and is fitted with all modern improvements, and surrounded by a well-kept lawn and cement pavements.

Mr. Kleinginni is a Republican, and served the district as judge of election. In the spring of 1907 when Mohnton was incorporated into a borough, he was elected a councilman, and is now serving on the Highway committee. He and his family attend the Gouglersville Church.

On April 18, 1885, Mr. Kleinginni was married to Miss Eva Ann Matz, who was born Jan. 13, 1866, daughter of Henry and Amanda (Huyett) Matz, the former a farmer in Cumru, and the latter a daughter of John Huyett. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleinginni were born three children, one son and two daughters, as follows: Mayme m. Edward Rudy, a cigar maker at Mohnton, and they have a daughter, Helen; a son died in infancy; and Carrie May m. Cleveland Hawkins, of Mohnton.

(V) Miss Sallie Kleinginni, daughter of Benneville and sister to B. Franklin, was born in Mohnsville, and is one of the most remarkable women in the world. She was born without hands, and only a stump about eight inches long in lieu of her right arm, and a slightly shorter one for the left. She has no knees, her feet being where the knees should be, and each foot has but three toes. Notwithstanding this misfortune, Miss Kleinginni is far from helpless. She is as capable a housekeeper as can be found, does all sorts of needlework, even to making her own clothes, cares for her garden, with whose flowers she has phenomenal success, plays the organ, carries on an extensive correspondence, and in fact accomplishes more than the majority of women blessed with the usual number of hands and feet. She lives alone in a property inherited from her father, and her cheerful happy disposition has endeared her to many friends. She devotes much time to reading, and is a devout student of the Bible. She is a regular attendant at the United Evangelical Church at Mohnsville. Many of the things she does are done by intuition, and she cannot explain either manner or method except by illustrating. She receives many callers, and all with courtesy. Knowing that her accomplishments are remarkable, she is exceedingly patient with her visitors, and cheerfully shows how she manages the many things she does, and when it comes to that, those who have seen her ask "Is there any thing a woman with two hands could do, that this woman has not done successfully?" So far it is safe to say she has accomplished every thing she has tried, but she regards the killing and dressing of her first chicken as her most difficult feat, although since the first one she has killed several others.

Miss Kleinginni sells some of her needle-work and also photographs of herself, and is in comfortable circumstances. She lives her bright independent life, and finds happiness and contentment in a knowledge of duty done, and she takes great pleasure in her many friends.

CHARLES WANNER SNYDER, a popular citizen of the borough of Kutztown, Pa., who has been known to the people of that city as a professional photographer and artist, was born April 25, 1852, in Kutztown.

Benjamin Snyder, grandfather of Charles W., was a shoemaker of Alsace township, but in later life removed to Kutztown, where he died Dec. 22, 1817, aged eighty-six years, in the old historic house on Walnut street which is now 169 years old. For many years he lived in the house at the corner of West Oak and Walnut streets, which has been remodeled and is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Charles W. Benjamin Snyder married Eliza Binder, whose parents came from Germany, and their children were: John (m. Abbie Strausser); Anna (m. George Bossler); Samuel; William (m. Matilda Ziegler); Mary (m. Frederick Sellsderf); Sarah (m. Isaac Ziegler); and Daniel (m. Caroline Bieber).

Samuel B. Snyder, son of Benjamin, was born March 30, 1817, in Alsace township, Berks county, and died in December, 1893. Early in life he came to Kutztown, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, an occupation which he followed all of his life. Mr. Snyder married Lydia Adam, daughter of Jacob Adam, of Perry township (whose genealogy appears elsewhere), and to this union were born children as follows: Alinda m. Henry Kemp; Henry and Alfred died in infancy; Catherine was twice married, left one daughter, Minnie Keyser, and died in 1885, in her thirty-fifth year; Charles W.; and Annie died in her twenty-fourth year.

Charles Wanner Snyder was taken by his parents when seven years of age, to Maxatawny township, and there obtained his early education in a select school near Rothrocksville, and later at the Siegersville Academy, which was in charge of Prof. George H. Heffner. He then attended the Keystone State Normal school, after leaving which he learned the trade of harness-making which, however, he pursued for but one year. Mr. Snyder had learned shoemaking at home, and this he followed for a few years only. After leaving school he learned, during spare moments, the art of photography with James Eck, and this he has followed to the present time with much success. He also learned free-hand crayon work under Miss Clara Hartman, now the talented wife of Dr. Samuel A. Baer, Ph. D. Mr. Snyder is a scenic artist of some note and a skilled sign painter. Since 1872 he has, however, given the greater part of his time to photography.

Mr. Snyder is the honored president of the town council, a position which he has held for five years, having been Democratic member of the borough council for the past six years. He and his family are members of St. Paul Reformed Church, of which he is an elder. Mr. Snyder is very public-spirited, it being through his quick action that the grove which is now famous Kutztown Park was saved from the woodmen. Mr. Snyder began the movement for the saving of the park through public subscriptions and in this he was very successful.

On Nov. 22, 1877, Mr. Snyder married Sallie A. Jackson, daughter of Charles H. and Amanda (Busby) Jackson; and to this union have been born these children: L. Girl m. Albert Lesher, now deceased, and has two children Carl and Earl; Annie A. m. Wayne Hammel, and has had two children, W. Errol and Robert E. (died when two years old); Grace E. died in her fourth year; James E. died in infancy; Sadie E. graduated at the age of seventeen years from the Keystone State Normal School; and Mary R., George C. and Walter E. are at home. Mrs. Snyder died Feb. 8, 1909.

STRUNK-STRUNCK. A Strunck family lived, as is supposed from all accounts, in Upper Engelheim, in what is termed Rhine Prussia, on the west side of the river Rhine on or near the river Moselle, between the towns of Trier and Coblentz, about 50 degrees north latitude and about 7 degrees east longitude, from Greenwich. This family left two sons, Andrum and John Wyant. Andrum died in 1714.

(I) John (Johan) Wyant Strunck, the ancestor who founded this old family in Berks county, was born in 1693. He came to America in the ship "Phoenix," landing at Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1744. There were 104 passengers on board this ship. Coming on to Berks county, he settled in Heidelberg township, engaged in farming, and was successful in tilling the soil. He reared a large family to follow in his footsteps, and his descendants reside in that section of Berks county as well as in the southeastern part, and are numbered among the most representative people of this portion of the Keystone State. Johan Wyant Strunck spent his last years at the home of his son Lorentz, where he died April 26, 1783, and is buried on the Strunck private burial-ground in Amity township, now almost entirely destroyed, on land formerly owned by Jacob Strunk.

(II) Lorentz Strunck, son of Johan, was the first of the name to locate in Amity township. He, too, was a farmer, and is buried probably in the private burial-ground. One of his sons was Jacob.

(III) Jacob Strunck was a resident of Amity township. He was born Aug. 18, 1761, and died Nov. 1, 1828, aged sixty-seven years, two months, thirteen days. He owned and lived on the farm which is now the property of Franklin Sailer. This was the old Strunck homestead in Amity. He was twice married. On Sept. 4, 1792, he married Maria Kutz, and of the eleven children of this union, one died in infancy. He married (second) Caroline Ginder, who came from Germany and was first married to a Mr. Knabb. By her marriage with Mr. Strunck she had one son and one daughter: Samuel and Caroline (m. Elam Kline a farmer of Exeter township, who died and is buried at Schwartzwald Church). Jacob Strunck and his wife are buried side by side in the north corner of the old burial ground at Amityville Church.

(IV) Amos K. Strunck, youngest son of Jacob and Maria (Kutz) Strunck, was born Nov. 9, 1812, in Amity township. He came to the vicinity of Boyertown, Berks county, at an early age. He married Amelia B. Haws, daughter of John V. R. Haws, and they had five children, three girls and two boys. Amos K. Strunck took an active interest in public affairs. From historical records it appears that he held official positions in town, township and county for a period of forty years. He held a commission as justice of the peace for about twenty years in Boyertown. He also published a book of all the persons who held office in Berks county from 1752 to 1860. This work required a great amount of patient research and an accuracy that could challenge criticism. The citizens of the county did not fully appreciate the value of his services, but he found much pleasure in the compilation, because it added much value to the history of the county in which he spent nearly his whole life.

(V) Oliver H. Strunck, youngest son of Amos K. and Amelia B., was born in New Berlinville, Berks county, Nov. 8, 1847. Unlike his father he did not remain in Berks county, but at an early age traveled over the country so that he had the advantage of seeing at least fifteen of the states in the United States. He came back to Berks county at the age of about twenty-three. He attended the Mt. Pleasant Academy, in Boyertown, of which L. M. Koons was principal. Here he prepared for Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, and was graduated from that College in 1877, as valedictorian of his class. In the fall of the same year he entered the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and graduated from that Institution in 1880. He was ordained a minister in the Reformed Church at Bloomsburg, Pa., in the same year. He was called to the Bloomsburg charge and served as their minister four years and a half. He resigned the charge to become the pastor of St. John's Reformed Church at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and he entered upon his work there Dec. 15, 1884, and has served this congregation for nearly twenty-five years. The membership in church and Sunday school, and the benevolence of the people have about doubled in this period. He is the only minister of the gospel in the Strunck family. He married Josephine L. Rutledge, of Lancaster, Pa. They had five children, two of whom are living, the son in New York City and the daughter at home.

(IV) Samuel Strunk, son of Jacob and Caroline (Ginder), was born in Amity township in 1825, and died in 1889. He is buried at Schwartzwald Church in Exeter

township. By occupation he was a farmer, and he owned a farm of thirty-three acres in Exeter township. Samuel Strunk was a prominent Democrat, held the office of poor director for Berks county from 1873 to 1876, was supervisor, tax collector, assessor (for thirty-six consecutive years) and school director of his township, and tried to carry out his ideas of good citizenship in every way. He married Maria Snyder (daughter of Samuel Snyder), born in 1822, died in 1905, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Strunk had these children: Jacob S. is mentioned below; Caroline, widow of Peter Glassmoyer, lives at Reading, and has two children, Cora S. (of Reading) and Howard S. (of Springfield, Mo.); Mary, now of Reading, married David F. Dunkle, and has two children, Maria S. and Robert S. Dunkle, of Reading; Ammon S. is mentioned below; Samuel S., of Kansas City, was a farmer, but in 1907 sold his farm and now lives retired (he has had three children, Frank R., George R. and Emma R., deceased); Henry S. is mentioned below.

This old and representative family is worthy of all honor. Its representatives are not only well known throughout Berks county, but are also to be found among the substantial people in various parts of the country.

(V) Jacob S. Strunk was born July 11, 1847, in Exeter township, and was reared upon his father's farm. He alternated going to school and working for his parents until he was eighteen years of age. In 1869 he became foreman of construction on the Oley turnpike, and was thus employed for four years. In 1873 he commenced farming on his own account on the Charles Brenheiser farm in Exeter township. In 1876 he went to the Amos Reiff property, which he farmed three years, and then coming to Oley settled on the Jacob Herbein farm, of 135 acres, where he remained for thirteen years, and then bought the old Samuel Hoch farm, one mile west of Griesemersville, near Limekiln post-office. Here he has since lived, although in the spring of 1907 he retired from active life. The farm is a fine property, consisting of 135 acres of the most fertile land in the Oley Valley. The barn, 98 feet long, was built in 1823 by Samuel and Elizabeth Hoch, who also built the big stone house, in 1808. Politically Mr. Strunk is a Democrat, and was school director of Oley township for six years. He and his family belong to the Reformed denomination.

In 1870 Mr. Strunk married Lucy Herbein, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Moyer) Herbein, of Exeter township. She died in 1905. They had these children: Sarah Ann m. Charles Cleaver, and died in 1901; Mary m. Edward Kieffer, of Reading; Deborah m. Solomon De Turck, of Oley township; Samuel m. Clara Hartman, and lives in Exeter township; Emma m. Charles Cleaver; Hannah m. James Fisher, who farms his father-in-law's farm in Oley township; Grover, unmarried, resides at home and is now a student attending school; Laura is unmarried.

(V) Ammon S. Strunk was born May 25, 1854, in Exeter township, and there spent his early life working on his father's farm, during the busy seasons also working for neighboring farmers. He received his education in the local common schools, which he attended during the winter time, and later taught school, doing excellent work in that profession in his young manhood. He graduated from the Lock Haven State Normal School in 1878. Later he was a valuable public servant, having been appointed census enumerator in 1880; in 1881 he was appointed deputy sheriff; in 1883 became deputy to the clerk of the Orphans' court; in 1884 was elected register of wills, serving a term of three years in that office. While in this office he registered as a law student in the office of D. Nicholas Schaeffer, Esq., and later was admitted to the Bar.

In 1904, while in the midst of a contest for the nomination for county controller, Mr. Strunk was stricken with paralysis. Though confined in the hospital and unable to direct his campaign personally, his friends almost succeeded in securing him the nomination under his powerful leadership and political sagacity. However, an independent candidate, Dr. H. F. Livingood, was elected by 4,088 majority over the regular nominee—something that had never happened in the "Gibraltar of Democracy." He died March 16, 1905, thus ending a short but strenuous life.

(V) Henry S. Strunk is a native of Exeter township, born March 16, 1864, and began his education in the "Old Hill School" in that township. He was only sixteen years old when licensed to teach, and in three terms of teaching in his native township, and by such other opportunities for work as are open to sons of farmers, he saved sufficient money to enable him to take a course at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, from which he was graduated in 1885.

In the fall of the same year his brother, Ammon S. Strunk, appointed him deputy register of wills, and he remained in the office for sixteen consecutive years, during three of which—1891-92-93—he filled the office of register with signal credit and ability. Resigning the position of deputy register of wills in the fall of 1901, Mr. Strunk accepted a position as teller in the Neversink Bank of Reading, then being organized. He served in this position until October, 1908, when he was elected cashier of the bank. By virtue of his able service in the various positions of trust he has filled, Mr. Strunk is well and favorably known throughout the county.

On April 6, 1896, Mr. Strunk married Sarah Trimble Dwight, a daughter of Francis G. and Ida (Hoeckly) Dwight, of Reading. To this union have been born three children: Grace D., Blanche D. and Henry D.

SAMUEL L. DUNKLE, broker, located at No. 703 Penn street, and residing at No. 136 North Eighth street, Reading, is a native of Berks county, born in Bern township, Dec. 17, 1851.

His parents were David and Catherine (Lesher) Dunkle, farming people in Ontelaunee township, this county, and his grandfather was Michael Dunkle; his great-grandfather was Peter Dunkle, whose remains rest in the old burying grounds of Dunkle's Church, Greenwich township, Berks county. The ancestors were from Germany, the arrival in America being in or about 1725.

David and Catherine (Lesher) Dunkle died in 1866 and 1868, respectively, and are buried in the old cemetery at Gernant's Church, in this county.

Samuel L. Dunkle was left an orphan at the age of seventeen years. He was raised on the farm, and attended the public schools where he mastered all the branches taught at that time. He then attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., for several terms. In 1870-1 he taught public school in Windsor township, Berks Co., Pa., and in 1872-3 he attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated in bookkeeping and business laws. On March 30, 1873, he secured a clerkship in the general store of Sunday Bros., at Leesport, Pa., at a salary of $50 per year and board. At the expiration of three months he accepted a position in the general store of James A. Koller at Centreport, Berks county, at $150 per year and board, and on April 1, 1874, he became a member of the Firm of Sunday & Dunkle, successors to James A. Koller, at Centreport, in the general store business. At the end of four months Mr. Dunkle disposed of his interest in the firm of Sunday & Dunkle, and in September, 1874, he went to Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa., and again engaged in the general store business. In 1878 he again disposed of his business and taught public school for two terms in Lebanon county, after which he resided at Myerstown, Pa. In 1881 he traveled quite extensively throughout the far western States, and in February, 1882, he engaged in the Loan and Brokerage Business at No. 703 Penn street, Reading, where he is still to be found in the same line, in which he has been very successful, having a large patronage in the loan business, and a good trade in the sale of watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. During all these years he has extended his closest attention to his business and patrons, and is noted for his strictly upright methods. In the meantime he is also engaged in other pursuits. During the years of 1896-7-8 he was also engaged in the manufacture of hosiery in the Ammon building, on South Front street. He has been a director of the American Casualty Company

of Reading, Pa., since its organization in July, 1902. In March, 1906, he organized the National Porcelain Company, manufacturers of electrical porcelain specialties, in Trenton, N. J., of which he is president.

On Jan. 30, 1875, Mr. Dunkle married Miss Mary R. Loose, daughter of Abraham and Susan (Ritter) Loose, of Centre township, Berks county. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Claudius C., a machinist employed in the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C.; Calvin, a musician residing in Trenton, N. J., after five years of musical study in Germany; and Bayard L., also residing in Trenton, N. J., where he is treasurer and general manager of the National Porcelain Company. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Dunkle made an extended tour through England, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy. They are members of the First Reformed Church of Reading.

JACOB M. BORDNER. Among the representative citizens of Bernville borough, Berks Co., Pa., one who stands high in the regard of his fellow-men is Jacob M. Bordner, county commissioner, who for more than a quarter of a century has been conducting the stage route between Bernville and Reading. Mr. Bordner was born Sept. 16, 1854, in Bethel township, son of Percival and Lovina (Miller) Bordner.

Daniel Bordner, grandfather of Jacob M., was a farmer of Bethel township, where he died at the age of forty-five years. He married Catherine Bender, and they had three children: Percival; Isaac, who served as a soldier in the Civil war; and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Mr. Bixler, a local preacher.

Percival Bordner was born March 23, 1830, and died in 1903, his active life having been spent in Bethel township, although shortly before his death he removed to Myerstown, Pa. He was buried at the Salem churchyard at Millersburg. Mr. Bordner married Lovina Miller, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Gruber) Miller, of Bethel township, and they had these children: Jacob M.; Kate m. Israel Frantz, of Bethel township; Percival resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Theodore died at the age of forty-four years at Myerstown; Daniel lives in New Jersey; John died at the age of three years; Henry lives in the West; and Charles lives in New Jersey.

Jacob M. Bordner attended the public schools of Bethel township and the Palatinate (now Albright) College of Myerstown. After leaving school he engaged in clerking for G. M. F. Rick at Millersburg for three years. After one year spent in clerking for J. B. Miller at Bernville, he began to drive the stage for the late Tobias Barto, of Reading, and in 1880 purchased the stage route, which he has since conducted very successfully. He also does a large produce business, conducts a grocery store and butchering business, and is one of the best known business men of his locality. Mr. Bordner was elected to the office of borough assessor six years, served as tax collector five years, constable twenty-three years, and school director for twelve years, six years of which time he was treasurer and one year secretary of the board. He was a committeeman for eighteen years, served eleven years as county delegate, in 1893 was appointed mercantile appraiser, and was nominated by the Democratic party at the primary election, April 11, 1908, to the office of county commissioner; he had a majority of 2,136 votes above the second highest nominee, and was elected to said office Nov. 3, 1908. His religious belief is that of the Lutheran Church. Socially he is connected with Camp No. 113, P. O. S. of A. and Consistory No. 15; Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F., Bernville; Schaefferstown Castle, K. G. E.; Good Fellows of Stouchsburg; and Rebekah Lodge at Leesport, and at the time of the organization of the Bernville Fire Company, was a member of that body.

In 1878 Mr. Bordner married Ellen H. Bright, daughter of Amandon and Clara (Hain) Bright, and they have had three children: John A., who died aged two years, five months, twenty-one days; Harry A., telegraph operator at Robesonia; and Clara A., who graduated from the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown at the age of seventeen years, taught four years in Bernville, Berks county, and one year in Bucks county, and is now teaching her fourth term in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania.

JOHN P. S. FENSTERMACHER. On Sept. 9, 1738, the ship "Glasgow," Walter Sterling, master, arrived at the port of Philadelphia from Rotterdam. Among the emigrants on board were Mathias Fenstermacher, aged sixty years; Jacob Fenstermacher, aged twenty-nine years; and Wilhelm Fenstermacher, aged twenty-five years. Where these three Germans settled is not definitely known, but it is probable it was in Longswamp, Berks county, for in 1756 there appeared upon the tax list of that township three Fenstermachers, Mathias, Jacob and Philip.

As near as can be ascertained one of these early taxables —probably Jacob—had a son John who married Elizabeth Kutz, and settled in the vicinity of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county. John Fenstermacher and Elizabeth Kutz, his wife, were the parents of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. Four of their sons, Daniel, Hugh, John and Jacob, lived all their days in Schuylkill county, and many of their descendants are yet residing there. Daniel and John were married twice. A daughter Elizabeth married a man named Aughinbaugh and lived at Lebanon; Lidy married a man named Ducer, and Barbara married a man named Dietrich. Lidy and Barbara are still living, the former in Pottsville, and the latter in Tower City. Two other daughters, Sarah and Rebecca, were also married and they lived in Schuylkill county, but further information concerning them is lacking.

A son named William, who was the ninth child of this large family, married and settled at Shippensburg. He died in June, 1898, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and his descendants are still living in that town.

John and Elizabeth (Kutz) Fenstermacher had a son named Joseph who was born at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Feb. 10, 1816. He grew to young manhood at Orwigsburg, then went to Reading, and learned carriage building. Shortly after completing his trade, he located permanently at Lebanon, where he followed his trade during most of his active years, and always bore the reputation of being a skilled and satisfactory workman. Later in life he engaged in the restaurant business, and for about fifteen years was also a tipstaff in the courts. He was a person of fine physique, measuring six feet in height. He was good-natured and generous, and participated freely in politics, which along with his character and duties of his several occupations, made him one of the best known and most popular men in Lebanon county. Joseph Fenstermacher married Mrs. Louisa Goshert, widow of Henry Goshert, and daughter of Col. Jacob and Elizabeth (Leisenring) Shindel, a descendant of brilliant ancestry. In 1678 there lived in Gemmelsbach, Providence of Erbach, Germany, Conrad von Schindel, and his wife Barbara. On Oct. 16, 1685, there was born to them a son, whom they named Johann Conrad. This Johann Conrad von Schindel, on Jan. 10, 1710, married Susanna Trexler, and by her had ten children, the youngest of whom was a son named Johann Peter, who was born in Euerlebach, Germany, Feb. 28, 1732. In 1751 this Johann Peter von Schindel came to America in the ship "Neptune," landing at Philadelphia Sept. 24, 1751. He settled where now is the city of Lebanon, Pa., and long afterward was engaged on the side of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. He died in Lebanon May 29, 1784. In America most of his descendants have omitted the letter "c" from Schindel, preferring to spell it Shindel, and the title "von" has been dropped by all of them. Johann Peter Shindel married Anna Margretta Gephart, and had eight children, the eldest of whom was a son, John Peter, born Aug. 21, 1766. He also was a soldier of the Revolution, afterward served as a member of the State Legislature, as justice of the peace for many years, and from 1823 to 1826, chief burgess of Lebanon. This John Peter Shindel was generally known as Peter Shindel, and so always signed his name. He died Sept. 17, 1829. He married Anna Maria Mengas, of Snyder county, and by her had eleven children. The third of these eleven children was a son

Jacob, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward a colonel of militia, known to history as Colonel Jacob Shindel. He married Elizabeth Leisenring, of Sunbury, and by her had six children, of whom Louisa, for her second husband, married Joseph Fenstermacher.

To Joseph Fenstermacher and Louisa, his wife, the following children came: Elmira T., born Oct. 9, 1842, m. Hiram W. Hess, of Lebanon, Pa., deceased; Jacob A., born April, 1844, died in Jan., 1845; Winfield Scott, born Oct. 6, 1846, m. Rebecca Hultzeizer, of Finesville, N. J., deceased; Emma Catharine, born Dec. 30, 1848, died March 16, 1858; John P. S.; Joseph S., born April 11, 1850, died in Jan., 1851; Rebecca, born Feb. 6, 1856, died Feb. 9, 1856; Anna L., born Feb. 11, 1858, m. Aaron B. Fry, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

John P. S. Fenstermacher was born in Lebanon March 30, 1853, and grew to manhood in that city. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and was limited, as he early had to apply himself to the earning of a livelihood. At the age of fourteen he became a railway news agent, running between Lebanon and Philadelphia, and by his pleasing ways became very popular with the patrons of the trains. Franklin B. Gowan, then president of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, learned to know and like him, and had him promoted to the position of brakeman when yet but seventeen years of age. From brakeman he rose to baggage master, and from that on Jan. 15, 1885, to passenger conductor on the Kutztown branch, a place he held continuously till 1909, a period of twenty-four years.

Mr. Fenstermacher has long been active and prominent in secret societies. He is a member and was an officer of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M.; a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and a member and was trustee of Camp No. 383, P. O. S. of A. He is also a member of the K. G. E. and organized Adonai Castle, No. 70, of that order in Kutztown, and was its master of records for thirteen years. He is a member of the F. O. E., Aerie No. 839, of Kutztown, and at this writing its treasurer. For many years he has been active in Republican politics, doing much hard and efficient party work, frequently representing his party in county and State conventions. He has always been in close touch with county and State leaders, and long recognized by them as a faithful and trusted lieutenant. These relations naturally brought him to the front for political preferment, and in 1898 he was made postmaster of Kutztown. Immediately upon assuming the duties of the position he set himself to work improving the office and succeeded so well that in 1902, and again in 1906, he was re-appointed without opposition. He is an attentive and obliging official, ever on the watch to improve the efficiency of the office and the rural deliveries that radiate from it, and he has won high praise both from the Department at Washington and from the the patrons he has served.

In the year 1870 Mr. Fenstermacher married Emma Heilig, of Lebanon, Pa., daughter of John G. and Harriett Hanley Heilig. To them were born children as follows: Elizabeth Shindel, born Jan. 25, 1871 (m. (first) to George Fisher, deceased, and (second) to Lynn J. Koch, of Fleetwood, Pa.); Sarah Jane, Sept. 2, 1872 (m. to Harry J. Reiff, of Reading); Rebecca Hultzeizer, Nov. 5, 1874 (m. to Frederick A. Marx, Esq., of Kutztown); Edwin Hutter, April 25, 1877 (m. to Emma Fridy, of Lancaster); Charlotte Ely, July 10, 1879 (m. to George Gensemer, of Reading); Louise Shindel, April 29, 1886; Ella Hess, June 21, 1888 (who died Aug. 31, 1888); Mabel Helen, Sept. 15, 1889; Marguerite May, June 18, 1892; and Jay Dee Barnes, Nov. 27, 1893.

GEORGE R. VAN REED was a descendant of one of the representative families of Berks county, which has been active and influential for upward of a hundred years in the development and upbuilding of the county.

The first of the name in the western division of the county was John Van Reed, who died April 18, 1820, in the seventy-third year of his age. He settled in the northern part of Cumru township—that part which is now Spring township—about the time of the Revolutionary war. His wife was Eva Yost, and of their children there were four sons, John, Charles, Henry and Thomas. The Van Reeds were members of the Reformed Church, but in political opinions they have been more or less divided, all parties being represented. They have, however, never been office seekers.

John Van Reed, son of John, was born in Cumru township, on the Cacoosing creek, near its outlet into the Tulpehocken, in 1786. He married Catherine Huy and their children were: Henry, James, Lewis, John, Joshua, Jacob and Mary.

Henry Van Reed, son of John and Catherine (Huy) Van Reed, was born on his father's farm in Cumru (now Spring) township, Aug. 21, 1821. His education he acquired in the schools of Reading, Lititz, Lafayette College and Dickinson College, completing the course at the last named institution with the class of 1843. Selecting the profession of law as his life work, he entered upon his studies in the office of David F. Gordon, of Reading, a most able and conscientious attorney who was afterward made president judge of this judicial district. Under his careful tuition Mr. Van Reed attained a thorough knowledge of law and of the ethics of the profession, and on April 5, 1844, was admitted to the Bar. He opened an office in Reading, and in a comparatively short time had a large practice, continuing it twenty years. In 1851 he went to California to visit his brothers, James and Lewis, and with the former he engaged in banking in San Francisco for some months, but the East called him, and he returned to his profession in Reading, the same year.

On July 13, 1869, Mr. Van Reed, on the recommendation of the Republicans of the county, was appointed law judge, with powers similar to the president judge, by Gov. John W. Geary. This was in compliance with an act passed by the Legislature authorizing an additional judge, and his term of office was to continue until his successor was duly elected and qualified, which was on the following 6th of December. Judge Van Reed had always been a good Republican, but he did not believe that a judgeship should be made a matter of political self-seeking, and true to his convictions at no time offered himself as a candidate. What came to him was the unsought reward of faithful and efficient service. From Jan. 12, 1875, to Jan. 2, 1876, he again filled the same office, having this time been appointed by Gov. John F. Hartranft to fill a vacancy. He filled the office with dignity and impartiality, but the preponderance of the Democratic majority made his filling it by election impossible. After leaving the Bench he gradually retired from practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872-73. During the Civil war he gave warm support to the administration, and in September, 1862, he became a member of Company G, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Capt. F. S. Bickley, to repel the threatened invasion of the State. They performed military duty for eleven days, and were then discharged. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg, he again enlisted, becoming sergeant in Company C., 42d Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, under Col. Charles H. Hunter, and served from July 6 to Aug. 12, 1863.

At his death, June 30, 1885, many highly eulogistic addresses were delivered by members of the Berks County Bar, and in the resolution passed it was said of him: "As a lawyer and judge he was able, conscientious and painstaking. As a man he despised sham and hypocrisy; and he took for his own example the Christian virtues. He had the rare gift of courage equal to his convictions; and therefore in public as well as in private life he acted as he believed an honest, upright man should act, without regard to affiliations or personal consequences."

On Sept. 2, 1852, Judge Van Reed married Miss Harriet, daughter of George Gernant. She died Jan. 13, 1883. Their children were: George R. and Anna.

George R. Van Reed was born in Reading Sept. 21, 1853. He obtained his earlier education in the public schools and then entered Lafayette College, at Easton, graduating therefrom in 1874. He became division engineer for the

South Mountain & Boston Railroad, and later assistant engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, being stationed at Paoli. He assisted in the construction of the Schuylkill Valley Division, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, continuing in the service of that company from 1876 to 1884. He was a very able civil engineer, and the mastery of difficulties in that work afforded him keen enjoyment. He read law under Garrett Stevens, of Reading, and Jan. 21, 1888, was admitted to the Bar, but he never engaged in practice. He died Aug. 12, 1908.

In 1891 Mr. Van Reed married Miss Effie, daughter of John H. Knapp, of Menomonie, Wisconsin.

THOMAS P. MERRITT, son of Abraham and Margaret (Irick-Budd) Merritt, was born at Mt. Holly, N. J., Sept. 29, 1844. He received his education in the schools of his native place, and in the University of Lewisburg, Pa. (now Bucknell), and upon completing his special course of preparation for business located in Philadelphia, engaging in the lumber business with a firm trading as Norcross & Sheetz. After remaining with this firm several years, he went to Norristown and started in business for himself. He continued at Norristown until 1870, and then removed to Williamsport, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale lumber business and manufacturing all kinds of lumber.

Shortly after 1870 Mr. Merritt took his younger brother, A. Howard Merritt, into partnership, and they traded under the name of Merritt Brothers until 1880, building up a very extensive business, and shipping lumber to all parts of the country. Disposing of their business at Williamsport, the firm purchased the well-established lumber stand of Boas & Raudenbush, at Reading, and moving to that place have since been engaged in the retail lumber business in a very extensive and successful manner, having in the past thirty years supplied a large proportion of lumber used in the construction of the many thousand buildings which were erected in Reading during this time.

Immediately after locating in Reading, Mr. Merritt identified himself with its numerous local affairs, but more especially of a business nature and the enterprising men of the community soon learned to appreciate his worth by selecting him to fill prominent positions and cooperating with him in establishing financial institutions. His first public position was on the board of health. This was in 1882, and he has officiated on the board ever since. Becoming interested in public charities, he participated in the proceedings of the Reading Benevolent Society, and served the Society as its president; and he served the Associated Charities of Reading as vice-president. When the State of Pennsylvania established the large hospital in Berks county near Wernersville in 1894, for chronic insane, he was selected by Governor Pattison as one of the first trustees, and he was reappointed by Governor Hastings, serving in this position for six years, and he was chosen by the board as its treasurer. In 1904, though a Democrat, he was reappointed by Governor Pennypacker for a third term.

Mr. Merritt assisted in organizing the Pennsylvania Trust Company in 1886, and the Reading National Bank in 1893, and he has served on the board of directors of each body from their inception until now. He was also one of the projectors of the Reading Electric Light & Power Company for supplying light and power by electricity (this eventually becoming the property of the Metropolitan Electric Company); of the Reading Steam Heat & Power Company, for supplying steam heat to dwellings and public buildings in the central portion of the city; and of the beautiful suburban town Wyomissing, two miles west of Reading along the main thoroughfare.

The municipal affairs of Reading attracted Mr. Merritt's earnest attention, and to put himself in a position to favor them he became a member of the Board of Trade. When councils established the park board in 1886, they selected him as one of the first four commissioners, and he officiated until 1890—the first important step in the creation of the park system having been taken during this time. In 1894 he was elected president of the Board of Trade, and he filled this position very successfully for four years. During his incumbency the first steps were taken toward a proper celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading in 1898, which culminated in a most successful demonstration. Upon the reorganization of the Historical Society of Berks county in 1898 he became a member of the Society, and he was selected as one of the executive council, which position he has served since then. And about this time he was appointed by councils as one of the trustees of the Reading Library, and he has served by reappointment until now. He represented Pennsylvania as one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, by appointment of Governor Pattison.

When Mr. Merritt reached his majority, he identified himself with the Democratic party, and he has been a stanch advocate of its principles ever since. Upon fixing his residence at Reading, he at once manifested a keen interest in local politics through the party, and this gave him great public prominence before the people; indeed, so prominent had he become by 1890 that the Democrats placed his name on their ticket for mayor, and he was elected, evidencing his unusual popularity. During his official term, from 1890 to 1893, numerous important questions were considered, more particularly such as related to improved lighting, streets and sewers, and they received his earnest encouragement.

Mr. Merritt was made a Freemason in 1867 at Norristown, becoming a member of Charity Lodge, No. 190, and he still retains his membership in that lodge; he was made a Knight Templar in Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, but he transferred his membership to Reading Commandery, No. 42, of which he was eminent commander in 1888. He has taken the thirty-third degree.

Immediately after locating in Reading, Mr. Merritt was admitted to membership in Christ Episcopal Church, and he has since then shown much interest in the welfare of the congregation. He has served as a vestryman since 1886.

Mr. Merritt married Emma P. Rambo Nov. 30, 1871. She is a daughter of Nathan Rambo and Ann Broades (Currie-Ross), his wife, who are descendants of the oldest families in the Schuylkill Valley in the vicinity of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

MORRIS C. BERGER, farmer of Penn township, the present tax collector of that township, and a director of the First National Bank of the borough of Bernville, is one of the most respected citizens of his section of Berks county. The name he bears is an old and honorable one here, several generations of Bergers having lived in this region.

Mr. Berger's great-great-grandfather had the following named children: Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1760; George W., Sept. 20, 1761; Tobias, Jan. 21, 1765; Catharine, July 9, 1766; Maria B., April 8, 1768; Johannes, June 24, 1769; Maria M., June 9, 1771; Diana Maria, April 27, 1773; Maria Magdalena, Sept. 18, 1774; John Christian, Nov. 5, 1777; Johan Ludwig, Jan. 28, 1779; Johan Philip, born June June 3, 1782.

The great-grandfather of Morris C. Berger lived and died near the Blue Mountains. His children were born as follows: Sarah, Feb. 12, 1797; John, April 16, 1798; Solomon, May 5, 1801; Catharine, Dec. 2, 1803; Elizabeth, Sept. 14, 1805; Daniel, Sept. 16, 1807; George, Sept. 7, 1809; William, July 30, 1811; Susannah, May 18, 1814; Joseph, Feb. 26, 1818; Benneville, Sept. 21, 1820.

Solomon Berger, born May 5, 1801, owned a farm in Bern township, which he cultivated. Later he removed to Bernville, where he died. He married Elizabeth Potteiger, and to them were born six children: Adam; Levi, of Bernville; John, who died young; Rebecca, m. to Daniel Strause (their daughter, Miss Strause, of Bernville, has the record of the great-great-grandfather's children previously given); Esther, who died unmarried; and Eliza, m. (first)

Thos. P. Merritt.

to Benneville Bethram and (second) to William Schlappich.

Adam Berger, son of Solomon and father of Morris C. Berger, born in 1830 in Bern (now Penn) township, died in 1882. After his father's death he took the homestead, where he passed most of his life, and besides managing the place he was for many years engaged in the contracting business with his brother Levi under the name of Berger Brothers. They built many churches, among them being St. Michael's, Leesport Union, which they rebuilt after its destruction by fire, St. John's Reformed at Schuylkill Haven, Mohrsville Union and three Baptist churches. Adam Berger was a well known man in his day in public affairs as well as in business life, served his township as school director, and was also active in religious matters, being a prominent member of the Bernville Reformed Church, in the work of which he was deeply interested. He married Elizabeth Hafe, daughter of Samuel Hafe, and to them were born four children: James and John, who both died at the old homestead; Morris C.; and Mary, who died at the old homestead. The mother now lives with her only surviving child, Morris C. Berger, in Penn township.

Morris C. Berger was born in Penn township April 11, 1863, and there attended the public schools. He was eighteen when his father died, and though rather young took charge of the homestead at that time, making a success of his work. His land comprises eighty-five acres, three miles northeast of Bernville, and is in very good condition, giving evidence of his care and intelligent management. He has prospered well as the result of industry, and when the First National Bank of Bernville was organized he became a member of the first board of directors, and is still serving in that capacity. He is progressive and energetic, and has done his share toward the advancement of the township, having given six years of service as school director, for five years of that time acting as treasurer of the school board. For three years he has been tax collector of the township. He is a Democrat in political belief and a worker in the local ranks of the party, having been a member of the election board of the township. Like his forefathers he clings to the Reformed denomination, being a member and deacon of St. Thomas Church, Bernville.

Mr. Berger married Rebecca Seaman, daughter of William and Rebecca (Wertz) Seaman, and eight children have blessed their union: Alice, who taught three terms in Penn township before her marriage to Milton Potteiger (they have a daughter, Pearle); Kate, wife of Elwood Kramer (they have one daughter, Ruth); Alvin, a teacher, who taught four terms in Penn township; Mary M.; Allison; Edwin; Stephen, and Earle.

C. W. B. TODD, a representative business man of Reading, Pa., who is proprietor of the "Merchants' Hotel," at the corner of Third and Penn streets, was born Dec. 30, 1839, in Montgomery county, Pa., son of John and Christina (Bachman) Todd, and grandson of Andrew Todd.

John Todd, father of C. W. B., was also a native of Montgomery county, and was a leading manufacturer of spinning wheels when nearly all the cloth used was spun by hand. He was known far and wide for his superior workmanship in this line, and his trade extended far into the surrounding counties. Later in life Mr. Todd engaged in farming. He was one of Montgomery county's best known and most highly-respected men, and his popularity was proved when he was elected sheriff by a handsome majority. He proved himself a faithful and efficient official, serving in that high office with credit and distinction, and to the satisfaction of all. He died in 1862, at the age of eighty-four years, and his faithful wife in 1873, when seventy-four years old. Mrs. Todd was a good wife and loving mother, and was well known in her neighborhood as one who could be depended on in times of sickness and trouble. To Mr. and Mrs. Todd there were born children as follows: John, M. D., of Pottstown, Pa., married (first) a Miss Smith, and (second) a Miss Heller of Boyertown, Pa.; William, a contractor of Norristown, Pa., m. Mary Saylor; Christiana B. m. Horace Royer, and their deaths occurred within a week of each other; Emily m. H. W. Kratz, of Norristown; Samuel M., M. D., is of Boyertown; and C. W. B.

C. W. B. Todd received his education at the "Trappe" in the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), and after leaving school he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in 1861 he enlisted in the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps as a musician. After serving thirteen months he was honorably discharged, and returned home, where he was engaged at various occupations for some time. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman for an agricultural implement firm, and this he followed successfully for several years, and in 1901 he came to Reading, leasing the "Merchants' Hotel," which he has conducted with much success to the present time. At the time of Mr. Todd's lease the hotel had been neglected and allowed to run down, but Mr. Todd has built up a fine, first-class trade, and today the hotel is considered one of the best of the moderate rate houses in the State. The house contains sixty-six sleeping rooms. Having been a "Knight of the Road" himself, Mr. Todd fully understands what is required for the comfort of traveling men, and his place is fully equipped with every convenience. He personally attends to the dining-room service, doing his own buying, and he sees that nothing but the best that the rates can afford enters this department. Mr. Todd is very popular in fraternal circles, and is a member of Warren Lodge, F. & A. M., of Trappe, Pa.; Chapter No. 152, Reading; De Molay Commandery, Reading; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

In 1872 Mr. Todd married Miss Adaline Schwenk and to them have been born these children: Emma, and C. Wallace B., who married, Feb. 21, 1901, Miss Sallie Gilbert. Mr. Todd is a Democrat, but claims the right to vote independently.

RHOADS. The name of Rhoads (original spelling Roth) has been continued through many years in Berks county, Pa., whither came Mathias Roth from Germany at an early date, settling near Boyertown. In the present generation are found Ben Jonson Rhoads, proprietor of the "Hotel Allen," and John Gilbert Rhoads, deputy prothonotary, both well known and highly respected in Reading.

John Rhoads, their grandfather, a grandson of Mathias and son of Jonathan, was born on the old Boyertown homestead, and after a life devoted to agriculture, died within the borough limits in the house erected by his father, Jonathan.

Dr. Reuben B. Rhoads, son of John, was born on the old Boyertown farm. He became a physician, and besides his practice in medicine, was a surgeon in the army of the Rebellion, at one time was warden of the Berks county prison, and later was burgess of Boyertown. He married Catherine Gilbert, daughter of Adam Gilbert, of Douglass township, Berks county. Five children were born to this union: Margaret Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirteen years; Ben Jonson, proprietor of the "Allen House"; Laura, wife of Harvey Bridenbaugh; Mary Ella, wife of George Guldin; and John Gilbert.

Ben Jonson Rhoads, son of Dr. Reuben, was born at Zieglerville, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 24, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Amityville, in Berks county, and was licensed to teach under Prof. S. A. Baer, then county superintendent. His first school was in Earl township, but after teaching three terms in all he directed his attention to farming, for five years engaging in that calling on his father's farm. Going then to Boyertown he assisted his father in the coal and lumber business for about five years. In July, 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Boyertown by President Cleveland, and in that office he served efficiently for up-

wards of five years. In 1900 he came to Reading, and his first employment was as a clerk in the Citizens bank, a position he filled acceptably for two years. He assisted in straightening out the business of the Citizens Bank when it was transferred to the Second National Bank. For three months then he served as deputy prothonotary under his brother, John G. In May, 1902, Mr. Rhoads purchased the stock and good-will of the "Hotel Allen", and since then has conducted that popular hostelry with great success. He has made many improvements in the building, and brought the whole to the plane of an up-to-date, progressive hotel. The stand is well known to the traveling public, and the table bears a very high reputation.

Mr. Rhoads is a member of Reading Aerie, No. 66, F. O. E.; Metacomet Tribe, No. 416, I. O. R. M.; Junior Fire Company; Humane Association; Eagles Mountain Home Association; Berks County Retail Liquor Dealers Protective Association.

On Feb. 5, 1882, Mr. Rhoads was married to Miss Laura Weidner, daughter of Charles and Elmira Weidner, of Amity township. They have had four children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: L. Gertrude m. H. W. Ulrich, an electrician of Philadelphia; Carl M. is a bar clerk for his father; and John C. is a clerk for the Berks County Trust Company. Mr. Rhoads is well known as a loyal Democrat, and he has long been active in the councils of his party.

JOHN GILBERT RHOADS, son of Reuben B. Rhoads, was born Jan. 17, 1865, and he received his education in the schools of his native town and in Reading high school, graduating from that institution in 1886. The next three years he spent in the coal and lumber business, after which he went to the Philadelphia Bridge Works at Pottstown, where he was engaged at structural iron work. In 1895 he became deputy prothonotary, and in 1897 he was defeated for the position of prothonotary by one vote, and in 1900 was elected prothonotary. At the expiration of his term he was again appointed deputy prothonotary, a position he still holds. He was elected to the school board for the City of Reading in 1907, and reelected for four years Feb. 16, 1909.

Mr. Rhoads married Clara Ritter Guldin, daughter of Jeremiah R. Guldin, and to this union were born: Maggie Esther, who died in infancy; and Clarence G., living in New Berlinville. The wife and mother died April 9, 1892. Mr. Rhoads married (second) in 1896, Annie May Hartenstein, daughter of Henry Hartenstein. One son, Frederick, born of this union, died in infancy, and Catherine and Robert still survive. Mr. Rhoads is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is very highly esteemed in Reading where his many sterling traits of character are known and appreciated.

ALBERT BRODEN, superintendent of blast furnaces of the Reading Iron Company, and one of Reading's prominent and influential citizens, was born in Sweden, April 22, 1851, and was educated at Skara College, in his native country.

Mr. Broden came to America in 1873, and located in Reading, where he has ever since been connected with railroad and iron work, with the exception of one year spent in the United States of Colombia, building blast furnaces. He also spent six months at Ogden, Utah, for Richmond L. Jones, making an experimental blast to determine the value of iron ores in the Rocky Mountains. Since 1887 he has been connected with the Hon. George F. Baer, in the iron interests, and since that time he has been superintendent of the Reading Iron Company's furnaces, and is also manager of the Temple Iron Company's furnaces.

Mr. Broden is a member of the Wyomissing and Berkshire Clubs. He is connected with St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Broden through the storm and stress of American business life, for the past eighteen years, has been a notable example of the success of well-directed energy. Cool, careful, thorough, he has mastered details and brought about results which could only have been completed by one well equipped by Nature, and molded by experience.

E. RICHARD MEINIG, a representative business man of Reading, where he owns a well-equipped factory and carries on a large silk glove manufacturing industry, was born near Chemnitz, Saxony, Germany, May 10, 1874.

In his native land Mr. Meinig secured an excellent education and then thoroughly learned the business of manufacturing fabric gloves, mastering every detail. In 1900 he came to America and became the foreman of the Reading Glove and Mitten Company, two years later being made manager of this concern. After filling that position for three years he embarked in business for himself, organizing the E. Richard Meinig Company, for the purpose of manufacturing silk and other fabric gloves. He is secretary and treasurer of this corporation as well as its general manager, the president being George Horst, of the hosiery manufacturing concern of Nolde & Horst, Reading.

In 1907, the E. Richard Meinig Company erected a factory on McKnight street between Greenwich and Oley streets. It is of brick construction, four stories and basement, with dimensions of 210 x 50 feet. There has been erected an addition two stories high with dimensions of 180 x 30 feet. This glove factory has the name of being the most complete in its equipment of any building of its kind in the world. Employment is given to from 700 to 800 employees, and the product is sold in the United States and in other lands, probably reaching every enlightened country. Mr. Meinig possesses remarkable business capacity together with high standards of commercial life and a personal character above reproach.

In 1903, Mr. Meinig married Maria Vogt, daughter of Hans and Catrina (Horst) Vogt, also of German birth. They have four children: Ernst, Louisa, George and Karl.

JAMES GAUMER TREICHLER, a well-known resident of Kutztown, who has for a number of years been engaged in farming in that section, is a native of Berks county, born at Treichlersville Sept. 7, 1845, son of David M. and Luzetta (Gaumer) Treichler.

There is a tradition in the Treichler family that the immigrant ancestor was Jacob Trycler, and that he came from the city of Treichlerdorf, Holland, landing at Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1727. It is also believed that his wife came from Amsterdam, Holland. The Treichlers originally settled in New Jersey.

Samuel Treichler, Sr., grandfather of James G., is supposed to have been the first of the family to come to Berks county, where he settled in Hereford township. It is said he came from Kintnersville, Bucks county, on the Delaware river, on which stream the Treichlers were engaged as rafters. He followed mercantile pursuits and also engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, and was the founder of Treichlersville, Berks county. Born July 14, 1776, he died March 29, 1865, aged eighty-eight years, eight months, fifteen days. He married Maria Magdalena Mumbauer, daughter of Philip and Barbara Mumbauer, born May 18, 1781, died Dec. 28, 1851, aged seventy years, seven months, ten days. They had these children: John, Jacob, David, Samuel (born Oct. 15, 1806, died Jan. 29, 1860), Joseph, Mollie (m. Samuel Wehr), Sally, Anna, and two who died in infancy. The will of Samuel Treichler, Sr., is on record in Will Book 11, page 380. The executors were his sons David M. and Joseph. The following children are mentioned in the will: Jacob, John, David M., Samuel, Sarah, Mary and Joseph.

Anna Treichler (1763-1792) and Elizabeth Treichler (1768-1851), sisters of Samuel Treichler, Sr., were the second and third wives, respectively, of Jacob Gery, an early resident of Hereford township, who was married three times.

David M. Treichler, born May 6, 1809, died of Bright's disease May 24, 1878. He was a farmer and miller at Treichlersville, and successful in business. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Reformed Church, and is buried at New Goshenhoppen Church at East Greenville, Montgomery county. Mr. Treichler was married in May, 1840, to Luzetta Gaumer, daughter of John

Adam Gaumer, born Nov. 20, 1814, died Dec. 5, 1898, aged eighty-four years, fifteen days, and they had these children: Sarah Ann m. William Butz; Mary is unmarried; James G. is mentioned below; Emma m. Jacob Bittenbender; Lucinda m. John Smith and died in 1888; David G. m. Maria Schantz; Caroline m. J. M. Grimley; Samuel m. Amelia Lorentz.

James G. Treichler was reared on his father's farm and attended the schools of his district and the Normal Academy at Quakertown, of which Rev. Dr. A. R. Howe was principal, and later the Macungie Academy, of which Prof. Oliver Fell was principal. In 1877 he left the farm and became a salesman for Artman & Treichler, dealers in carpets, oilcloth and woodenware, of Philadelphia, and during a period of eighteen years he was their traveling salesman, his field being all over the eastern part of Pennsylvania and also the central part of the State. In the spring of 1895 he moved to Kutztown, on the old Kutz farm, which came into his possession and which he owns to this day, and for six years his fine team carried milk in Kutztown and vicinity from his dairy. He had about forty head of Guernsey and Jersey cows, all high-bred stock, for which he paid as much as $240 a head. His farm is in the highest state of cultivation and is one of the finest farms in the rich Maxatawny valley. His was one of the first barns in Berks county to be lighted by electricity. In every detail he is an up-to-date agriculturist and operates his land with modern, improved machinery.

Mr. Treichler was instrumental in starting building operations in the section of Kutztown north of the Sacony creek, and since the spring of 1900, when the building boom started, more than sixty fine residences have been erected, of which the Treichler mansion at the corner of Park and Treichler avenues is one of the handsomest and most modern buildings in the community. He is a director in the Building and Loan Association and was also director and treasurer of the Kutztown Park Association.

On Oct. 7, 1876, he married Anna Eliza Levan, daughter of David Levan, a prosperous farmer of Maxatawny township, and his wife, Lydia Jarrett, who had three children, viz.: Anna Eliza m. James G. Treichler; Sarah m. H. R. Nicks; Alvin lived in Reading many years, but died in Kutztown where he is buried.

Mr. and Mrs. Treichler have two children: Annie L. has been thoroughly educated; David L., who resides at home, assists in managing the estate. In politics Mr. Treichler is identified with the Republican party. He and his family are members of St. John's Reformed Church at Kutztown, in which he has been an elder for some years.

ERWIN C. GERY is the present proprietor of the hotel at Siesholtzville in Hereford township, Berks county, which has been in the hands of the Gery family for over fifty years. This family was established in Berks county one hundred and seventy years ago by Jacob Gery, Erwin C. Gery being a member of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from this pioneer.

Jacob Gery, born May 9, 1721, came to this country from Switzerland, landing at Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1739. He was a "redemptioner," and to pay for his passage served a number of years with Valentine Griesemere, of Hereford, in Berks county, Pa. In later years, like his Biblical namesake, he married his master's daughter, Gertrude Griesemere, born May 15, 1728. Jacob Gery purchased six hundred acres of land, located partly in what is now Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, and partly in Hereford township, Berks county. He sold some of it, clearing the remainder, upon which he erected the necessary buildings and made many improvements. His old place is now the property of a descendant, Thomas H. Gery. The original dwelling was used as late as 1803, when the house which is at present on the place was built. The old dwelling served as a schoolhouse for a number of years. Jacob Gery understood the art of making tile, and erected a hut and kilns for manufacturing the same, and on this account the place was known from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river as Gery's Tile Hut or "Ziegel Huette." Jacob Gery died Feb. 25, 1808, some years after his wife, who passed away Feb. 8, 1802. They are buried in the old graveyard at New Goshenhoppen Church. Nine children were born to this pioneer couple: Jacob, John Adam, John, Peter, Michael, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Anna Maria and Catharine.

Jacob Gery, son of Jacob and Gertrude, was born Feb. 11, 1754, in Montgomery county, Pa., and died Sept. 28, 1828, aged seventy-four years, seven months, seventeen days; he is buried at New Goshenhoppen Church. By occupation he was a farmer, owning a large farm. He was married three times, first to Elizabeth Lauer, by whom he had four children, Jacob, Peter, Sarah and John. His second wife, Anna Treichler, 1763-1792, bore him one child, that died in infancy, and by his third union, with Elizabeth Treichler (1768-1851), sister of Anna, he had children as follows: Elizabeth, Michael, Joseph, David, Maria (or Polly) and Julia.

Michael Gery, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born Feb. 22, 1795, on the old Gery homestead, and died at Perryville (now Harlem), in Hereford township, Aug. 17, 1870, aged seventy-five years, five months, twenty-five days. Coming to Hereford township in 1823, he passed the rest of his life there, owning a seventy-four-acre farm at what is now Harlem, which he cultivated. He also carried on an oil mill which stood on his farm, at the source of the Perkiomen creek, running this mill profitably for a period of twenty-two years, and he was likewise successful as a store and hotel keeper, conducting the hotel at Harlem from 1832 until 187-. His hotel was a popular resting place for the early residents of Upper Berks county who passed through on their way from Albany, Greenwich, Windsor, Richmond, Maxatawny and Longswamp townships to Philadelphia, whither they took their grain and produce to market. Michael Gery's son, Charles N. Gery, now one of the venerable residents of Hereford township, recalls that on a Monday morning fifty-two teams stopped there. Whiskey then sold for three cents a glass, and a cigar was given for good-will to each "smaller." As might be expected from one of his energetic nature and wide acquaintance, he was a leading and influential spirit in his community, active and aggressive, interested in politics and alive to the needs of his community. In 1852 he was county commissioner, during that time assisting in the erection of the Berks county prison. He was one of the organizers of the Goshenhoppen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director many years, and the family has been represented on the board of directors up to the present time, Michael Gery retiring in favor of his son Charles N., who after a service of thirteen years retired in favor of his son, Erwin C., who has been a director of the company since 1890. Michael Gery and his son and grandson have been chosen many times as county and State delegates in their connection with this concern. The grandfather was a man of medium height, but stout, commanding in appearance, and much respected among his friends and acquaintances. He was twice married, first to Sally Nuss, born March 7, 1795, died July 25, 1844, aged forty-nine years, four months, eighteen days, and they had a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters: Daniel, Ephraim, David (1820-1884), Charles N., Polly, Elizabeth, Judith, Sarah, Franklin, Caroline, Matilda and Michael. By his second wife, Elizabeth (Moll), he had two sons, Milton M. (who is an auctioneer) and Jacob M. Michael Gery and his family were German Reformed members of Huff's Church, where he is buried.

Charles N. Gery, son of Michael, was born Oct. 28, 1822, in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county. He was less than a year old when his father settled in Hereford township, Berks county, and there he received his education, attending the old pay schools then in Vogue. Remaining upon the farm until he was eighteen, he then entered the store at Henningsville, in Longswamp township, as a clerk, being engaged there four years. In 1845 he moved to Siesholtzville, where in partnership with his father he kept the store for one and a half years, after which they conducted the store at Harlem (then Perryville) for eight

and a half years, at the end of that time dissolving partnership. Returning then to Siesholtzville he again commenced keeping store there, and he has been interested in that business ever since, the firm now being Gery & Moll, as it has been ever since he admitted his son-in-law, William B. Moll, to a partnership. They carry a full line of general merchandise, and are considered the most reliable merchants in this section. Mr. Gery was appointed postmaster at Siesholtzville in 1854, by President James A. Pierce, and served until the post office was abandoned, Nov. 30, 1908, upon the establishment of a rural free delivery route. No citizen of eastern Berks county is held in higher esteem than Mr. Gery, who is one of the oldest and best known residents of that locality. He has always been an active man, winning success by industry and devotion to business, and he is one of the heavy taxpayers of his township, owning the store and hotel property as well as several dwellings at Siesholtzville. He served one term of three years as township auditor when the office was literally thrust upon him, but with this exception has taken no part in public life, having steadfastly refused offers of preferment and trust.

In 1848 Mr. Gery married Elizabeth Moll, born Jan. 24, 1827, died Dec. 26, 1895, and six children were born to them: (1) Malinda m. William B. Moll, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. (2) Sally Ann m. Alfred A. Schall, and is deceased. (3) Erwin C. is mentioned later. (4) Allen G. is mentioned elsewhere. (5) Cassie Ann m. Dr. J. L. Roth, of Red Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa., and is deceased. (6) Dr. Ambrose M. is a prominent physician and surgeon at Coopersburg, Pa., where he is also the proprietor of the "Vanness Hotel." Charles N. Gery and his family are Reformed members of Huff's Church, which he served as treasurer for fourteen years.

Erwin C. Gery was born Dec. 2, 1852, and has passed practically his entire life in Hereford township. He received a thorough education, which was begun in the township schools and continued at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown (where he was under three principals, Profs. John S. Ermentrout, Horn and Schaeffer), the Seminary at Kulpsville, Montgomery county, and the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1875. His boyhood days were spent in Siesholtzville, where he clerked in his father's store from the time he could be of any use, also assisting in the hotel and upon the farm. After graduating from the business college he clerked in the store until early in 1877, on March 27th of which year he took charge of the hotel at Siesholtzville, which he has conducted ever since. It is one of the oldest hostelries in the county, and has been in the Gery family since 1854, Charles N. Gery having carried it on for twenty-one years before Erwin C. Gery took charge. There are sixteen rooms, and the place is well patronized by the traveling public, Mr. Gery being one of the most popular landlords in his section, for he conducts a reliable hotel and bears a favorable reputation among the best citizens of the county. Siesholtzville is located on the road from Hamburg to Philadelphia, and from Allentown to Reading, and the hotel is one of the landmarks in its neighborhood. The building is an old stone structure erected during the French and Indian war.

Mr. Gery owns considerable real estate in and around Siesholtzville, having several houses in the vicinity which he rents, and in connection with the hotel property he has thirty acres of land. Since 1890 he has been connected as a director with the Goshenhoppen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has risks at present amounting to nearly $16,000,000. He has been a director of the National Bank of Topton since its organization in 1905. He is one of the best known Democrats in Berks county, being a strong advocate of the principles of his party, in whose interests he has been an active worker from the age of nineteen years. He has served many times as county and State delegate, was school director of his township for three years, and in the spring of 1908 was a candidate for the office of county treasurer, making a very creditable run. Mr. Gery is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Perkiomen Lodge, No. 595, F. & A. M., of East Greenville, Pa.; of Covenant Commandery, No. 58, A. & I. O. K. of M., of Alburtis, Pa.; and a charter member of Camp No. 470, P. O. S. of A., of Siesholtzville, of which he was the first past president, and which he has represented many times as delegate at State and district conventions.

On June 24, 1876, Mr. Gery was married to Lizzie Baus, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Geissinger) Baus, of Hereford township. To this union have been born three children: Harry C., born June 12, 1877, is married to Jennie Reinert, and they reside at Reading, Berks Co., Pa.; Lizzie, born in 1882, died in 1886; Donald E. was born March 9, 1897. Mr. Gery and his family are Reformed members of Huff's Church. He was the leader of the choir there for nine years, during which time he sang bass, and he was connected with the choir in all twenty-three years. He was one of the last class of catechumens taught by Rev. Alfred Hennan at Huff's Church.

WILLIAM T. SNYDER, alderman of the Fifteenth ward of Reading, Pa., and one of the successful and influential business men of the city, is the grandson of Danjel H. Schneider, who is remembered by the older residents of Berks county as a prominent farmer and miller of Exeter township, and the son of W. H. Schneider, for many years a miller in the same township, and for thirty years its justice of the peace. He died in Reading, Oct. 9, 1905, at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. The Alderman's mother was Hannah Tobias, who died in 1865, the daughter of a Berks county farmer. To W. H. and Hannah Schneider were born six children, one of whom, Susan, died at eighteen. Those living are: Kate, widow of John K. Young, proprietor of "Stonersville Hotel" in Exeter township at the time of his decease; Hannah, wife of Howard E. Ahrens, a contractor of Reading; Deborah, wife of Albert H. Adams, truck and dairy farmer of Exeter township; Elizabeth, wife of Charles M. Richardson, proprietor of a creamery at Bernville, and one of the owners of the Ahrens & Richardson creameries; and William T.

William T. Snyder, who Americanized the spelling of the family name, was born on the old homestead in Exeter township, Dec. 3, 1858. He received a fair common school education, and then passed the time until a year after his majority in helping his father about the mill. At twenty-two he left home and entered the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company at Pottstown, and after three years came to Reading, where he was for the same period of time proprietor of the "Bridgeport Hotel." On the passage of the Brooks high license law he closed the hotel and started coal, flour and feed business. In 1894 he erected the fine business building which he now occupies and continued the business, adding a stock of fancy groceries.

Mr. Snyder even as a boy had opinions as to public matters. When he reached man's estate and went into business for himself this characteristic became more marked, and with the wisdom that came with experience, personal and by observation, these opinions began to attract the attention of his friends and neighbors on account of their soundness. At thirty he was in Reading's common council, where for two terms his voice was heard and respected in the framing of ordinances for the betterment of the city. This was back in 1887-88. Again in 1894 he became a member of the city's legislative body, this time as alderman from the Fifteenth ward, and he is now serving his fourth term. Though a Democrat in political faith, Alderman Snyder does not allow politics to enter into questions upon which he is called upon to vote in the sessions of the board. In national, State and county affairs he is however, a partisan, believing thoroughly in the efficacy of Democratic principles and policies.

Unlike many leading men, Alderman Snyder takes a lively interest in religious affairs. He is a working member of the St. Mark's Reformed Church of Reading, and for the past ten years has acted as treasurer. During

the building of the splendid $55,000 church edifice in which the congregation now worships, Mr. Snyder was a member of the Building committee and disbursed the funds, calling forth the thanks of his church brethren for the satisfactory manner in which that part of the work was done.

In the business world Alderman Snyder is regarded with confidence by his associates, being the first president of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchants Association, and now secretary of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of Reading. Since the death of his father he has been treasurer of the Oley Turnpike Road Company. He is also a member of the fraternal organization known as the P. O. S. of A.; and of the Masonic fraternity.

On July 2, 1881, Mr. Snyder married Sarah H., daughter of John G. Brower, of Boyertown, a contracting carpenter of that place. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Elmina, born 1882, wife of John D. Bear, of Reading; William B., born 1887, in business with his father; and John LeRoy, a student in the public schools. The life of Alderman Snyder has been one of earnest endeavor for the advancement of society in general and Reading in particular, and he is now enjoying the merited esteem of a host of friends, who delight to do him honor on all proper occasions.

ISAAC F. MARCH, late one of the most respected citizens of Birdsboro, where he had been prominent in the business world and active in the town government for many years, was a native of Philadelphia, born there July 6, 1841.

Early deprived of his parents he was reared by relatives near Pottstown. As soon as he was old enough to learn a trade, he was sent to a grist mill near Amityville, there to acquire such knowledge as would enable him to be a first class miller. For many years he worked at the Livingood mill on Ironstone creek, and later he operated March's Mill on the Manatawny near Pottstown, and for about five years was similarly engaged at Monocacy. In 1880 he came to Birdsboro and engaged in the lumber and coal business, but in time gave it up and opened a like line at Bridgeport under the firm name of I. F. March & Son. At the end of a few years he sold out to his sons, who still carry it on under the name of I. F. March's Sons. During the last three years of his life he had a number of interests, and among the positions he held may be mentioned: president of the Alabama Coal, Mineral and Lumber Company, of Cordova, Ala.; general manager of the Berks Coal Company, of Jasper, Ala.; president of the Watts Creek Jellico Coal Company, of Wofford, Ky.; director in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of Drifton, Ala.; vice president of the First National Bank of Birdsboro.

Mr. March was always a busy man, but like most busy men he kept constantly on the alert for anything that affected the interests of his community. He was keenly interested in public affairs, and was active in the work of the Democratic party. In 1891 he was elected treasurer of Berks county, and served a three-year term. He also served three years in the town council of Birdsboro, being the first Democrat to win that honor after the two parties had named candidates or changed from the former method of uniting on a citizens' ticket. He was connected with the Birdsboro Electric Company and Friendship Fire Company, No. 1. He had been a member of and an official in the Amityville Lutheran Church, and after locating in Birdsboro joined St. Mark's Church. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and also belonged to Neversink Lodge, No. 514, I. O. O. F. In all his business affairs Mr. March was eminently successful; as a citizen he was enterprising, progressive and public-spirited; and in his home he was friendly and social with a host of warm friends. He died Jan. 13, 1906.

On Sept. 14, 1861, by the Rev. George F. Miller, Mr. March was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Livingood, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Reinart) Livingood, of Amityville. She survives him, and still makes her home in Birdsboro, where she is greatly beloved for her many kindly deeds. The children born of this union were: (1) Matthias m. (first) Sallie Ludwig, and had two children, William and Ethel; and m. (second) Lilla M. Keiger, who bore him five children, Russell, Anna, Ellsworth, Robert and George. (2) Ellsworth is unmarried. (3) Irvin m. Annie Knabb, and has one child, Paul. (4) Isaac m. Anna Nagle, and has three children, Ralph, Sylvanus and A. Florence. (5) A. Delila m. Henry Harrison Koch, and has five children, Sarah, Ruth, Esther, Isaac and Henry M. (6) Morris m. Ida Herflicker (no issue). (7) John died at the age of five days. (8) Linton m. Leah Hoffman and has one child, Linton E. (9) Mary F. m. John R. Haws, and has one child, John M.

JAMES B. FUNK, miller near Clayton, in Hereford township, Berks county, was born Jan. 17, 1845, in Washington township, this county, and has lived at his present place, on the Butter Valley creek, since 1873. He is a son of Philip H. Funk and grandson of Rev. Henry Funk.

(I) The first of the Funk family to come to America was Henry Funk, who emigrated from the Palatinate or from Holland in 1719, and settled in Franconia township, Montgomery county, Pa. He built a mill along Indian Creek, and also carried on a large farm. He was a deep scholar, and was well educated for the times, and was the author of two books which passed through several editions. His greatest work probably was when, in connection with Diehlman Kalb, he supervised the translation from Dutch into German of "The Martyrs Mirror," a great historical work on the Mennonites, 1,512 folio pages, which was printed at Ephrata, Pa., in 1748, and was the largest work published in Colonial times. Henry Funk was a minister and bishop in the Mennonite Church. He died in 1760. By his wife, Anne Meyer, he had ten children—four sons and six daughters—one of the sons bearing the father's name, Henry (2).

(II) Henry Funk (2) son of Rev. Henry, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., about 1730. In 1786 he moved to Virginia, where he died some years later. For many years he was a Mennonite minister, but during the Revolutionary times, he took the part of Congress and the American people, and for this he and his adherents were expelled from the Mennonite communion. However, he afterward preached independently. He married Barbara Showalter, and they had thirteen children, all of whom except Jacob accompanied their father to Virginia.

(III) Jacob Funk, son of Henry (2), was born in 1761, and died in Chester county, Pa., in 1817. He, too, became a minister in the Mennonite church. He married Mary Shelly, and they had nine children—six daughters and three sons.

(IV) Henry Funk, son of Rev. Jacob, was born in 1787, and died in 1826. He became a Mennonite minister in Hereford, now a part of Washington, township, Berks county. He married Mary Hoch, and they had six children, among them a son named Philip H.

(V) Philip H. Funk was born in Washington township, near Schultzville, and in his earlier life taught school in Lancaster county, but later engaged in farming. He was a Mennonite, and is buried at the Hereford meeting-house at Bally. His wife was Anna Bechtel, daughter of John Bechtel, and they had two children, Mary (m. Abraham Clemmer) and James B. After the death of Philip H. Funk his widow married Jacob Johnson, by whom she had three children: Ephraim; Abraham, who died at Reading, where he was a well-known dentist; and Milton, of New Berlinville, Pennsylvania.

(VI) James B. Funk received his education in the public schools and at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), and in 1861 he received a license to teach school, from Prof. John S. Ermentrout. For five terms he followed the profession, the first term in Lower Heidelberg, near Wernersville, this county; the next year in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county; the third in West Pikeland township, Chester county; the fourth term in Hereford township, Berks county, where he was engaged at the Clemmer school, at Clayton; and the fifth and last term at Huber's Church, in Montgomery county. Having been reared upon the farm, he turned to agricultural pursuits

when he settled down after his marriage, which occurred in 1868, and for three years rented land at Clayton, in 1873 coming to his present home. Here he has since carried on both farming and milling with much success, proving himself to be a man of intelligence as well as industry. His farm consists of 152 acres, of fertile, productive land, formerly the homestead of David Clemmer, who erected the present stone house upon the place in 1857. Mr. Funk has made a number of improvements during his ownership, including an addition to the barn, and has added to the value of the place in various ways. The mill was erected by David Clemmer during the forties, but the engine house was added by Mr. Funk. His establishment enjoys a large patronage, the proprietor being noted for his integrity and honorable dealings. He is an influential and esteemed citizen of his locality, held in the utmost respect, and his fine home and family would be a credit to any community.

Mr. Funk is a progressive citizen, as shown by his connection with various enterprises affecting the general welfare. He has been treasurer of the Hereford Turnpike Company since 1893, and is a member of the Clayton Butter and Cheese Company, of which he was one of the organizers; he has been a director ever since its organization, and is treasurer of the board of directors, which consists of five members. He has been a school director of his township for many years, and is still holding that office. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

In 1868 Mr. Funk married Susan Clemmer, daughter of David and Mary (Bechtel) Clemmer, and six children have been born to them, as follows: Oswin assists his father; Ambrose is in Pendleton, Oregon, where he is at present serving as deputy sheriff; Horace is a respected public school teacher in Hereford township; Warren is a student at Cornell University; Anna is a Mennonite missionary in Janjgir, Central Provinces, India; and Cora, unmarried, is at home. Mr. Funk and his family are members of the New Mennonite Church at Bally, in which he is a faithful and active worker and is at present serving as deacon.

HOWARD E. HARBSTER, who makes his home at No. 138 West Oley street, Reading, is a representative of one of the city's oldest families. He was born March 2, 1861, in Reading, son of William and Ellen (Matthews) Harbster, the former the founder of the Reading Hardware Company.

Mr. Harbster received his education in the schools of his native city, and when a boy entered the employ of the Reading Hardware Works, known as "Harbster's." In the fall of 1877 he entered a preparatory school to make himself ready to enter Yale College and remained there for two and one-half years, but before completing the course left to enter Eastman's Business College, after graduating from which, in 1881, he again found employment with the Reading Hardware Company, working in the various departments of this great enterprise until after his father's death, in June, 1885. In 1886, in company with his brother, Frank, he engaged in the brass foundry business at the old Keystone Hardware Works, Tenth and Muhlenberg streets. There he continued for a short time, when he purchased his brother's interest, and conducted the enterprise alone until 1889, when he took as partners Miller M. Deem and George Tyson, the firm continuing under the firm name of Harbster & Co. The plant was then removed to Ninth and Bingaman streets, where the company added the manufacture of novelties and specialties and in 1890 Mr. Harbster organized the National Brass Works with H. K. Getz, president; H. E. Harbster, vice-president, and general manager; Charles Peacock, treasurer; Miller M. Deem, superintendent of the manufacturing department; and Joseph S. McConnell, bookkeeper. The company continued on the old grounds until 1892, when the site of the present plant was purchased and the buildings erected. Mr. Harbster continued with the company until 1893, when he sold his interest and engaged in the brass foundry business with William Kline at Second and Beach streets. This they continued until 1897, and in this year Mr. Harbster engaged in business for himself on South Front street. Later, in company with George Miller, Mr. Harbster started the plant now occupied by Dick Brothers, but sold this to engage in the foundry and platers' supplies business. Mr. Harbster is considered one of the substantial business men of Reading, and he is possessed of much executive ability. He is a member of Reading Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M., and Wyomissing Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Harbster married Mary A. Kline, of Reading, and to them have been born two children: William H. and E. Marguerite. Mr. Harbster is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, while Mrs. Harbster attends the Reformed Church.

REV. J. J. CRESSMAN. On Normal Hill, on the western borders of the flourishing borough of Kutztown, resides the Rev. J. J. Cressman, one of the best known and best loved Lutheran clergymen of eastern Pennsylvania. Like most of the ministers of the Lutheran faith in this State, Rev. Cressman is of German descent. His great-great-grandfather came to America from Saxony about the year 1733, and settled in Philadelphia county, where he spent what of life remained to him. At that early period family records were either poorly kept or wholly neglected, and consequently little is known concerning this early ancestor, his first name even being lost in obscurity. It is known, however, that he had a son named Christian, who was born April 13, 1753, and who died Dec. 5, 1827. On Feb. 24, 1781, Christian had a son born whom he named John, and who early in life removed to Northampton county, where he died Feb. 14, 1853. This John Cressman had a son named Abraham, who became the father of Rev. J. J. Cressman.

Abraham Cressman was born in Lower Mt. Bethel township, Northampton county, Feb. 1, 1817. In 1840 he moved to Moore township, near Petersville (living there the rest of his life). He died Nov. 8, 1893. His first wife was Lydia Frutchey, who bore him eight children, and died July 4, 1870, at the age of fifty-four years, four months, nine days. His second wife was Catharine Elizabeth Smith, who bore him two children. Four of the sons of the first marriage entered the ministry of the Lutheran church, three of whom are still living, the Rev. J. J. Cressman being the eldest of the three. The fourth to enter the ministry died suddenly Oct. 6, 1898, while pastor of the first Lutheran Church of Ridgeway, Pa., and his remains are buried at Bethlehem.

Rev. J. J. Cressman was born in Moore township, Northampton county, Jan. 10, 1841, and was baptized in the Kreiderville Church on July 25th of the same year by Rev. W. F. Mensden. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and in his father's mill, engaged in duties and pastimes adapted to his strength. On reaching the required age he was sent to the district school where he soon became known for his studious habits and good conduct, qualities that all through his scholastic career were marked characteristics. Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Professor of Greek in Pennsylvania College, said of him: "Rev. Cressman was one of the best students I ever had." At sixteen he took a course of catechetical instruction under Rev. Augustus Fuchs, and by him was confirmed in Immanuel Lutheran Church near Petersville, Northampton county. He next sought employment at teaching and for several years taught in the public schools of Moorestown and Flicksville with very gratifying success. For the purpose of attaining a higher education, and to prepare himself for the sacred calling he had in view, he then quit teaching and entered an academy at Weaversville under the management of Prof. Savage. After spending a year in Prof. Savage's academy he entered the Collegiate Institute of Easton, Pa., of which Rev. William Phillips was principal and Selden J. Coffin, D. D., one of the instructors, and under them completed his academic course. In the fall of 1860 he entered the freshman class of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated from that institution in the summer of 1864. This college being situated near the theatre of the great Civil war, and for a time actually enveloped by the conflict, he pursued knowledge under

disturbing and distracting circumstances. When the Confederate invasion came in 1863 he and many of his fellow students enlisted in Company A, 26th regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and under General Couch assisted in the defense of the State. Their regiment was one of the first commands upon the ground and participated in the early stages of the battle of Gettysburg, and a large portion of it—including about forty of the student soldiers—was captured by the Confederates. Their caps, coats and shoes were taken from them, and after being paroled, they were marched, bareheaded and barefooted to Harrisburg, by way of Shippensburg and Carlisle. Exhausted and suffering from hunger and exposure, they were sent from Harrisburg to a parole camp near West Chester. From these hard conditions young Cressman broke away, and as quickly as he could made his way back to Gettysburg to look up the personal effects he had left there. These consisted of a lot of books, some furniture, a new suit of clothes, a valuable watch and the money which was intended to cover his school expenses for the year. With the exception of two or three books and a few pieces of furniture, all these articles were gone. The loss to him was very serious and embarrassing, but though sorely discouraged he wasted no time brooding over his misfortunes.

Although a paroled prisoner his sense of duty did not permit him to remain idle in face of the awful wreck of battle that lay all around him. He promptly reported to the provost and volunteered to assist in burying the dead—blue and gray—and to re-inter such as had been only partially buried. This grewsome work done he returned to his home in Northampton county, but soon after reaching there was stricken with typhoid fever and became dangerously ill. For four weeks he hovered between life and death, and four months elapsed before he was able to resume his studies at Gettysburg.

While at college and in the seminary he made good and proper use of his vacations. He permitted none of his time to go to waste, employing it all either tutoring, selling books or working on the railroad. His experience under James Smith, a contractor on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, is an interesting episode in his life. Applying to him one vacation for employment he was put to work at bridge building at Penn Haven. After working five days he was promoted to the foremanship of a gang of carpenters to construct a depot and other buildings in the vicinity. His daily wages were $3.65 and although he paid at the rate of $21 a month for board and had other expenses besides, he in six weeks saved the round sum of $100, almost enough to see him through a year at college.

After graduating from college he entered the newly established theological seminary, which is now located at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. He was one of that institution's first regular students, and his name was enrolled upon its records before it afforded proper accommodations for the young men who came eagerly to seek the pure Lutheran doctrine at the blessed fountain of its learned faculty, consisting of Drs. C. F. Schaeffer, C. P. Krauth, W. J. Mann, C. W. Schaeffer and G. F. Krotel.

Upon completing his course at the seminary he was ordained to the ministry by the Synod of Pennsylvania at Lebanon in 1867. He then received an unanimous call from a parish at South Easton, and accepting it labored there successfully for ten years, building a fine parsonage and preparing the congregation for the subsequent building of a new church. He also actively interested himself in education, and was instrumental in founding the South Easton borough high school, of which he was elected the principal, a position he held continuously for six years. In the last year of his principalship he, in addition, was made superintendent of the borough schools, which, with his church work, gave him almost a greater amount of labor than he had time and strength to perform. Doing double duty in this way, he found was impairing his health, and in the fall of 1876 he resigned both his school positions and his pastorate, for the purpose of taking a much-needed rest. This he was allowed to enjoy but a few months, as prominent members of St. John's Church at Kutztown and Friedens of Bernville—then comprising one charge—tendered him an urgent call to come and minister unto them. He hesitated to accept as the two churches were twenty-two miles apart, and to attend to their wants properly involved much travel and an incredible amount of labor. But with the understanding that better arrangements should be made within a year or two he accepted and entered upon pastoral relations which continued for twenty-four years without alterations, and in part still exist. In the spring of 1901 he resigned the pastorate of Friedens church at Bernville, leaving its congregation with a new church edifice, built a few years before, completely furnished and paid for, and with money in its treasury. Since resigning the Bernville part of his charge he devotes himself exclusively to St. John's Church at Kutztown. Here also his zeal and energy have borne good fruit, and with his good people here he feels very much at home. The present St. John's Church edifice he had the honor of helping to finish in 1877, and with the assistance of Rev. J. S. Hermann, the Reformed pastor, to dedicate; and with the assistance of Rev. J. H. Leinbach (successor to Rev. Hermann) he collected the money needed to liquidate the debt remaining unpaid at the time of its completion, and to make subsequent important improvements. The church building presents a fine appearance, is in splendid condition in all its details, elegantly furnished, and has one of the best organs in the county and one of the finest bells in the world. Its congregation never wearies in well doing, and is warmly attached to the pastor who watches over its spiritual welfare.

The Rev. Mr. Cressman's pleasant home on Normal Hill was built in 1885, with the assistance and liberality of his good people. Besides being convenient and comfortable it is neat and attractive. The house is surrounded by a yard and garden, 112 feet front by 350 deep, partly donated by his friend and neighbor Charles Deisher. Every tree, vine and shrub, as well as every post in the fences and the arbors on the premises was set by the pastor's own hands. Both in theory and practice he is a disciple of the strenuous life, but busy as he has been and hard as he has worked his career is dotted full of pleasant incidents which he loves to recall and dwell upon. Among these are the receptions tendered him by his people at South Easton in April, 1867, and at Bernville in March, 1877, and the party given him on his sixty-fifth birthday by the members and friends of his Kutztown charge. These he fondly treasures as marks of the appreciation of his labors, and for their comforting influence he gives God the praise.

At the South Easton reception a valuable gift was thrust upon him so informally and unexpectedly that it afforded amusement to all who were present, and also a topic of conversation in the community for some time. As the large party was about to be invited to adjourn to the dining room, the pastor happening to look out of the window noticed that one equipage had not as yet been cared for. It consisted of a beautiful sorrel horse and a fine buggy, perfectly new. No one in the company seemed to know to whom it belonged, but the good pastor insisted that the horse should be put up and fed before he would sit down to dinner. This evoked broad smiles all around the room, and to allay his anxiety he was finally informed that it was a gift to him from his congregation, that the horse had lately been fed, and could easily wait until after dinner when his new owner could take formal possession of him and test his qualities. He was also informed that if agreeable to him the horse could be kept in the stable of one of his good members and cared for free of charge. The generous donation touched the loved pastor deeply and his feelings can better be imagined than described.

The Rev. Mr. Cressman is a great lover of books, and owns one of the finest private libraries in Berks county. It comprises over 1,500 volumes, some very rare and of great value, and he has them so carefully arranged and is so familiar with their order that he can find almost any volume in the collection in the dark. These books are all housed in well constructed and costly cases, planned by the owner himself, and constructed under his immediate supervision.

On Aug. 27, 1865, the Rev. Mr. Cressman was married to Emma C. M. Walter, of Allentown, and they have six children, as follows: Charles F. S., who holds a civil service position at Greenville, Pa.; Krauth H., who is superintendent of an Indian reservation at Naper, Nebr.; John L., who resides at Harrisburg, and is a railway mail clerk on the route between Pittsburg and New York; Abraham I., who is connected with the cement business at Nazareth, Pa.; Benjamin F., a teacher at Macungie; and Esther Lydia, who married John D. Wink, and has two sons, David Deshler and Charles Frederick.

Although devotedly attached to the Lutheran Church, her doctrines and usages, and caring faithfully for his own flock, Mr. Cressman is tolerant and liberal with those who hold religious views at variance with his own. He in no way interferes with other people's business, and avoids giving offense, aiming to be just and fair in all the relations of life, with words of good cheer and a smile for all. His mission in life is to do good to his fellow men, and this he endeavors at all times to fill.

REV. FRANKLIN KRICK HUNTZINGER, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Reading for forty years, was born in West Cocalico township, Lancaster county, near Reinholdsville, June 18, 1844. He is a son of Jared Huntzinger and Leah Krick his wife, of Lower Heidelberg township, in Berks county.

His great-grandfather, John George Huntzinger, emigrated from Germany in 1749, having taken passage on the ship "Jacob" from Amsterdam and been qualified on Oct. 2d, of that year. He became a resident taxpayer of Brunswick township, beyond the Blue Mountain, then in Berks county, where he carried on farming until his decease in 1802. He had nine children: Six sons—Jacob, George, John, Henry, Michael and Daniel—and three daughters—Rosina, Molly and Catharine. His son Michael located in Heidelberg township, Berks county, and carried on farming near Brownsville until his decease in 1845. He left a widow and seven children: Three sons—Jared, Daniel and William—and four daughters—Anna, Harriet, Catharine, and Mary.

The eldest son, Jared (the Rev. Mr. Huntzinger's father), was born March 27, 1815, in Lower Heidelberg township, near Brownsville, and was there reared on his father's farm. In 1843, he removed to West Cocalico township, Lancaster county, and was there engaged as an undertaker and carpenter for three years, when he returned to Berks county, and purchased a farm near Wernersville, which he cultivated very successfully until his decease, Dec. 27, 1892. He was a liberal-minded man and always showed an active interest in education and other public affairs. In 1840, he married Leah Krick, a daughter of Peter Krick and Anna Hill, his wife, of Spring township, and they had twelve children: Eva m. Reuben T. Landis; Elizabeth m. (first) Richard Brossman, and (second) Jacob Hassler; Amelia; Franklin K.; Benjamin K. (whose sketch and portrait appear in this publication); Mary m. Daniel Hertzog; William became a merchant in Indiana; Amanda m. Daniel Stuber; John m. Mary Krick; Adam K. m. Mary Gensemer; Henry m. Elizabeth Hemminger; Emma m. William S. Fisher. The mother died April 24, 1899, aged eighty-five years. The parents were devoted members of the Lutheran Church at Sinking Spring, in which Mr. Huntzinger filled various offices for a number of years.

The fourth son, the subject of this sketch, was two years old when his father removed from Lancaster county to Berks county. He received his preliminary education in the district school, and at the Reading Classical Academy (which was conducted by Prof. D. B. Brunner) and the preparatory institutions maintained under the auspices of the Lutheran Church for the education of ministers until 1866, when he passed a successful examination and was admitted into the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. He pursued the prescribed course of studies with great earnestness for three years, and was graduated on May 19, 1869, and ordained as a minister a week afterward in Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading.

Shortly before this time, the Trinity Lutheran congregation had organized a Sunday-school in the northeastern section of Reading (Ninth and Green streets) with a view of establishing a congregation there, and the people of that vicinity, having come to appreciate the character and ability of this young minister, invited him to organize a congregation. He accepted this call and the result of his endeavors was very successful, for he founded a church which has flourished until the present time, and of which he has continued to be the devoted pastor, a continuous period of forty years. In 1886-87 a large two-story brick edifice was built in the place of the chapel by the congregation, and in this the members have continued their worship until the present time. The membership is about seventeen hundred. The attendance at the services has always been uniformly large on account of the pastor's popularity. The church services were conducted by him in the German and English languages (Sunday morning in the German, and evenings in the English) until December, 1907, when he began to preach in the German language only every other Sunday morning, on account of the increasing demand for preaching in the English language.

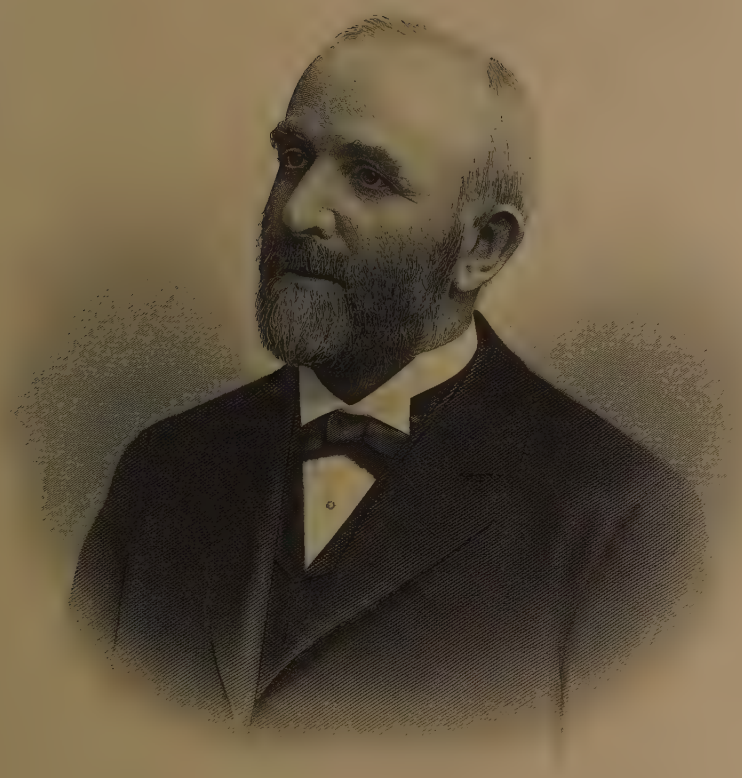
From 1869 to 1881 Rev. Mr. Huntzinger also served as the pastor at Kissingers Church, in Spring township; from 1870 to 1876 at Friedens Church, at Lenhartsville, and at St. Paul's Church, near Hamburg; from 1873 to 1897 at Alsace Church, at the northeastern boundary of Reading; and from 1874 to 1904 at St. Peter's Church (Becker's), in Richmond township. All the congregations of these several churches were served by Rev. Mr. Huntzinger while serving St. Luke's at Reading.

He has baptized over eight thousand children, officiated at nearly four thousand funerals, and solemnized nearly three thousand marriages. He also took great interest in the establishment of the Lutheran Orphans Home at Topton, in October, 1896, and became one of the first trustees, serving since then as such trustee, and also as the president of the board since 1897.

In 1869 Rev. Mr. Huntzinger married Mary M. Hassinger, daughter of John Hassinger and Catharine Birch, his wife, of Reading, and they became the parents of two children: Ida Catharine, who died at the age of twelve years, and Charles Henry, who died at the age of fifteen years. In all Mr. Huntzinger's labors as a clergyman, Mrs. Huntzinger has given him her warmest sympathy and most effective co-operation, to which he attributes a considerable share of his ministerial success. Mrs. Huntzinger's father died in 1876, aged seventy-two years; and her mother (daughter of Charles Birch) died in 1890, aged seventy-nine years.

In 1887, Mr. Huntzinger's health having become impaired, his congregation granted him leave of absence, and he made an extended trip to Europe for recreation and recuperation during a period of three months. He was accompanied by a personal friend, George Eltz, and they together visited Ireland, Wales, England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France. In 1897, he made a second foreign tour, visiting the northern and central portions of Germany, the land of his forefathers. In 1902, in company with Mr. Edwin Boone (cashier and vice-president of the National Union Bank of Reading), he spent a month visiting Jamaica, one of the West Indian Islands. In 1905, with Mr. Boone again as a companion, he made a third journey to Europe, covering five weeks, they having visited France, England, Holland and the Rhine country, and they again in 1907, during July and August, traveled abroad, visiting Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. On the fifth day of the trip going (which was a Sunday) Rev. Mr. Huntzinger was invited to conduct religious services, and in appreciation of his most interesting sermon a large audience raised a sum of money which, at his suggestion, was presented to the South Holland Life Saving Association.

Rev. Mr. Huntzinger took a sixth trip abroad by visiting, from Jan. 22d to Feb. 23d, 1909, a number of the West Indian Islands (St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Grenada, Dominica, the Bahamas, Martinique,



J. K. Huntzinger.

Cuba, Jamaica), Venezuela and Panama, where the construction of the canal was going on and in two hours passed from the waters of the Atlantic ocean to the waters of the Pacific. While inspecting the canal he met the distinguished party of President-elect Taft. On his way home he had the extraordinary pleasure of witnessing the Presidential reception of the battle-ship fleet from its cruise around the world at Hampton Roads, the fleet passing his ship, the "Oceana," on both sides within speaking distance. During the homeward journey on the vessel, Mr. Huntzinger was invited to hold religious services on Sunday, Feb. 21st, and on that occasion the audience, comprising over three hundred passengers (who had come to know that he had been pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Reading for forty years), openly said that they could well understand how a pastor of such ability and pleasing address should continue his ministration to a single congregation for so long a period of time.

JEREMIAH DIEROLF, burgess and one of the leading citizens of Bechtelsville, Pa., was born in Pike township, Berks county, Sept. 23, 1851, son of George, grandson of Adam and great-grandson of Andraes.

(I) Andraes Dierolf, the ancestor of the family in America, is found in 1782 already settled in Earl township, Berks county, where he probably located during the Revolution. His will, which he made Jan. 10, 1803, is on record in Will Book 4, page 262, in the Berks county court-house. Andraes Dierolf died in December, 1804. His children were as follows: Peter; Henry; Adam; John; Abraham; Abraham; Elizabeth, wife of Philip Endi; Catherine, wife of John Faver; and Christina, who died before her father, her child, Elizabeth, being mentioned in Andraes Dierolf's will. The executors of the will were Peter Dierolf and John Faver.

(II) Adam Dierolf lived in Pike township, back of the Hill Church, where he is buried. He was a Lutheran member of that church. He was born Nov. 1, 1770, and died Jan. 13, 1847. His wife, Margaret, was born in 1771, and died in 1841, in her seventieth year. They had these children: Rebecca m. George Fraunheiser; Maricha m. John Moyer; Betzy m. Adam Shenkel; Adam; George; Andrew had children as follows—John, Levi, William, Abraham and Caroline; and Charles had children as follows—James, Adam, Charles, Lizzie, Mary and another daughter.

(III) George Dierolf, son of Adam and father of Jeremiah, was born Dec. 1, 1803, lived near Hill Church in Pike township, and was a shoemaker by trade, also cultivating his own small tract of land. He died Sept. 23, 1884, and is buried in the cemetery at Hill Church. His wife was Elizabeth Fraunheiser, daughter of John Fraunheiser. She was born in 1812 and died in 1890. They had these children: John F.; Polly, widow of Wendel Bassinger, a native of Germany; Elizabeth, widow of Percival Heydt; Jeremiah; Jacob; Samuel; Adam and Catharine.

(III) Adam Dierolf, son of Adam and brother of George, married Polly Moyer, of Pike township, and they had the following children: Adam, John, Jacob, Mary, Kate and Sally. Shortly after his marriage Adam Dierolf moved to Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Jeremiah Dierolf son of George, was reared in the township in which he was born, and attended the district schools, until twenty. He early became acquainted with farm life, and learned all its details. About 1887 he embarked in a tailoring business at Bechtelsville, and followed it twenty years. He employed as many as thirty people, having a pay roll larger than that of any other man in Bechtelsville. He manufactured trousers, his goods being cut by houses in Philadelphia and made up in Bechtelsville, but returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Dierolf was very successful in this business. He has a fine peach orchard covering seven acres in Colebrookdale township, and one of nine acres in Washington township. The family residence is on Spring street in Bechtelsville borough, of which he is the leading citizen, and most influential man. In politics he is a Democrat, and served the borough as school director for a number of years, being treasurer of the board the greater portion of the time. He is chief burgess of Bechtelsville and is interested in the best enterprises of the town. Fraternally he is a member of Landisville Council, No. 1007, O. of I. A. He and his family are consistent members of the Lutheran denomination of Hill church, where many of the Dierolfs are buried.

On July 14, 1877, Mr. Dierolf was married to Mary Ann Fry, daughter of the late Isaac and Maria (Dotterer) Fry, of District township. Their children are: Harvey is a farmer in Washington township; Annie married Charles Moyer, and lives at Bechtelsville; Gertrude married Rev. Aaron L. Brumbach, of Spring Grove, Pa.; Clara died in infancy; and John is an operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The family are well and favorably known throughout Berks county, and Mr. Dierolf can well be proud of what he has accomplished in his long and useful life.

(IV) John F. Dierolf, son of George and brother of Jeremiah, was born April 29, 1832, at Kummers Mill in Washington township, and now resides in Colebrookdale township. He was reared to farm life, and is a laborer. He makes his home with his son John H., in Colebrookdale township. He and his family are all members of Hill Church. He married Leah Heydt, daughter of Jacob Heydt, of Washington township. She died in 1906, aged seventy-four years, four months and fifteen days, and is buried at Hill church. Their children were: John H.; Amanda m. Henry Meitzler; Jacob resides at Reading; Dianah m. Addion Muther, of Boyertown; and Mary Ann, Elizabeth and George are all three deceased.

DR. ALBERT RIGGS DURHAM, a well-known druggist at Reading, Pa., holding especially close relations with the citizens of that place by his untiring efforts on behalf of the Reading Library, in which he was serving as librarian, as well as secretary and treasurer of the board of the original company, devoting to that cause a whole-hearted zeal to which was largely due the flourishing condition of the institution, died at his home, March 21, 1907.

Albert R. Durham was born in the village of Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa., in 1842. His father, a merchant, was seized with the gold fever and in 1850 went to California. He died on his way home three years later, worn out by the exposure and hardships he had undergone. Left an orphan at this early age, the boy's youth was passed in various places, and he lived in Northern New Jersey, Schuylkill county, Pa., the Wyoming Valley and at Davenport, Iowa. In the latter place he saw real frontier life, for at that time the only railroad to the West stopped at what is now Rock Island, Ill., and on the opposite shore of the Mississippi river Indians were camped.

In 1857 Dr. Durham, then fifteen years of age, settled in Reading for what proved to be a permanent residence. He was admitted to the high school on a special examination, and three years later was graduated at the head of the class of 1860. During this period he began writing for the Reading newspapers, and finally drifted into the office of the *Gazette*, and later of the *Schuylkill Journal*. During the Lincoln campaign he also did a great deal of reporting for the *Leader*. His first experience in library work was also gained at this period and aroused the deep interest in the subject from which later Reading was to profit so much. In the latter part of his high school course he was librarian of the library there, and his work was so satisfactory that shortly after his graduation he was chosen to take charge of the Reading Library. This institution had up to this time passed through various fluctuations, but it was then flourishing and occupied quarters in the building on North Sixth street, where the *Daily Times* office is now. His connection with it, however, was not destined to be very lengthy.

During the Civil war Mr. Durham was enlisted in times of special stress, first in Company E, 11th P. V. I., and his regiment was one which took part in the battle of Antietam. He enlisted a second time when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, joining Company C, 42d P. V. I. In both cases he received honorable discharges.

Returning to Reading in 1868, he began studying pharmacy under Dr. J. K. McCurdy, and he was ever afterward engaged in that business, his career covering about thirty-eight years. For the greater part of that time he was alone, but for nearly eleven years he had been in partnership with Dr. McCurdy, at No. 16 South Fifth street. Dr. Durham belonged to the Berks County Pharmaceutical Association, and also to the State Association, having been a member of the latter organization from its inception. He was one of the few druggists who by law are entitled to use the prefix "Dr." to their names.

When the Reading Savings Bank closed its doors in 1877, the Reading Library was involved in its failure, because the president of the bank was also president of the Library Company, and held all its property in his own name as trustee. Dr. Durham promptly began a canvass among the stockholders of the Company, enlisting its friends in an attempt to save it, and came to a meeting called for the purpose of reorganization, with proxies enough to elect a board of directors, whose plans and patient labors have since culminated in the great achievement of establishing the library firmly upon its own feet. From that time on until his death Dr. Durham was a director, while in December, 1891, he was not only chosen secretary and treasurer of the board, but was made librarian. From the date of his installation there was no halting in the progress of the Free Library movement. The time was ripe, and there were many friends able and willing to assist in the work. The result is more than gratifying; within the last two years the number of persons drawing books has risen to over 13,000 while there are now over 19,000 books in the library, in addition to about 6,000 government publications, a collection gathered in a special room on the third floor. Dr. Durham was well read and conversant with a number of languages, and was familiar with the best in the literature of all countries. He was often called the "Father of the Public Library of Reading."

Dr. Durham was married Feb. 9, 1869, to Miss Sarah Ann McCurdy, daughter of his late partner. In the years after their marriage eight children were born to them, five of them now deceased—Annie Blythe, John McCurdy, Elizabeth Riggs, Caroline Rose and Sallie McCurdy. The three who survive are: Helen, Mrs. Frederic C. Heckman; Marian; and Donald Blythe, an instructor in Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Raphael, Cal. Dr. Durham was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the choir, and for some time choir master. He belonged to the Reading Choral Society, Reading High School Alumni, Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., Pennsylvania Library Club, and the Keystone State Library Association.

JOHN S. SCHAPPELL, a resident of New Berlinville, Berks county, was born July 23, 1858, in Greenwich township, son of Jesse Schappell. He is a member of a family long and numerously represented in the county, and accounts of its early history and origin will be found elsewhere. Here we give only the direct line of John S. Schappell.

(I) According to the tombstone inscription at Zion's Church, in Perry (formerly Windsor) township, Jeremias Schappelle was born in 1715, and he died Oct. 15, 1804. His wife Catharine, born in 1724, passed away June 8, 1801. The will of Jeremiah Shappel is on record in Berks county court-house in Will Book A, p. 505. It was made Feb. 11, 1803, and probated Jan. 7, 1805. At the time the will was made he was a resident of Windsor township. The following children are mentioned in the will: Jacob (who was made executor of his father's estate), Matthias, Jeremiah, Magdalena and Catharine. In the cemetery at Zion's Church is a tombstone bearing the following inscription: "Elizabeth Schappelle, wife of Jeremias, formerly of Deitschland, born Feb. 16, 1771, died July 9, 1817, aged forty-six years, five months, twenty-three days." This probably refers to the wife of Jeremias or Jeremiah, son of (I) Jeremias.

Earlier forms of this name were Schappelle, Choppelle, Schobbel and Shobel, but it is now more commonly found Shappell, Schappell and Schappel.

(II) Jacob Schappell, son of Jeremias, was better known as "Jockey," a nickname evidently taken from the German pronunciation of his name. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1744, and he died Sept. 11, 1826. As stated above he was the executor of his father's will in 1805. His wife Susanna was born Feb. 2, 1751, and she died July 24, 1828. They are both buried at Zion's Church. Jeremias, Eberhart and Jockey Schappell were founders of the original Zion's Church. Tradition says Jacob and Susanna reared a large family, some of their children, however, dying in infancy and childhood. Of those of whom there is record may be mentioned: Peter, born April 19, 1770; Col. Jeremiah, born March 20, 1774; Daniel, who was a taxable resident in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, in 1790, where he reared a family and where his descendants still live; and Hannah, who married Georg Hoffman, a farmer of Perry township.

There is a valley in Perry township known to the residents there as Schappells Dale, because of the many Schappells living there.

(III) Peter Schappell, son of Jacob and Susanna, born April 19, 1770, died Nov. 18, 1851. He was a farmer in Windsor township, and he and his family all belonged to Zion's Church, and are buried in the cemetery there. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Lenhart (1768-1790), and his second Annie Kosch (1778-1841). His children were: Jacob located in Schuylkill county; Benjamin died young; Daniel settled in Schuylkill county; Samuel settled in Windsor township; John settled in Richmond township, Berks county; Mary m. William Miller; Kate m. Martin Eisenhaur; Elizabeth m. Jacob Boyer; a daughter m. Anthony Adam; and Solomon.

(IV) John Schappell, son of Peter and Annie (Kosch), was born in 1801 and died aged forty-eight years. By trade he was a weaver, but he also worked on farms in Windsor township. He married Sarah Heffner, daughter of Jacob and Beckie (Dietrich) Heffner, and they had issue as follows: John; Betsey m. Moses Miller; Benjamin died young; John (2); Simon died aged seventeen years; Jesse became a farmer of Perry township; Mary m. Jacob Levan; Ann m. Isaac Hardinger; Kate m. (first) Henry Kemmerling and (second) Samuel Trautman; and Samuel settled in Albany township.

(V) Jesse Schappell, son of John and Sarah (Heffner), was born in Windsor township July 17, 1829. When quite young his father sold his services to a farmer for seven years, one of the stipulations of the contract being that young Jesse should be sent to school for a period of nine months, but when reckoning was made it was found that he had secured less than eight months' schooling. During this time he learned to read and write German fairly well, which was the only education he ever received. Mr. Schappell and his wife are devoted Christians and regular attendants at the U. B. Church in Shoemakersville. On Dec. 14, 1850, Mr. Schappell married Elizabeth Shiffert, born Jan. 18, 1832, daughter of Reuben and Susanna (Angey) Shiffert. To them have been born the following children: P. Sassaman; William H. died in infancy; Josiah W. lives at Danville, Ill.; Alfred H. is of Virginville, Pa.; John S.; Sarah died unmarried, aged forty-three years; George Washington resides at Allentown; Samuel D. settled in Arkansas; Charles R. lives at Danville, Ill.; Oscar D. is of Centreport, Pa.; and Sevena Andora died in infancy.

(VI) John S. Schappell attended the public schools of Windsor township until his parents moved to Perry township, where he went to school until he was fifteen years old. He was reared to farming, and when twenty-one years old commenced to learn stone-cutting, with D. H. Leeser, then of Boyertown, now of Wernersville. He remained in Mr. Leeser's employ for six years, after that in 1884 engaging in business on his own account at Boyertown. After continuing the business very successfully for seventeen years he sold out to W. S. Shollenberger, and subsequently lived retired for a brief period, owing to

poor health. He then entered the employ of H. L. Minter, of Pottstown, working for him five years. In 1905 he bought the fine residence at New Berlinville where he now lives, though he is engaged at the establishment of Horace Storb, in Pottstown, as marble and stone cutter. He is in comfortable circumstances and one of the substantial citizens of his locality.

On Nov. 1, 1884, Mr. Schappell was married to Clara L. Stauffer, daughter of Jacob B. Stauffer. No children have been born to them, but they have an adopted daughter, Ida M. Schappell, daughter of Charles R. and Alice Schappell, of Shoemakersville, who has been with them since she was five months old. She is at present a student in the Myerstown College, at Myerstown, Pa., taking the full college course, and is especially talented as a musician.

Mr. Schappell and his family are consistent and active members of the United Evangelical Church at Boyertown, Pa., and he was formerly a working member of the church at Pottstown, serving as steward and trustee during his residence at that place. He is liberal in his support of the church and religious movements generally.

WILLIAM M. CROLL, county treasurer of Berks county and junior member of the well-known clothing firm of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll, of Reading, Pa., was born April 9, 1866, in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh Co., Pa., son of Martin S. and Elizabeth (Grim) Croll.

William M. Croll received his early education in the public schools of Berks county, and this was subsequently supplemented by a course at the Keystone State Normal school, and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He taught school for one year, but in 1889, in company with William H. Smith, engaged in the mercantile business at Rothrocksville, Berks county, this firm continuing in existence until 1897, when Mr. Croll formed a partnership with D. A. Heffner and John W. Gilbert. The firm of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll are the largest dealers in clothing and gentlemen's furnishings in this section of the State. The business was first conducted at No. 528 Penn street, whence in 1904 it was removed to the old Illig stand, larger quarters being necessary, and here it has since continued. Mr. Croll is a thoroughly capable business man, as are his partners, and the firm enjoys the confidence and patronage of the entire community. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Berks Coal Company, at McCalla, Ala., and in January, 1909, was elected a director of the Berks County Trust Company.

In political matters Mr. Croll is an unswerving Democrat and while at Rothrocksville served as postmaster for the Maxatawny postoffice. On April 11, 1908, he was nominated for the office of county treasurer by over 3,800 majority over the next man, and by 1,091 over the other four candidates together. At the election in November following he was elected by 6,289 majority, about 3,000 ahead of the National ticket.

In 1889 Mr. Croll was married to Miss Annie M. Kuhns, daughter of L. F. Kuhns, proprietor of the "Arlington Hotel," at Slatington, Pa., and two children have been born to them—Amy and Mabel. The family are members of the Lutheran denomination, and attend Trinity Church, Reading. Mr. Croll is a member of Huguenot Lodge, F. & A. M., Kutztown; Reading Chapter, No. 267; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and Philadelphia Consistory, 32d degree; Lodge of Perfection, Reading; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the P. O. S. of A.; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Knights of the Maccabees; Harmonie Maennerchor; Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. Elks; and Reading Aerie, No. 66, F. O. E.

MICHAEL K. KEITH, merchant and postmaster at Brownsville for nearly forty years, was born in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and brought up to farming, and when he became of age he entered the general store of Samuel K. Lutz, at Fritztown, and was employed there for two years. He then entered the general store of Flickinger & Lutz, at Brownsville, and after being in their service for a year purchased the business and conducted it himself until 1898, when he bought the store property. Forming a partnership with his son, Harvey, they have traded since under the name of Michael Keith & Son.

In 1893 Mr. Keith erected a creamery, and a cidermill near the store. In 1898 farming implements were added as a special business line, and in 1904 a butchering department was also included for the purpose of manufacturing smoked sausages, curing hams, etc., and these several branches have been carried on successfully until the present time. A postoffice was established in the store in 1869, and Mr. John B. Flickinger was the postmaster until 1900, since when Mr. Keith has filled the position.

Mr. Keith married Maria Maurer, daughter of Daniel Maurer, of Fritztown. Daniel Maurer was married twice. By his first wife he had children: Isaac m. Anna Texter; Amanda m. Adam Becker; Hannah m. John Texter; and Maria. His first wife dying in 1898, Daniel Maurer then married Mrs. Elizabeth Werner, widow of Joseph Werner. Michael K. Keith and his wife had three children: Harvey m. Elizabeth Bohn; Adeline m. Jacob Heffner; and one died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1898.

Jacob Keith, father of Michael K., was a farmer of Lower Heidelberg. He married Rachel Kegerize, daughter of Christian Kegerize (whose wife was a Harting), and by her he had twelve children: Angeline m. Nathaniel Moyer; Catharine m. Levi Binkley; Michael K; Mary m. David Claudy; Mollie m. Henry Gensemer; Susan m. Jonathan Ruth; Levi m. Anna Ebling; Rachel m. Ambrose Zeller; Emma m. Joseph Hoppman; and three died young.

Michael Keith, the grandfather, was also a farmer in Lower Heidelberg township. He married Elizabeth Shingle, and by her had nine children: Jacob; Michael m. Elizabeth Binkley; William m. Kate Pennepacker; Lucetta m. John Paine; Mary m. Michael Hain; Harriet m. Levi Wolf; Catharine m. Samuel Binkley; Rosa m. Charles Winter; and Hannah died unmarried.

Christian Kegerize, maternal grandfather of Michael K. Keith, married a Miss Harting, and their children were: Michael; Daniel m. Susan Blankenmiller; Christian m. Catharine Hatt; Samuel m. Sarah Leininger; William; Rachel m. Jacob Keith; and Susan never married.

WILLIAM GARBER ROWE, who has been prominently identified with the mining interests of the country for a period covering thirty-five years, was born in Reading, Sept. 16, 1849, son of William Rowe and grandson of John Rowe, a native of England.

John Rowe was an expert mining engineer, and traveled almost all over the world. He came to America and opened copper mines near Shannonville and Phoenixville, Pa., then went to Australia to operate gold mines, and finally to Brazil, where he died of yellow fever, when fifty-two years of age. He was known as one of the most skilled engineers and prospectors of his time.

William Rowe, son of John, was born in England, and came to America with his father when a lad of fourteen years. He always engaged in the mining business, and, like his father, was very successful. He traveled through Cuba and Australia, and in 1849 went to California to engage in gold mining. He opened the first iron ore mine of the Eastern Pennsylvania valley, which was very successful, and he likewise operated in Berks, Lancaster and Chester counties. He was very skilled in his profession, and was known as one of the leaders thereof. Mr. Rowe died April 3, 1906, having been for twenty-five years retired. He married Julia V. Vache, who survived him and resided at No. 1040 Penn street, Reading, until her death, Feb. 3, 1907, when more than four score years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. William Rowe were born: H. T., engaged in plumbing on Penn street, Reading; Thomas M., a druggist; Mrs. T. B. Maurer, of Long Beach, N. J.; Mrs. A. F. Smith; Misses Mary M. and Jane A., at home; and William Garber.

William Garber Rowe attended the schools of Reading, and under his father's instructions became skilled in mining. He has been actively engaged in that occupation since 1871. For seven years he was superintendent of the Edge Hill Iron Company, Pa., and operated mines in Orange county, Va. He was for ten years at Barto and operated the Rhoads mines at Boyertown, and was superintendent of the iron ore mines for the Reading Coal and Iron Company. In 1901 Mr. Rowe, knowing the value of the ore deposit in the location of Boyertown, bought up all the mining properties, including the Phoenix or California mine, the Warwick, Gable No. 1 and Gable No. 2, and the Lewis estate, in all covering over 300 acres in fee simple and mineral rights. They are a continuation of the large Cornwall ore beds in Lebanon county, Pa., and next to them for quantity thus far discovered. This is now owned by the Boyertown Ore Company. They have title to the mineral rights under Boyertown from one end of the borough to the other. Since 1902 this company, of which Mr. Rowe is general superintendent, have conducted the mining operations, and they have on hand large quantities of ore and are shipping daily.

Much trouble was caused in the operation of these mines in the past, and one of the most exciting of the experiences was that of 1887, when William Garber Rowe and George F. Baer were operating the Rhoads mine. A cofferdam was located between this and the Phoenix operation. The superintendent of the latter followed the vein of ore, and, it is alleged, broke through this dam and continued this drift into the Rhoads property. One morning at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Rowe received a telegram at his home in Reading, stating that the Phoenix miners were trying to take possession of the Rhoads mine. He at once consulted with his partner, then drove his trotter to Boyertown, covering the distance in one and one-half hours. Upon reaching the scene Mr. Rowe went underground and found the men in his mine. All were arrested and taken before Squire Schoenley, of Gablesville, and held under bail for forcible entry. The case was taken to court and Mr. Rowe won.

The most complete plant is the Gable No. 2 mine. The shaft house is of structural iron, making it perfectly fireproof. There is a double-acting first-motion engine of 300 horse power. Since Mr. Rowe assumed charge of the mine larger tanks have been placed in the shaft, and by means of these 1,000 gallons of water are ejected each minute, day and night, thus controlling the coming water from all the mines. The company proposes to install a new plant at the Warwick shaft similar to that at the Gable No. 2, and thus opening up the operations which have been lying idle for twenty years. Mr. Rowe also operates mines at Gardner, Lehigh county, and Siesholtzville, Berks county.

Mr. William Garber Rowe married Zipporah E. Bechtel, daughter of Abraham B. Bechtel, and she died in January, 1881, leaving two children: William A., who was associated with his father in mining operations until his death, Aug. 6, 1908, when thirty-two years of age; and Miss Leonore, at home. In politics Mr. Rowe is a Republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, and resides at No. 1156 Franklin street, that city.

REV. JONAS O. HENRY, pastor of the Topton Lutheran parish, is the great-grandson of John Adam Henry, who came to America from Germany and settled near Wanamakers, in Lynn township, Lehigh Co., Pa., and later resided on a farm about one-half mile south of Lynnport, Lehigh county. He was a farmer by occupation.

Joseph Henry, son of John Adam, was born on the family homestead in Lehigh county, Dec. 14, 1810. His home was near Lynnport, Lynn township, Lehigh county, where he died July 5, 1871, and was buried at Jacksonville, Pa. He married Miss Judith Kistler, who was born April 14, 1806, and who died May 24, 1879, and was interred in Jacksonville. They were blessed with eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Daniel K.; Moses m. Sabina Long; Jacob m. Rebecca Koenig; Benjamin m. Sarah Greenawalt; Charles m. Sarah Schlenker; Katherine m. Elias Wagamann; Florence m. Reuben Ebert; and Angelina m. Elias Dengler.

Daniel K. Henry, son of Joseph, was born Feb. 18, 1836, in Lynn township, near Lynnport. He followed an agricultural life in what is known as Kistler's Valley. He died April 5, 1901, and was laid to rest at New Jerusalem Church in Albany township, Berks township. He married Miss Sarah Wagamann, born Dec. 7, 1836, in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, died April 12, 1881; she was laid to rest at New Jerusalem Church. This marriage was blessed with nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Harrison, a farmer near Jacksonville, m. Delia Snyder; Joseph, a carpenter at Kutztown, m. Rosa Hollenbach; Monroe, a carpenter at Lynnport, m. Emma Hollenbach; George, a farmer at Rising Sun, m. Missouri Kemmerer; Rev. Jonas O., of Longswamp township; Rosa m. Lewis Snyder, of New Tripoli, Pa.; Cordelia m. Wilson Snyder, of Pleasant Corner, Pa.; Sarah Jane m. Amandus C. Oswald, of Rising Sun, Pa.; and Lizzie M. m. William Sechler, of Hynemansville, Pennsylvania.

Jonas O. Henry was born March 2, 1874, at Stein's Corner, Lehigh Co., Pa., and was reared on the home farm and received his early education in the local schools. For three years he taught school and later entered Muhlenberg College where he was graduated in June, 1899. He completed his course in theology in the seminary three years later, and on May 26, 1902, he was ordained a minister of the Lutheran faith in St. John's Church at Easton, Pa. On the last Sunday in November of the same year he was installed by Rev. G. F. Speiker, D. D., and Rev. H. S. Fegley, as pastor of the Topton Lutheran parish, consisting of St. Peter's, Topton, St. Paul's, Fleetwood and Christ (of Rockland township) Churches to which charge he has faithfully ministered ever since.

On May 21, 1903, the Rev. Mr. Henry married Miss Ida L. Sefing, daughter of Leonard Sefing, son of Herman and Anna Margaret (Conrad) Sefing, of Allentown, Pa. Her people came from Hessen, Germany, in 1854. The Rev. Mr. Henry and wife have three children: Karl Sefing born June 4, 1905; Paul Jonas, born Oct. 17, 1906; and Leonard Daniel, born June 21, 1908. The family resides at Topton, Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

JEREMIAH MOLL DeTURK, who has been warden of the Berks County Prison since 1904, was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, March 1, 1857, and received his education in the public school of the township and at the Keystone State Normal School. He then served as a clerk in general stores at Molltown and Schaefferstown in Berks county for four years, and conducted a store for himself at the latter place for four years. While residing at Schaefferstown he officiated as the assessor and tax-collector of Jefferson township for six years, and he was also elected one of the justices of the peace of that township on the Democratic ticket. In 1896 he filled the position of deputy county treasurer, and in 1897 and 1898 served as a clerk in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. While filling this last position, the board of Prison Inspectors of the county elected him clerk of the prison and his services proved so highly satisfactory that upon a vacancy occurring in the position of warden in July, 1904, they elected him to serve as such for the unexpired term. His management of the prison affairs until the following December having been very successful, the board elected him for the succeeding term of one year, and his continued superior management has led to his annual unanimous re-election until the present time, notwithstanding his adherence to the Democratic party. He is now serving his sixth term. The grand juries of the county and the State Board of Public Charities

have frequently commended his management of this public institution.

In 1881, Mr. DeTurk married Catharine S. Stetzler, daughter of Jacob Stetzler, farmer of Perry township, and Esther Shappel, his wife. They have six children: Elder (m. to Sallie Lieb), Herbert, Jeremiah, Edna, John and Elmer. Mrs. DeTurk has been the matron of the prison since her husband's incumbency as the warden, and the management of her department has been equally commendable. The family is connected with the Reformed Church. He has been a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle for twenty years, having joined the Castle at Schaefferstown while residing there.

Mr. DeTurk is a lineal descendant of Isaac DeTurk who located in Oley township in 1712, as one of the first settlers in that section of the county. His father Jeremiah was a son of Abraham, who was a son of John, who was a son of the immigrant. The father was born in Exeter township in 1817, but was reared in Maiden-creek township on a farm which he afterward came to own and operate in a successful manner for thirty-five years. He died in 1891. He married Catharine Moll, of the same township (born 1817, died 1881), by whom he had ten children: Sarah (m. to Solomon Stoudt); Amos (m. to Louisa Deisher); Ellen (m. to Allen Moser); Mary and Catharine (single); Jeremiah M.; Esther (m. to William C. Dries); and three who died in infancy.

Jacob Stetzler (Mrs. DeTurk's father) was a son of Daniel Stetzler and Catharine Hoffman, his wife; and Daniel Stetzler was a son of Martin, all of Perry township. Jacob Stetzler's wife, Esther Shappel, was a daughter of Jeremiah Shappel, of Perry township. [See genealogy of Shappel family in this publication.]

Mr. DeTurk's mother was a daughter of David Moll of Maiden-creek township, who died in 1857 leaving eleven children: George, John, Daniel, Samuel, Peter, Catharine (above), Lucy (m. Charles Coleman), Elizabeth (m. Peter Adam), Diana (m. William Yerger), Lydia (m. William Hieter) and Mary (m. Henry Buchard). And her grandfather was Michael Moll, farmer of the same township, who died in 1810 leaving a widow Anna Margaret and eight children: John, Daniel, Michael, Henry, Peter, David, Catharine (m. Samuel Ely, Jr.) and Susanna.

LEMUEL STEWART, M. D. (deceased), who practised medicine and surgery at Reading from 1848 to 1853, was born near Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1815, son of Jacob Stewart.

Jacob Stewart was of Scotch Ancestry. He married a daughter of Conrad Weiser. They were old and respected farming people of Berks county, and their children were: Rebecca m. Adam Ulrich; Priscilla m. Mr. Miller; Ursilla m. a Mr. Royer; Clementine died unmarried; William was accidentally drowned at Hagerstown, Md.; and Lemuel.

The early education of Dr. Lemuel Stewart was secured in the common schools, but later he pursued higher branches at St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Md., where he became a convert to the Catholic faith. Dr. Stewart was an unusually brilliant man, was thoroughly versed in English literature, and spoke and wrote other languages fluently. He was a brilliant writer of both prose and poetry, and at his early death left many works of high merit. A large part of his medical papers were written in French. One of his medical books, which is widely known, bears the name of "The Physician and the Public." He was graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and his certificate was signed by Professor Jackson. On numerous occasions Dr. Stewart addressed both literary and medical societies, and he was always listened to with the respect and admiration which his learning and oratory commanded.

Dr. Stewart married Angeline Smith, daughter of George and Margaret (Bright) Smith, granddaughter of Frederick Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and great-granddaughter of Johan Frederick Schmidt, born Jan. 9, 1747, and died May 16, 1812. Dr. Stewart and wife had two children: Margaret, who died aged three years, and Katie Leaf, who became the wife of James Nolan, and at her death left three children, James Bennett, Angela and Mary E. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Catholic Church. Dr. Stewart died in 1853 at Reading.

HENRY STOYER, manufacturer of paper boxes at Shoemakersville and Fleetwood, Berks Co., Pa., who has been placed prominently before the public in business and political life, was born Oct. 14, 1848, at Hamburg, this county, son of Samuel F. Stoyer.

Samuel Stoyer, of Greenwich township, grandfather of Henry, married Catherine Focht, of Windsor township, and to this union there were born children as follows: Samuel F.; Benneville m. Catherine Raubenhold; Daniel m. Anna Miller; Elizabeth m. Jacob Kepner; Hannah m. William Kepner; Catherine m. John Billman; and Sallie m. William Deisher.

Samuel F. Stoyer, son of Samuel and now of Bethel township, where he has been a farmer for thirty years, was born and reared at Hamburg. He married Catherine Weidner, daughter of Jonathan Weidner, and to them were born twelve children: Henry; Susan m. Andrew Schmeltzer; Franklin m. Mary Schreck; Sarah m. John Peiffer; Charles m. Clara Moore; Caroline m. Werren F. Kline; Amanda m. George Snyder; Ida m. Samuel Strausse; Anna m. Charles Strausse; Samuel m. Clara Resh; Joel m. Mame Reber; and John died in infancy.

Henry Stoyer received his education in the public schools of his native place, upon leaving which, while still a boy, he assisted at butchering and store-keeping until his twentieth year, then going to Centreport, where, after serving as a clerk in the butchering business for two years, and for four years in the general store of James A. Koller, he engaged in the huckstering business for nineteen years. While engaged at the latter occupation, Mr. Stoyer came to know the whole northwestern section of the county, and this acquaintanceship was afterwards of great political assistance to him, for in 1893 he secured the nomination for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, and was elected. He served in this important county office for a term of three years, from 1894 to 1897. Upon the erection of the borough of Centreport, in 1884, Mr. Stoyer served in the council for three terms, and also in the school board for the same period; and when his name was on the Democratic ticket for election, there was no nomination against him on the opposition ticket, he receiving the unanimous vote of the electors, an exceptional honor.

Upon assuming the office of county commissioner, Mr. Stoyer removed to Reading so as to be able to devote all of his time to the interests of the county, and he served his term with great fidelity to his trust. At the expiration of his term, he served as collector of ward and county taxes for four years. In 1902 he purchased the Acme Paper Box Factory at Shoemakersville, and in 1907 he purchased the Fleetwood Paper Box Factory which he has been operating successfully to the present time. He manufactures all sizes of paper boxes, which are supplied to the mills in the village and vicinity. He retains his residence in Reading, traveling to and fro daily in operating his business.

Mr. Stoyer married Catherine Dunkel, daughter of Jacob Dunkel, of Upper Bern township. She died in 1870, leaving one daughter, Sallie (m. W. P. Brown). Mr. Stoyer m. (second) Annie Schiffert, daughter of Reuben Schiffert, of Perry township, and to this union were born: Katie

(m. Thomas Bickel); Tamah (m. Harry A. Breidegam); and Annie (died in infancy).

HENRY B. LEVAN is descended from Huguenot ancestry. His great-great-great grandfather, Daniel Levan, fled from France to Amsterdam, Holland, during the time when the Huguenots were persecuted. He was married in France to Marie Beau.

Isaac Levan, son of Daniel and Marie, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and located in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., in about 1730, being one of the first settlers there. He was engaged in farming until the latter period of his life, when in 1770, he moved to Reading, Pa., where he died in August, 1786. He and his wife, Mary Margaret, had the following children: Abraham, Isaac, Daniel, Jacob, Mary (wife of Peter Feather) and Judith (wife of Samuel Weiser).

Jacob Levan, Sr., son of the emigrant, was born at the old homestead in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., about 1736 and died there in January, 1814. He was engaged in farming all his life. He was married to Susannah Ludwig, and had the following children: Abraham, Daniel, Jacob, Margaret (m. (first) Peter Rightmeyer, (second) John Wollison), Judith (m. Henry Leese), Susannah (m. John Stitzel), Elizabeth (m. Samuel Kurst), Mary (m. Henry Werner), Hannah (m. Godfrey Kershner), Catherine (m. Jacob Goodman), and Sarah (m. Adam Stitzel.

Jacob L. Levan, Jr., grandson of the emigrant, Isaac Levan, was born at the old homestead in Exeter township, Jan. 1, 1784, and died Jan. 1, 1852. He was married to Catherine Fegeley, of Richmond township, Berks Co., Pa., and they had the following children: Isaac; and Anna, who m. Capt. Henry Schaeffer.

Isaac Levan, son of Jacob L., was born at the old homestead in Exeter township, July 21, 1816, and died Jan. 7, 1857. He was married (first) to Rebecca Brumbach, daughter of Jacob Brumbach, and (second) to Louisa Wein, daughter of Henry Wein. His children were as follows: William, Jacob, Isaac, George (deceased), Henry B., Daniel (who died in infancy), and Rebecca (m. John Knorr).

Henry B. Levan, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Brumbach) Levan, has for nearly a quarter of a century been postmaster at Lorane, Exeter township, Berks county, where he has been engaged in a general merchandise and hotel business. He was born in Exeter township June 20, 1850, and was educated in the public schools. After the death of his father he went to live with Joseph Levan, his guardian, with whom he remained until nineteen years of age, when he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, as telegraph operator. He spent about eleven years in that employment. In 1883 he purchased property in Lorane, where he has since been located in business with the exception of two years. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Levan has also dealt extensively in coal and feed, has served as postmaster since 1883, with the exception of the two years that he was out of business and has done much toward making Lorane the hustling, enterprising village that it is. He has always been esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens, who recognize and appreciate his many sterling qualities of character. In politics he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is connected with Reading Lodge, No. 62, F. & A. M.

In 1883 Mr. Levan was married to Isabella Ganser, daughter of Joseph Ganser, of Reading, and she died in 1893, when thirty-seven years of age. She was the mother of one child, Harvey Ralph, who is employed by his father in the store. Mr. Levan is a member of the Schwartzwald Reformed Church.

EZRA S. HASSLER, a prominent merchant and influential citizen of Wernersville, Pa., where he has resided for fifteen years, was born June 27, 1854, in Ruscombmanor township, Berks county, son of Philip and Sarah Ann (Seidel) Hassler.

Philip Hassler, great-grandfather of Ezra S., lived in the vicinity of Friedensburg. His wife was a Miss Shofer or Shaffer, and their children were: William, of Friedensburg; Mrs. Sally Roemer, of Kutztown district; Mrs. Moses Sarig, who moved West; and Jacob.

Jacob Hassler, grandfather of Ezra S., was born in Berks county in 1801, and died in 1875. He attended school in Reading, when the only school building was a log house, and in early life lived near the Oley line, where he owned a small farm. He was also a cabinet maker by trade, and this he followed at his house, which was situated on the Reading road two miles from Friedensburg, working until his retirement, when he removed to Reading and there died. He is buried at Spies's Church, of which he was a Lutheran member. He married (first) Elizabeth Fox, by whom he had children as follows: Eliza, Benjamin and Isaac, all of whom died young; Philip; Jonas died at Milton, Pa.; Sarah m. Adam Schadel, and died of small-pox; Susan m. Daniel Hartman, and died in May, 1905; William lived at Yellow House; Amos died at a Soldiers' Home; and two died in infancy. Mr. Hassler m. (second) Mrs. Judith (Lukens) Thompson, and there were two daughters born to this union: Mary Ann, of Reading, m. (first) Israel Rauenzahn, and (second) William A. McDonough; and Louisa m. (first) Albert Herbine, by whom she had one son, Harry, and (second) William Merkel, now also deceased.

Philip Hasler (Hassler), father of Ezra S., was born Aug. 6, 1829, in Oley township, and died in Ruscombmanor township, March 11, 1860. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and also engaged in farming, owning a tract of about thirty acres of land. For a number of years Mr. Hassler was a constable of his district. He is buried at Pricetown. Mr. Hassler's wife, Sarah Ann Seidel, was born at Hamburg, Pa., Nov. 2, 1828, and died in Ruscombmanor township, May 18, 1895, being also buried at Pricetown. They had these children: Ezra S.; Wellington S. resides at Akron, Ohio; and Emma A. m. Albert J. Evans, of Lancaster county.

Ezra S. Hassler attended the common schools of his native locality until reaching the age of seventeen years, and in 1872 was licensed to teach school by the late Prof. D. B. Brunner, subsequently teaching in Pike and Richmond townships, Berks county, for two years. He then learned telegraphy from William Schantz, of Blandon, Pa., and was appointed station agent at Reinholds Station, Lancaster county, where he remained for a period of thirteen years. During the latter year of his service with this company he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Reinholds, but in 1887 removed his business to Spring Grove, Lancaster county, where he continued with much success for five years, being also the postmaster at this point during President Cleveland's administration. He came to Wernersville in 1892, and erected his present store building, 31 x 86 feet, two stories high, with a frontage of fifty-three feet on the main street. He has the leading mercantile establishment of the town, and carries a complete, up-to-date line of goods, doing a strictly cash business and enjoying the confidence of the community. Mr. Hassler is a Democrat in politics, and has been greatly interested in public matters in Wernersville, and has served as postmaster thereof for four years, during Cleveland's second administration. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., which he joined in 1876; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M., which he joined in 1886; and DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, K. T., which he joined in 1892. He

joined Terre Hill Lodge, No. 454, I. O. O. F., in 1887, and in 1892 was admitted by card to Wernersville Lodge, No. 835.

Mr. Hassler married (first) Oct. 13, 1876, Adaline K. Mentzer, of Stevens, Pa., born Nov. 27, 1855, who died Aug. 31, 1878, leaving one daughter, Bertha May, born July 29, 1877, who died April 26, 1882. Mr. Hassler m. (second) Catharine E. Bucks, daughter of David and Ellen (Hain) Bucks, and they have two children: Ralph B., born at Reinholds Station, Jan. 6, 1887, is assisting his father in the mercantile business and on his own account is conducting the musical department in the same establishment. He is a graduate of Wernersville high school, class of 1905. Mr. Hassler's daughter, Ruth Irene, was born Aug. 9, 1897.

BERTHOLD J. IMHOFF. Reading has among her distinguished men, Berthold J. Imhoff, artist, decorator and frescoer, a man of genius who thoroughly understands his art and makes a specialty of church and mural decorations.

On Jan. 14, 1868, Mr. Imhoff was born in Mannheim, Germany, and was there educated, beginning to learn the painter's trade when only fourteen years of age. For three years he served an apprenticeship, then worked for others for another three years, when he entered the College of Oberwinter where he took a course in graining and marble work. Once more he resumed working for others to gain sufficient money to carry out his ambition, and when he had accumulated enough he studied art at Halle-an-der-Halle. On leaving school he became foreman for a large decorating firm, and received large compensation for his work. Still he was not satisfied, but entered the art institute at Karlsruhe, Baden, where he studied art in its higher forms, and in March, 1892, he landed in America and located in Ohio, where he worked for five months, and then returned to Philadelphia where he believed there was more appreciation to be found for his excellent work. While in that city he was in the employ of Sima, and did some of his best work. Once more he crossed the ocean, and locating at Pforzheim, Germany, he engaged in business for himself. There he remained until 1900, and during that time he entered, in 1898, the academy of art at Düsseldorf, where he studied figure work. Selling out his business he returned to America, this time locating at Reading, and purchasing a valuable property at the corner of Eleventh and Green streets he has established himself in a very large business and is recognized as the leader in art circles. His studio is 18x42 feet and is specially arranged with regard to light and space. Five artists work under his direction.

While Mr. Imhoff is so well known as a decorator, he is also an artist and one of his most famous paintings is the Death of St. Joseph. The painting is 7x10 feet, and the group includes St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, Jesus and a ministering angel. Being a devout Catholic Mr. Imhoff has handled the subject reverently as well as artistically, with a due regard to coloring and background which makes it a masterpiece. Another very notable painting by this man of such diversified talents is Jesus in the Temple, 4x6 feet. He has upward of one hundred others, suitable for churches and private residences, and all display his wonderful power and his skill at figure work.

Mr. Imhoff has frescoed over one hundred churches since his return to Pennsylvania, among which may be mentioned: St. Stephen's Reformed; St. Luke's and Trinity, Lutheran; Salem Evangelical, of Reading, while Columbia, Lebanon, Slatington, Phoenixville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Hazleton, York, Philadelphia, Mahanoy City, etc., have had him decorate their handsomest places of religious worship. Mr. Imhoff has also decorated the Academy of Music, Masonic Temple, the residences of Ferdinand Winter, Mrs. Catherine Archer, John Hendel, Rev. Father Bornemann, Mr. Isaac Frey of Douglassville, Pa., and Mr. Sternbergh, of Reading, etc.

Some of Mr. Imhoff's masterpieces are to be found in St. John's Catholic church at Pottsville; St. Mary's Catholic church at York; German Catholic church at Hazleton; Catholic church at Williamsport; Trinity Lutheran church, Reading; Lithuanian Catholic church, Mahanoy City; Baptist church, Reading; Spies's Union church, Alsace township; Reformed church, Hazleton; Lutheran church, Myerstown; and St. Paul's church, Reading. Of all these, St. Paul's church, Reading, is his masterpiece. The architecture of the church is Romanesque, and this necessitated rich colors and heavy ornamentation. Above the main entrance is a picture representing the parable of the Prodigal son. The center of the ceiling shows three large compositions, 12x18 feet, "The Descent of the Holy Ghost," "The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin" and "The Coronation of the Virgin," these forming the last three mysteries of the rosary, the preceding twelve being depicted in the painted windows. There are two other large compositions, "The Adoration of the Magi" and the "Death of St. Joseph"; eight panels, each containing a single figure; small medallions showing the symbols of the rosary and the instruments of the passion. The sanctuary arch, as is fitting, is marvelous in both execution and design. The main composition is 40x25 feet. In the center the risen Savior sits enthroned, and on either side but a little below him are the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist. Between heaven and earth is the Holy Spirit surrounded by the cherubim. On the earth, grouped about the cross, are the apostles and evangelists, Saints Peter and Paul standing a little higher than the others. Other figures appear, all tending to bring out more fully the subject of the whole composition, "The Church of God." There are about fifty figures in all, and they occupy five of the seven panels. In each end panel is an angel, one bearing the pillar at which the Savior was scourged, and the other the spear that pierced His side, and the sponge with which they quenched His thirst. In this work Mr. Imhoff has used the best models, and his historical accuracy is above question. If he left no other work than St. Paul's, Mr. Imhoff's fame as an artist would be complete.

The delightful home of Mr. Imhoff is artistically treated, and is one of the most beautiful in the city. He carried out his own ideas in its decoration and tried to reproduce something of the style of the Fatherland in his own residence. That the result is artistic and very pleasing goes without saying.

In 1891 Mr. Imhoff married Matilde Johner, daughter of Joseph and Leopoldina (Helmuth) Johner. Joseph Johner was Mr. Imhoff's teacher of painting at Bonndorf. To Mr. and Mrs. Imhoff have been born these children: Alexander, Hubert and Berthold, who were born in Germany and are now deceased; Rosina; Paul, deceased; Maria, George and Katharinn. The family are all Catholics and belong to St. Paul's Catholic church. In politics Mr. Imhoff is independent, preferring to vote for the best man rather than be bound by party lines.

The family history of Mr. Imhoff is rather meagre, although it is known that his grandfather was Leopold Imhoff. Among the sons of Leopold Imhoff was Leopold Imhoff, Jr., father of Berthold Imhoff, and he was an Oberjäger and lived in Karlsruhe. His wife was Rosina Allgeier, and their children were: Alexander, Leopold, Berthold and Max.

There are very few men in America who are so well fitted by nature and training to represent the true artistic preceptions of the people as Mr. Imhoff. Combined with his high artistic sense of the true values, he has a thoroughly practical conception of the requirements of his business and his results fully justify his methods. Mr. and Mrs. Imhoff are the center of a circle of charm-

ing people, whose appreciation of art and higher culture makes them delightful companions, and the artist and his wife dispense to them and their other friends a delightful hospitality, that makes their home a favorite gathering place. The young people are already displaying in marked degree talent in several directions which will undoubtedly be fostered by their parents who thoroughly recognize the value of careful training under proper instructors.

GEORGE de BENNEVILLE KEIM, one of the distinguished sons of Berks county, for many years a resident of Philadelphia on account of his prominent connection with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, was born in Reading Dec. 10, 1831. His father was Hon. George May Keim, who for thirty years was prominent in the financial, industrial, military and political life of Reading, in which city his lineal antecedents had been prominent since 1755.

George de B. Keim received his preliminary education in the local schools and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and at the age of fifteen years entered the sophomore class in Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1849. Having become much interested in the subject of chemistry, he took a practical course in the laboratory of his first cousin, Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, with special reference to the analysis of minerals; but after a year's study in the laboratory he decided to turn his attention to the study of law. He entered the office of Charles Davis, Esq., a successful attorney at Reading, with whom he remained two years, and on April 8, 1852, he was admitted to practice before the several courts of Berks county.

Mr. Keim found his ability recognized and almost immediately entered upon busy practice at Reading, which continued for three years, when his father induced him to remove to Pottsville, in order to look after large interests in coal lands in Schuylkill county, which were owned by his father together with Dr. William Wetherill, Jacob W. Seitzinger and others. Upon removing to that place he was admitted to practice before the courts there and he made a special study of coal land titles, and naturally many prominent coal land owners became his clients, bringing him both reputation and increased emolument. Some years later when the Philadelphia & Reading Company decided to control the coal trade by securing important tracts of land and organizing a coal and iron company, Mr. Keim's comprehensive knowledge of the situation and recognized ability were so highly appreciated that he was selected to be the company's solicitor for that section of territory: and his identification with the company's affairs continued from that time, with increasing prominence, for twenty-five years.

In 1875 he was appointed general solicitor of the company, and as the offices were located in Philadelphia he removed there with his family. His professional services in the management of the law department were of the highest order, and the company retained him in this important position for eight years, until 1883, when he was elevated to the office of vice-president. Before and about this time the company was involved in so many financial difficulties and embarrassments, that it was forced into the hands of receivers. Mr. Keim was appointed one of the three receivers, and he filled the important position with great credit for four years, when the receivership was terminated. He and his associates were highly complimented for their skill, energy and devotion in restoring the solvency of the company. In a re-organization of the inter-related affairs of the railway and coal and iron company, he became the president at different times, especially from 1884 to 1886, and 1888 to 1891, being obliged to retire from the active management of the complicated affairs of these two gigantic corporations on account of ill health. In 1888 he was also chosen one of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, continuing to serve on the board until his decease in 1893. His brother-in-law, Charles F. Mayer, was then and had been for some years president of that company. Mr. Keim's grandfather, George de B. Keim, who for many years was a prominent hardware merchant and financier of Reading, was one of the incorporators in the founding and establishing of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; and his uncle, Wirt Robinson, was on the staff of engineers who built the road.

The criminal prosecution of the "Mollie Maguires" by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in the coal regions was a most laborious and hazardous undertaking, and the president of the company, Franklin E. Gowan, Esq., not only accomplished a brilliant success in destroying this malicious and nefarious secret society, but displayed extraordinary and well directed courage. In his great endeavors and final success, Mr. Keim was of much valuable assistance to him in the preparation and direction of the cases, although not publicly concerned in the noteworthy trials.

Historical matters relating to his native county and State received Mr. Keim's early attention. In 1853, shortly after his admission to the bar, he identified himself with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and he continued in active membership for forty years, having officiated as first vice-president from 1868 until his death, a period covering twenty-five years. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution; of the American Philosophical Society; and he was one of the directors of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, which he assisted in re-organizing. While residing at Reading, from 1849 to 1855, he took an interest in local matters and joined the militia and the volunteer fire department. He was possessed of a truly sociable nature, which he displayed at all times in a straightforward, unpretentious manner. He was very fond of both literature and art, and owned a large library of valuable books, while the numerous choice paintings which adorned his home, at No. 2009 De Lancy Place, gave evidence of culture and critical artistic taste. After his death, Mrs. Keim donated all of his *Americana*, comprising historical works of great value and numbering about a thousand volumes, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1853 Mr. Keim married Elizabeth Cocke Trezevant, only daughter of Dr. Louis Cruger and Elizabeth Marion (Cocke) Trezevant, of Charleston, S. C. The latter was a daughter of Buller and Elizabeth (Barron) Cocke. Mrs. Keim's father was the only child of Hon. Louis Trezevant, a justice of the Supreme court of South Carolina, and his wife Henrietta Morrell (Nethercliffe) Trezevant, of Savannah, Ga. To Mr. and Mrs. Keim two daughters were born: Julia Mayer and Susan Douglass. The latter married William Lyttleton Savage, of Philadelphia, son of William L. and Sarah (Chauncey) Savage.

Mr. Keim died Dec. 18, 1893, and his remains were interred in the Keim lot in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. His death elicited many testimonials of regret and condolence, which were highly complimentary to his life and character.

DREIBELBIS-DREIBELBIES. The early home of this family was in southeastern Switzerland, in the part originally a portion of the German Empire.

(I) John Jacob Dreibelbis (Dreibelbies) came to America from Hannesthal, Switzerland, crossing the ocean on the ship "Mary" from London, and landing at Philadelphia Oct. 26, 1732. Its passenger list showed sixty-nine male passengers over sixteen years of age, and one hundred and twenty-two women and children. It is probable that John Jacob was single. He used to say in the spring of the year, "now the Rhine is overflowing, because of the snow melting on the Alps." The exact date that he settled in Berks county is uncertain, but in 1743 he settled on the farm located about a quarter of a mile east of Fleetwood, now the property of Milton Shollenberger. This farm originally consisted of 157 acres, but it has since been divided into two farms, one now owned by Charles Leibelsberger. On the part owned by Mr. Shollenberger John Jacob Dreibelbis built the first set of buildings near a spring of fine water, which the

Truly yours,
George de B. Keim.

Indians named "Dreibelbis spring." This spring and the streams in that vicinity were alive with brook trout until some time before the Civil war. John Jacob Dreibelbis was a farmer and became a very extensive land owner. In 1759 he was the largest tax payer in Richmond township, paying a federal tax of thirty pounds. On April 11, 1752, he obtained by warrant from the State two tracts of land located in Richmond township, Berks county, one being for fifty acres and the other for one hundred. On Feb. 3, 1753, he obtained a warrant for one hundred acres, and on April 12, 1753, for five hundred acres. In appearance Mr. Dreibelbis was small and of dark complexion, with black eyes and hair, indicating that he was of Jewish extraction, as were the Kelchners, Wanners, Biebers and one family of Merkles in the same vicinity. He died in 1761. He married either a Merkle or a Rothermel, probably the first mentioned and daughter of Georg Merkle, and his six children, three sons and three daughters, were: Abraham; Martin; Jacob; Mary Elizabeth m. John Wanner; Mary Magdalena m. (second) Martin Wanner; and Philibena, who went with her brother Martin to Schuylkill Haven, m. William Koch, and her three daughters married, respectively, a Huntzinger, a Rausch and a Holler. The last will and testament of John Jacob Dreibelbis, made Feb. 5, 1761, and probated Feb. 21, 1761. is written in good English and is on record in Will Book 1, p. 94. To each of his three sons he gave a farm, and to each of his daughters 150 pounds in lawful money. "My oldest son Abraham shall have all that tract in Richmond township, 157 acres." "My executors shall build a house for my son Martin on land given him lying on the Mesilm (Moselem) Road. The house must be 30 feet long and 24 feet wide." "My executors shall also build a house for my son Jacob, on land bequested to him near the road leading from Eastown to Reading." And lastly I will and do order that my younger children shall be taught to read and write." The will is signed by the testator in good legible German. The executors were Abraham Dreibelbis and "my loving and trusty friend George Merkel." John Jacob Dreibelbis was buried in a private graveyard on the Shollenberger farm. He has no tombstone, but his grandson Daniel who is also buried there has a marble tombstone. A number of the early members of the family are buried in this neglected spot.

(II) Abraham Dreibelbis, eldest son of John Jacob, was born about 1749, and died in December, 1803, and is buried in the same cemetery as his father. He was engaged in farming on the homestead, and at his death left a large estate. By his wife, Anna Margaret, he had six children: Daniel obtained the homestead; Abraham obtained the grist mill; Peter received 300 pounds gold and silver money; Maria Barbara married John Haak; Isaac and Joseph. The last three—Maria Barbara, Isaac and Joseph—were each bequeathed 900 pounds of money.

(III) Joseph Dreibelbis, son of Abraham and Anna Margaret, lived in the hills about Fleetwood. He died at Fleetwood, and is buried in the Dreibelbis private burial ground. His children were: Daniel, Abraham, Reuben, Isaac, Rebecca, Susan, Stephen and Mary.

(IV) Daniel Dreibelbis, son of Joseph, had a small farm in Ruscombmanor township, on which he lived. He is buried at Friedensburg. He married Sarah Heater, who bore him nine sons and two daughters, as follows: Joel, Isaac, James, Orlando, Jonathan, Daniel, Ephraim, Solomon, Samuel, Luzetta and Lizzie.

(V) Isaac Dreibelbis, son of Daniel and Sarah, was born Jan. 9, 1839. He is a farmer by occupation, and lives in Rockland township, Berks county, near where Oley, Ruscombmanor and Rockland townships meet. In 1859 he married Hannah Heck, and their children were: Isaac H., Katie, Mary, Lydia, Annie, Louisa and four that died young.

(VI) Isaac H. Dreibelbis, son of Isaac and Hannah, was born at Fleetwood, Oct. 10, 1864, and is now a successful business man in Reading. In 1895 he married Mary Kate Bernhard, widow of Thomas Leinbach, and they have one son, Isaac Franklin.

(II) Martin Dreibelbies, second son of John Jacob, was born in "Mosselem" in Richmond township, Oct. 5, 1751, and died at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., in 1799. In 1775 he moved to Manheim township across the Blue Mountains in Schuylkill county (then Berks), where he was the founder of Schuylkill Haven. He opened up many enterprises and became very prominent. He married Catharine, daughter George Markel (Merkel), of Richmond township, and their children were: Jacob m. Margaret Mush; Daniel m. Christina Leise; George m. Mary Magdalena Weber; Mary m. Jeremiah Reed; Elizabeth m. John Hughes; Catharine m. Michael Moser; Rebecca never married; and Christina m. Benjamin Pott, founder of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

(III) George Dreibelbies, son of Martin, married Mary Magdalena Weber (or Weaver), who lived to the age of eighty-eight years. He is thought to have died in young manhood, and it is probable that both are buried at Friedens Reformed Church, on the banks of the Little Schuylkill, where many of their descendants are also buried. Among their children was a son George.

(IV) George Dreibelbies, son of George and Mary Magdalena, was born June 1, 1808. He married Anna Heisler (also spelled Heysler), a sister of Rev. Daniel Yost Heisler, D. D. (the latter an intimate friend of Dr. Henry Harbaugh). Mrs. Dreibelbies was born March 20, 1810, and she became the mother of fifteen children: The eldest died at birth Jan. 10, 1829; the second, born Oct. 7, 1830, lived but three hours; George Washington, born Oct. 6, 1831; Maria Carolina, Aug. 28, 1833; Sarah, May 2, 1835; Daniel, Feb. 10, 1837 (lived in Kansas); Rebecca, Aug. 1, 1838 (m. Daniel Freeman, of New Ringgold); Jacob Edward, Feb. 15, 1840; Lewis Martin, Sept. 7, 1841; Catharine Maria, Oct. 7, 1843; William H., Oct. 1, 1844; Benjamin F., March 25, 1846; Joseph, April 17, 1848; Alfred H., July 12, 1850; and Sarah Louise, Oct. 24, 1851.

(V) George Washington Dreibelbies, son of George and Anna, born Oct. 6, 1831, married Rebecca Sassaman, of East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county. They had three children: Henry, of New Ringgold, Pa.; Cordilia (Nester), of Geneva, N. Y.; and Mary (Bachman).

(V) Jacob Edward Dreibelbies, son of George and Anna, born Feb. 15, 1840, now lives at Lehighton, Pa., to which place he removed after the death of his wife, March 7, 1872. He is a tanner by trade, and his apprenticeship was served at New Ringgold. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted from or near there. On his return from the service he married, and settled at Tamaqua, Pa., working in what is known as the Anderline tannery. His wife was Catherine Bänkes, daughter of Andrew and Katharine (Paul) Bänkes, of what was popularly called "Es Rothe Thal"—the Red Valley—below New Ringgold. The branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad leading from Lizard Creek Junction to Pottsville goes through the old home. They had children as follows: Rev. George A.; Ambrose Eldrid, of Lehighton, Pa.; Carrie Joanna, a foreign missionary; Lewis Daniel, of Perth Amboy, N. J.; and Mary Elizabeth, who married Thomas C. Catelle, of Wilmington, Delaware.

(VI) Rev. George A. Dreibelbies, son of Jacob Edward and Catherine, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 14, 1862, and is now located at Shanesville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. His early boyhood was passed in his native place, and there he received his first schooling. He was but nine when his mother died and was buried at New Ringgold, and his father removed to Lehighton. Young George was placed with the David Wertman family for board and clothing, and they sent him to a neighboring school taught by teachers Greenawald, Reedy, Steigerwald, the first two coming from the south side of Blue Mountains, Heidelberg and Stein's Corner. He remembers his benefactors with gratitude, and he called them always "Father" and "Mother." Mr. Dreibelbies worked for the Lehigh Valley Railroad three years, and then returned to the Wertman home and began teaching school and preparing for college. His first select school was Myerstown Academy, during the presidency of Dr. William C. Schaeffer, and he then entered Franklin and Mar-

shall College, Lancaster, graduating in June, 1890. The following year he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and was graduated therefrom in May, 1893. That spring he was licensed and examined by the Lehigh Classis, which convened in Lehighton. Immediately after he was licensed he received a call to the Caroline Charge, Heidelberg Classis, Central Synod of the Reformed Church. He served this charge with great satisfaction twenty-three months when the Board of Home Missions commissioned him to go to the Paulding Mission in Paulding county, Ohio. In June, 1895, he moved there, and on Sept. 9, 1896, his wife Amanda died. She was a daughter of Thomas Wehr, of Sittlers, Schuylkill Co., Pa. About two years later he married (second) Orpha Arwilda Klingler, daughter of Adam F. Klingler, of South Whitley, Ind., and they have had children: Louisa Henrietta, Adam Jacob, Helen Matilda, and George Michael (born Nov. 16, 1906, died March 23, 1908). Since 1899 the Rev. Mr. Dreibelbies has been pastor of the Shanesville, Ohio, charge, of St. John's Classis, Central Synod. He is a broad minded, Christian gentleman, and is kindly and benevolent.

(VI) Ambrose Eldrid Dreibelbies, second son of Jacob E. and Catherine (Bänkes) Dreibelbies, was born in New Ringgold, Schuylkill county, July 16, 1864. His boyhood days were spent at Tamaqua and Lehighton. When but a lad of ten years he left home, and secured employment with Thomas Wehr, a farmer in West Penn township, Schuylkill county, where he attended the township school, and this with the public schools of Tamaqua and Lehighton afforded him his educational privileges. In September, 1880, he left the farm and secured a position as clerk with William Kemerer, in the general store business at Lehighton, which position he held for eight years, at the end of that time being compelled to leave on account of failing health. Next he secured a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad company in their coal forwarding offices at Packerton, where he held a responsible position for a period of twelve years, again leaving on account of ill health. In September, 1900, he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale fruit and produce house of O. J. Saeger, Lehighton, and this position he holds at present writing. Politically Mr. Dreibelbies is a Prohibitionist, and has been nominated by his party for sheriff, member of the State Legislature and of Congress. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lehighton, which he joined when a young man seventeen years of age, and has been a zealous member ever since. He is a popular local preacher, and has served his church in official capacity for many years, on the board of trustees, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer; and has served on the board of stewards for twenty-one years consecutively and is the recording steward. He is serving his eighth year as superintendent of the Sunday school. On March 14, 1885, Mr. Dreibelbies married Miss Emma Amelia Kemerer, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda Kemerer of Lehighton. Six children have been born to them, two sons and four daughters. Wilmer Clayton, a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Warren Hilbert, a salesman in the large dry goods store of C. A. Rex at Mauch Chunk, Pa.; May Ethel, deceased; Martin Loraine; Bertha Katherine and Carrie Evelyn.

(VI) Carrie J. Dreibelbies, daughter of Jacob Edward and Catherine (Bänkes), was born in New Ringgold, Schuylkill county. After the removal of the family to Lehighton, Carbon Co., Pa., she there attended public school. In 1890 she entered upon home mission work in Philadelphia and other cities; and in 1895 entered the Union Missionary Training Institute, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where she took a four years course, and graduated in the spring of 1899. In the autumn of the same year she sailed for China to enter the foreign missionary work, being appointed by the Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church to go to Kiukiang, China. In the summer of 1900 with other missionaries she was driven out by the Boxer uprising, and went to Nagasaki for seven months, at the end of that time returning to Kiukiang. In 1902 she adopted a Chinese baby girl, eight days old, according to Chinese laws. In the spring of 1905, she returned to America on furlough and brought the little girl with her, and the next year (1906) secured papers of adoption for her in the court of common pleas of Carbon county, Pa., naming her Mary Elizabeth Dreibelbies. In August, 1906, Miss Dreibelbies was appointed by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States to return to China, and take up work at Yochow, in the Province of Hunan. She sailed in the autumn and lived there one year, when failing health obliged her to return to America.

(VI) Lewis Daniel Dreibelbies, son of Jacob Edward and Catherine, was born at Tamaqua, Pa., July 6, 1868. He married Florence Koons, of Lehighton, Pa., and they had one son, Edward Thomas, born at Lehighton, Pa., Sept. 28, 1894. Mr. Dreibelbies moved to Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 1, 1898. His wife died April 29, 1907.

(V) William H. Dreibelbies, son of George Dreibelbies and Anna (Heisler), was born at New Ringgold, Pa., Oct. 1, 1844. His youthful years were spent around his native place. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in 1861 in Company H, 48th Pa. V. I., and came home in 1865 at the close of the war. He worked in New Ringgold until 1869, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained work with the Standard Oil Company, continuing with that company twenty-eight years. He is now living retired in Cleveland. On Oct. 29, 1870 he married Mary McNannie. Five children were born to them: William, July 29, 1871 (deceased); Mabel, June 26, 1874; Emma, July 21, 1876 (deceased); Isabell, Jan. 22, 1879; George, Dec. 3, 1880 (deceased). Mabel m. George Stebner; and Isabell m. Sylvester Hubbell.

(V) Alfred H. Dreibelbies, son of George and Anna (Heisler), was born at Ringgold, Schuylkill Co., Pa., July 12, 1850. He received his education in the common schools at that place. His first work was carrying water for the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co. at Ringgold. He then learned the blacksmith's trade with the same company, and this trade he followed for twelve years. For four years he was engaged in bridge building for the same company, and one and one-half years was brakeman. For a period of thirty-five years he was employed by this same company, part of the time as special police. In 1871 he came to Reading, and in 1876 was followed by his family. In 1894 he became an employe of the United Traction Company, as motorman, on the Perkiomen division, and this position he continues to hold. In 1871 he married Molly A. Slouch, daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Boyer) Slouch, of Ringgold. She died Aug. 27, 1900, and is buried in the family lot in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. Their children were: Esther, born Nov. 15, 1872, died young; Louis M. C., born Jan. 11, 1874, died young; Annie L. E., born March 2, 1876, keeps house for her father; Bessie M., born June 15, 1879, died young; Barbara R., born July 31, 1880, died young; and Amos A., born July 19, 1882. Harry S. Brobst, a nephew of Mr. Dreibelbies, also makes his home with this family; he, too, is an employe of the United Traction Company. Mr. Dreibelbies is a member of the Salome Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., of Reading; Encampment No. 52, of the same order; Castle No. 63, K. G. E.; Lodge No. 301, Red Men; and the Relief Association of the United Traction Company. His religious connection is with St. Luke's Lutheran Church of Reading.

(II) Jacob Dreibelbis, son of John Jacob, was born in Richmond township, on the original Dreibelbis homestead, May 9, 1754, and died April 19, 1831. He was reared to manhood on the farm near Fleetwood, and lived there until his marriage. On Oct. 2, 1778, he bought a farm from his father-in-law, George Merkel, located at Virginville, on the east bank of the Ontelaunee, which Mr. Merkel had purchased because of the heavy timber upon it. This tract then consisted of 247 acres of land, and it is now owned by his grandson, Joel Dreibelbis.

Here in 1787 he built a log house, and this served three generations of the family. It was torn down in 1868, and its site is now occupied by the large brick residence built in that year by Joel Dreibelbis. In 1809 the barn was destroyed by lightning, and the one that was erected in its stead stood until 1884, when it was replaced by a modern barn. This new barn was destroyed by fire Aug. 3, 1908, with all the year's crops, causing a heavy loss. A modern barn was rebuilt the same year. The heavy timber was bought along the southern Atlantic coast. The land that George Merkel sold in 1778 to his son-in-law Jacob Dreibelbis, he bought in 1760 from William, Joshua, Jeremiah and Hezekiah Boone, sons and executors of George Boone. George Boone on Jan. 4, 1734, obtained from the lawful heirs of William Penn—John, Thomas and Richard Penn—a tract of 800½ acres on the Ontelaunee, and the land purchased by Jacob Dreibelbis from George Merkel was a part of this tract. In 1809 Jacob Dreibelbis built the large stone store building in Virginville. This building is 35 x 45 feet, two and one-half stories high. The land on which Virginville is built was all embraced in the Dreibelbis acreage, which included also part of the land now owned by the Aug. Dreibelbis estate, Jacob Dreibelbis (of the Fifth generation) and part of the land of Orlando Driebelbis. The Virginville store building is the only building built by Jacob that is still standing, and it has always been used as a mercantile house, and it has never been out of the family name, being now owned by George A. Dreibelbis, son of Joel. In 1777 Jacob Dreibelbis married Mary Magdalena Merkel, born Nov. 22, 1759, daughter of George and Christina Merkel, and died July 3, 1832, after a married life of fifty-four years. They had eleven children, forty-five grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Their children were: Hannah, born Aug. 23, 1778, m. Jacob Dunkel, and died March 27, 1845; Esther, born Dec. 24, 1779 m. Michael Dunkel, brother of Jacob, and died Jan. 21, 1875; Jacob, born Feb. 23, 1785, died May 6, 1857; John, born July 22, 1787, died Oct. 8, 1847; Molly, born Sept. 27, 1789, m. John Berned, and died Sept. 17, 1873; Samuel, born 1792, died 1876; William, born Nov. 14, 1793, died Sept. 18, 1869; Elizabeth, born Nov. 7, 1797, died May 3, 1861; David, born March 14, 1802, died Nov. 9, 1886; and two died young. Jacob Dreibelbis and his children were members of the German Reformed congregation of Richmond township, and he is buried in the cemetery adjoining St. Peter's Church. He was a foremost member of this church, and served as an official. In 1809 he was a member of the building committee that erected the third building at that place. In 1815 he served in the General Assembly from Berks county, and in 1780 he was a soldier in the Revolution. He was one of the early residents along the Ontelaunee, purchasing his land for the excellent timber and very fine water there.

(III) Jacob Dreibelbis, son of Jacob, was born in Richmond township, on the old homestead, Feb. 23, 1785, and died May 6, 1857. He was a life long farmer, and was a very prominent man. He was tall, well built and very strong. When but eighteen years old he was elected a captain in the State Militia, an office he filled very efficiently for twenty-seven years, when he became disqualified by age. He was a member of St. Peter's German Reformed congregation, and did substantial service in the erection of the church in 1809. The remains of both himself and wife rest in the cemetery adjoining this church. For many years he served as township supervisor, and during the war of 1812 rendered valuable service to his government. On Jan. 31, 1813, he married Elizabeth Heffner, born July 7, 1792, daughter of George and Magdalena (Hummel) Heffner, of Greenwich township, and she died March 11, 1873. To this union were born five sons and five daughters: Mary, born in 1813, died June 12, 1886, m. Samuel Heinly, and had children—Marie E., Florenda, Catharine, Esther, Amelia, Theresa and Enoch J.; George, born July 20, 1815, died Jan. 13, 1835, unmarried; Jacob, born May 1, 1817, died Jan. 8, 1841, m. Elizabeth Fegley, and had a son—Samuel; Simon, born May 1, 1819, died May 30, 1890, is mentioned below; Peter, born March 14, 1821, died April 28, 1889, m. Elizabeth Lesher (still living), and had children—Sarah and Rev. Emanuel L. (a Lutheran minister at Melrose, N. Y.); Elizabeth, born Aug. 8, 1824, died aged forty-five years, m. Henry Sunday, of Tilden township, and had children—John, William and Henry; Joel is mentioned below; Esther, born Nov. 24, 1829, died Oct. 29, 1871, m. Joseph Raubenhold, of Hamburg, and had children—Peter, Amanda, Amelia, George, Mary, Alice and William; Salome, born 1832, died 1907, m. Charles Levan, of Maxatawny township, and had children—Susan, Jacob, Salome, Nicholas and Henry; and Hannah, born July 6, 1834, died Sept. 9, 1855, m. William Heinly, of Greenwich township, and had one son—Jefferson.

(IV) Simon Dreibelbis, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born in Richmond township May 1, 1819, and died May 30, 1890. He married Leah Strasser, daughter of Conrad and Rosina (Hummel) Strasser, and they had four children: Alfred, born Sept. 25, 1843; Cleophas S.; Rolandus, born June 16, 1849, m. (first) Elizabeth Dietrich, and (second) Nora Luckenbill; and Simon P., born March 9, 1856, m. Rosa Kramer. Simon Dreibelbis the father worked for his father for a number of years, and later from 1840 until 1890, kept a hotel in Virginville, Perry township, continuing to conduct his 136-acre farm in conjunction therewith.

(V) Cleophas S. Dreibelbis, a successful business man of Berks Co., Pa., who is engaged in milling and farming near Shoemakersville, in Perry township, was born March 2, 1846, in Richmond township, on one of the Dreibelbis homesteads, son of Simon and Leah (Strasser) Dreibelbis. His educational advantages were rather limited, being confined to the public schools of his district, and but a few terms there. At the age of seventeen years he commenced to help his father on the home farm, and this he faithfully continued until thirty years old. For a number of years he hauled mine ore in dull seasons, and in the winter months would go butchering among the farmers. His territory covered a large radius of miles and his services were always at a premium. In 1884 Mr. Dreibelbis began farming for himself on his father's farm consisting of 141 acres of land near Shoemakersville, Pa. This farm he purchased from his father, and some years later added twenty adjoining acres, and this large property he has greatly improved by fertilizing the soil and by rebuilding the large Swiss barn, which was struck by lightning and damaged in 1897; by renovating and enlarging the house, and by enlarging the mill and supplying it with improved machinery. He is the manufacturer of the "Straight Winter" and "Blended 30 per cent Spring" flour, which are superior brands and are sold in all the large cities in the eastern part of the country. He also manufactures a superior brand of corn meal and buckwheat flour, which he sends into all of the populous places of the East and to Canada. Mr. Dreibelbis is an ideal farmer and has made his business a paying industry. He has applied in practice the valuable hints and advice of that great agriculturist, the Rev. J. D. Dietrich of Montgomery Co., Pa., and has been materially benefited by the latter's lectures. Mr. Dreibelbis has a fine dairy of thirty-five cows. He understands cattle and the feeding of them, having two silos which he fills annually with cut corn with the stalks. His milk is shipped daily to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and his milk receipts amount annually to more than $2,500; before he had silos the receipts were only about $800 annually. Mr. Dreibelbis is an enthusiast on the modern methods and principles of farming. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Industrial Grange No. 29, of Shoemakersville, and has been delegate to many State conventions of that body. In politics Mr. Dreibelbis is a Jeffersonian Democrat. He was elected school director of his township for twelve successive terms and eleven years was secretary of the board, materially benefiting the schools of his district by faithful and efficient service, but refused re-election, feeling that he had done his

full duty in that line. He was county committeeman for one year in his township, and has attended a number of conventions in the capacity of delegate. He is a thoroughly honest man, who by hard, incessant labor has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and his many acts of neighborly kindness have made him esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of Zion's Union Church of Perry township, belonging to the Reformed denomination, and has served as deacon and trustee thereof. Mr. Dreibelbis has been twice married. On Dec. 21, 1867, he m. Catherine Anna Wartzenluft, by whom he had children: J. Carolus, born Feb. 28, 1869, m. Mary Egolf; Samuel M., born May 30, 1870, died in infancy; Ellen S., born Feb. 22, 1872, m. Henry Miller; Simon D., born March 1, 1874, died an accidental death aged eighteen years, eight months, three days; Catherine R., born Sept. 26, 1876, m. Chester Bauer; and Daniel C., born Dec. 11, 1877, m. in St. Louis, Mo., after returning from the Cuban and Philippine wars. Mrs. Dreibelbis died of typhoid fever Aug. 31, 1878, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Dreibelbis m. (second) March 16, 1880, Martha Anna Noll, daughter of Henry Noll, and they have these children; William H., born Dec. 2, 1880, m. Dina Rothermel; Israel W., born May 14, 1883, died in infancy; and Charles B., born Oct. 14, 1884. Sarah A., born Feb. 7, 1887, and John J., born June 14, 1889, are at home.

(IV) Joel Dreibelbis, son of Jacob, was born Dec. 22, 1826, at Virginville, and is one of the representative men of northern Berks county, and despite his advanced years is still active in mind and body. He is well posted on religion, politics and public events. He has given a great deal of attention to archaeological studies, and has one of the finest complete collections of Indian relics in the county, consisting of arrow heads, spear heads, drills, axes, tomahawks, jasper blades, knives, beads, pestles, spades, badges, turtlebacks and all kinds of working implements for sowing, boring, cutting, etc. This valuable collection consists of about 15,000 specimens, of which 800 are hammers. This collection is especially interesting to its owner because he and other members of his own family collected them all on his own property. The country about Virginville was a densely populated Indian settlement and the home of the chief of the Sacunk tribe. Since Mr. Dreibelbis became interested in the relics more than 40,000 have been gathered on his farm. The more valuable specimens in his collection his daughter, Miss Hannah Blandina, has neatly arranged in drawers and cabinets, while the small ones repose in frames which decorate Mr. Dreibelbis's study. During 1907 and 1908 the local and metropolitan press wrote and published descriptions and photographs of the collection. Mr. Dreibelbis was reared upon his father's farm, obtaining his early education in the German and English pay schools of his vicinity. In 1847 his father sent him to near Lewisburg, in Union county, to become proficient in the English language. There he remained for two and one-half years, living with a relative of his mother. Returning then to Berks county he worked on his father's farm in the summer, and taught school. In 1850 when the public school system was established in Greenwich township, he was one of its first teachers, serving there three years with high efficiency. In 1853 when his own township adopted the free school system, he became a teacher at Kerchner's where he taught two terms. In 1855 Mr. Dreibelbis began farming on his father's farm, continuing it two years as a tenant when his father died. At the appraisement of his father's estate he took the homestead, and continued farming successfully until 1890. He has been one of the first farmers to adopt new machinery, and his mower and reaper were among the first seen in this locality. His farm is located one-quarter mile south of Virginville, and consists of 180 acres. His premises are supplied with an abundance of fruit and grapes, excellent spring and well water, twelve substantial buildings, etc. The farm forms almost a perfect square, the western side of which is bounded by the Ontelaunee. Thirty-two acres of the original tract lie on the west side of the Ontelaunee. This tract is now owned by John Schucker, a son-in-law of Joel Dreibelbis. On this farm is "Dreibelbis Cave" which was discovered in 1873, and in 1907 was explored to the depth of 340 feet, by William J. Dietrich, who recorded a full description of it in a paper read before the Berks County Historical Society in 1907. The 100-foot Swiss barn built in 1884, was destroyed by fire Aug. 3, 1908, with all its contents, and was rebuilt the same year. One of Mr. Dreibelbis's favorite pastimes is fishing, and he spends many hours during the season along the Ontelaunee and Maiden creek. His daughter, Miss Hannah Blandina, has saved the jaws of 1000 chubs and suckers, and by a process cleaned them, and has tastefully arranged them in various designs on velvet, making frames of different sizes, and these have been much admired by the many visitors to her home. Mr. Dreibelbis and his family are members of St. Peter's German Reformed Congregation of Richmond township, and the family burial lot is in the cemetery adjoining. During the erection of the present church edifice in 1890, no one contributed more liberally of time and means than Mr. Dreibelbis. He was deacon and trustee of the church, and served on the building committee. For more than a quarter of a century he was an elder. The large bell in the steeple of the church bears the following inscription: "Donated by Joel Dreibelbis to the German Reformed Congregation of St. Peter's Church in Richmond township, in 1904." Mr. Dreibelbis has also been liberal in his contributions to the United Evangelical Church in Virginville.

In October, 1853, Mr. Dreibelbis married Elizabeth Deisher, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Schwoyer) Deisher, and this union was blessed with the following children: Jefferson m. Ella Miller; Jacob D. m. Hettie A. Leiby; Maria m. Lewis Adam; Lovina m. John Schucker; Stella m. Lewis Gehret; Louisa died in 1879, aged thirteen years; George A.; and Miss Hannah Blandina, who ministers to the comfort and happiness of her aged father. In politics Mr. Dreibelbis is a Democrat, and has seldom missed an election. He served Richmond township as an auditor, school director, supervisor, and justice of the peace. In the latter office he served twenty-five years, and was relieved by his son, George A., who was elected to the office. Mr. Joel Dreibelbis was a real peace-maker, and settled many estates. He was frequently called upon to act as guardian, assignee, administrator, executor and trustee. He is a most valued and esteemed citizen of his township.

(V) Jacob D. Dreibelbis was born Oct. 1, 1855, in Richmond township, near Virginville, son of Joel Dreibelbis. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the schools of his native township, which he attended until attaining the age of eighteen years. On April 8, 1882, Mr. Dreibelbis married Hettie Ann Leiby, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Mengel) Leiby, the former a stone cutter and farmer in Perry township. To this union were born children as follows: a son died in infancy; and Joel P.

Mr. Dreibelbis is the owner of the well-known summer resort, "Ontelaunee House," which he built in 1902 on the banks of the Ontelaunee river, opposite Virginville. The hotel is located on an elevation, this affording a grand view of the adjoining country. The Ontelaunee is met at Virginville by Sacony Creek, and the best fishing in this part of the State is to be found at this place—black bass, trout, suckers, cat-fish, sun-fish and eels abounding. The fresh, pure air, the fine fishing and boating and the restful quiet are very beneficial, and afford great inducement to residents of cities in the eastern part of the State. The hotel is large and commodious and the building modern and substantial. Mr. Dreibelbis lives retired with his family on one of his farms near Virginville, which he bought at public sale in 1893, and which was formerly owned by his uncle Simon, deceased. In his dealings with his fellow men he is upright and honorable, and as a citizen he is public-spirited. In politics Mr. Dreibelbis is a Democrat. He and his family attend St. Peter's Reformed Church, of which he has served as trustee.

(VI) Joel P. Dreibelbis, son of Jacob D., was born Nov. 7, 1882, on his grandfather's homestead. He as-

sisted his father in farming till 1901-1902, when he attended the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. In 1903 he attended Schissler's College of Business at Norristown, Pa. In 1908 he bought the Kutztown Bottling Works, and moving to Kutztown has since been engaged in their operation. On Oct. 1, 1904 he married Hattie S. Moyer, daughter of William Moyer, of Greenwich township, and they have one daughter, Helen Annie.

(V) George A. Dreibelbis, son of Joel, was born on the Richmond township homestead Oct. 13, 1868. He was reared upon the farm and educated in the public schools of his native township and later in the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown. He began farming on the homestead in the spring of 1891, and has since pursued that vocation with much success. He has a valuable collection of farm machinery, and is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods. On Aug. 3, 1908, he suffered a severe loss in the burning of his barn with the year's crops. He owns the Virginville store property, which he purchased at public sale in the fall of 1907. He was one of the organizers of the Kutztown Fair Association in 1905, and has since served as a director. In 1909 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Kutztown. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and since 1904 has been a justice of the peace, being re-elected in the spring of 1909 without opposition. He was school director of Richmond township three years, and was secretary of the board; and he has been delegate to a number of county conventions. He attends the Reading market once a week, having stand No. 112 in the Penn street market. Mr. Dreibelbis married Clara E. Dreibelbis, daughter of Dr. David and Emma (Schultz) Dreibelbis, Jr. To this union have been born children as follows: David S., born May 17, 1890; Daniel P., Dec. 14, 1891; Stella E., May 6, 1894; Simon J., Jan. 24, 1896; Paul J., Dec. 21, 1897 (died April 23, 1898); Sallie H., Feb. 21, 1901; George P., Sept. 25, 1904; Anna Blandina, June 26, 1906; and William J., July 22, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Dreibelbis have also an adopted daughter, Maude Bucks Dreibelbis, who has been with them since she was seven years old.

(III) John Dreibelbis, son of Jacob, was born July 22, 1787, and died Oct. 8, 1847. He was a farmer in Greenwich township, owning the farm now the property of his grandson, Dr. Perry K. Dreibelbis, of Dreibelbis Station, along the Berks & Lehigh Railroad. He married Susanna Kershner, born Feb. 27, 1789, died March 29, 1866, and both are buried at the New Jerusalem (Dunkel's) Church near Dreibelbis Station. Their children were: Hannah, born April 12, 1812, died April 17, 1894, m. John Heinly, and had a daughter—Susan; Manasses, born May 30, 1813, is mentioned below; Ephraim, born Feb. 1, 1815, died April 6, 1887, m. Mary Fister, and had two children—George and Sophia; Diana, born Jan. 14, 1817, died Oct. 5, 1877, m. Peter Fister, and had children— David, Peter, Annie and Susan; Susan, born June 22, 1818, died March 22, 1889, m. Benjamin Hager, and had two children—Lucy Ann and Henry; Elizabeth, born Nov. 15, 1820, died Oct. 10, 1828; Catherine (Kate), born Aug. 24, 1823, died March 30, 1903, m. Jeremiah Dietrich, and had children—John, Susan, Mary, Joel, Perry, Jeremiah and Catherine (twins) and Samuel; Esther, born May 8, 1826, died July 1, 1822, m. Daniel Kershner, and had children—Conrad, Daniel, Franklin, Susan and Maria; and Anna, born Aug. 8, 1827, died Nov. 8, 1896, m. Moses P. Dietrich, and had children—Wilson, D. Elenious, Henrietta, Cyrus and Maria.

(IV) Manasses Dreibelbis, son of John, was born May 30, 1813, and died Dec. 15, 1876. He married Christiana Kline, born Nov. 16, 1817, died Feb. 2, 1901. To them were born children as follows: Solomon, born Dec. 2, 1841, died in December, 1900, m. Issabella Balthaser, and had children—Monroe, Cyrus, Callamanna, Emma, Mary, Calvin, Aaron, Anson and Franklin; Susan Elizabeth, born Aug. 13, 1843, m. Amos Heinly, and had children—George, Manasses, Cyrus, Richard, Annie, Florenda, Mary, Elwood, Elmer, Hannah and Angelina; John P., born May 19, 1848, died Sept. 10, 1880, m. Lucy Ann Waxwood, and had children—Elenious, Amandus, Florenda and Alice Christina; Jacob, born Dec. 23, 1850, died unmarried Aug. 24, 1868; Hannah Sophia, born May 15, 1854, died unmarried June 30, 1860; Thomas K., born Oct. 12, 1855, died unmarried Oct. 13, 1890; Perry K. is mentioned below; Tilina Christina, born April 29, 1860, died May 26, 1861; Franklin Manasses (twin to Tilina Christina), born April 29, 1860, died May 27, 1861; Catherine, born June 1, 1861, m. George P. Dietrich, and had children—Samuel, Carrie and Willie. The parents and their children are buried at the New Jerusalem (Dunkel's) Church.

Mrs. Manasses Dreibelbis was a daughter of Peter Kline, born Aug. 16, 1784, died Aug. 6, 1809. He married Elizabeth Altenderfer, born May 3, 1791, died Oct. 15, 1844.

Her grandfather, Peter Kline, Esq., was born Feb. 15, 1760, and died Nov. 27, 1836. He married Eva Margaret Lichty, born Jan. 21, 1765, died May 9, 1831. All these ancestors are buried at the New Jerusalem (Dunkel's) Church.

(V) Perry K. Dreibelbis, son of Manasses, was born in Greenwich township, Feb. 7, 1858. He completed the course in the public schools of his native township, and took his course in veterinary surgery at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, from which he was graduated March 27, 1885. Returning to his native township, he opened an office and began practice, which he has since followed, having built up a large practice over an extensive territory. In addition he is interested in farming, owning a fine place of ninety fertile acres, upon which substantial and commodious buildings have been erected. The farm was formerly the property of his father and grandfather. He is a man of high standing in his section, respected throughout the neighborhood, and for nineteen and one-half years served as postmaster at Driebelbis Station, which was named after his father. The postoffice was discontinued, and an R. F. D. route was established from Virginville in 1905. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and has for many years been secretary of the consistory. On Dec. 28, 1878, Dr. Dreibelbis married Miss Louisa A. Seip, daughter of John B. and Maria (Reigelman) Seip, of Lenhartsville. They have no children.

(III) Samuel Dreibelbis, son of Jacob, was born in Richmond township in 1792, and died in Venango county, Pa., where he is buried, in 1876. He was twice married, first to a Close, and second to a Rahn of Leesport. Before his removal from Berks county he conducted a mercantile and feed store along the canal at Shoemakersville. Sometime after his marriage to Miss Rahn, who had relatives and acquaintances in Venango county, he moved to that place and there carried on farming. He held the office of justice of the peace for some years. Six of his children were born of his first marriage. His children were: Moses, Esther, Sarah, Charles, Samuel, Jacob and Catharine.

(III) William Dreibelbis, son of Jacob and Mary Magdalena, was born Nov. 14, 1793, and died Sept. 18, 1869. He was a merchant at the old stand in Virginville for thirteen years. Later he removed to his farm, which consisted of eighty acres, and he lived thereon until 1839, in the latter year purchasing the tract which is now owned by his son Gustavus, and there engaged in the hotel business, in connection with farming, until his death. He married Susanna Miller, daughter of George Miller, and their children were: Stephen; Susanna m. William Seidel; William; Hannah m. John Wanner; Jacob; George; Mary m. William Merkel; Charles J.; Eliza m. William Hottenstein; and Gustavus.

(IV) Gustavus Dreibelbis, son of William and Susanna, was born March 27, 1846, on the premises he occupied at the time of his death, March 12, 1909. He spent his early days in Virginville, and was educated in the schools there. In 1867 he purchased the seventy-nine acres of

excellent land from his father, and there he made his home. On this farm is located Dragon's Cave, a natural curiosity, which has been explored several hundred feet, and which is supposed to be a continuation of Crystal Cave, several miles away, which is visited by many each year, having been explored for several miles. He was a director in the Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and from 1894 was secretary of this well-known institution. He conducted the "Virginville Hotel," which has been a hotel stand since the American Revolution, and was an able business man, honest in his dealings and highly esteemed. In 1871 he married Mary, daughter of William S. and Esther (Dunkel) Merkel, of Richmond township, and their children are: William, of Reading; Howard; Harry; Alice m. William J. Hein, of Virginville; Annie m. Maurice Mertz, of Fleetwood; John, of Moselem; Frederick M., of Virginville; Sallie M.; and George Logan, of Kutztown.

(III) Dr. David Dreibelbis, son of Jacob, was born on his father's farm in Richmond township March 14, 1802, and died Nov. 9, 1886. He was a member of the Evangelical Association. In February, 1825, Mr. Dreibelbis married Sarah Lesher, born in Greenwich township, April 11, 1806, daughter of Isaac and Maria Lesher. She died May 9, 1872, the mother of the following family: (1) Esther (1825-1902) m. Reuben Ely. (2) Sarah (1829-1878) m. John Kutz. (3) Reuben (1833-1874) was a minister of the Evangelical Association at Brownstown from 1867 until his death. He m. Mary Fisher, and had children: Andora, Magdalena and Dr. David F. (Practising at Lehighton). (4) Dr. David L. (1842-1872) graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1865, and had a large practice in Reading. He m. Emma Shultz, and their daughter Clara E. m. George A. Dreibelbis. He m. (second) Annie Ely and their daughter, Luella, is the widow of Prof. H. C. Mohn, who died in 1908. (5) Eva Ruffina (1843-1873) died single. (6) Dr. Samuel L. (7) Elizabeth (1852-1904) m. (first) Albert Miller, and (second) Alfred Schappell.

(IV) Dr. Samuel L. Dreibelbis, of Reading, son of David and Sarah (Lesher), was born March 25, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and later at Union Seminary at New Berlin, in Union county, from which he was graduated in 1868. After that he attended the Lebanon Valley College, Annville, one year, and then entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1871. He has since been practising very successfully in Reading. The Doctor is a Republican in politics. He has been prominently identified with the First United Evangelical Church at Reading, and was the superintendent of the Sunday-school eighteen years, and class leader fourteen years. He has been president of the Berks County Sabbath-school Association six years, and has done excellent work in church and school. He was actively interested in the organization of the Homeopathic Hospital in 1891, and has since then been its obstetrician. On Nov. 28, 1872, Dr. Dreibelbis married Louisa Ely, daughter of Rev. Solomon and Elizabeth (Merkel) Ely, and to this union were born four children: Lloyd died in infancy; Laura m. Dr. Robert E. Strasser, of Reading; Bertha m. Howard A. Lewis; Dr. S. Leon, who graduated from the Reading high school, class of 1903, and in 1907 from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, assists his father in his large practice in Reading, and makes a specialty of surgery, and is most successful.

JOHN K. ROTHERMEL. In every age and country, whether in a crisis or in times of peace, there is generally one person who looms up into special prominence, and such constitute the famous men in history. The country districts are no exception to this social experience; they also have their men of local eminence, and such a man, it may be truly said, was John K. Rothermel in the community in which he lived. This local distinction he had not sought; he was neither ambitious nor proud; he did not want office; he preferred to be a private citizen. It was his character and dealings with others that account for this estimation.

John K. Rothermel was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1835, and died Feb. 27, 1908, on his farm in Richmond township, although his home was then at Fleetwood, Pa., and was buried at the Becker's St. Peter's Church, of which church he was a member and one of the founders. He was a son of Daniel and Esther (Koller) Rothermel, of German descent, a lineal descendant of John Rothermel—who died on the ocean leaving his orphan children to settle (1730) in the New World—and of the fifth generation of the Rothermel family in America: 1st generation John, 2d Peter, 3d Peter, 4th Daniel, 5th John K., the subject of this sketch. On May 20, 1861, he married Susanna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Benjamin B. and Sarah (Kindt) Peters. His family consisted of the following children: Ira P., Sallie, John P., Esther, Sue, Florence and Harry P. His widow and children survived him. Ira married A. Lizzie Grim, of Kutztown; children, John, Daniel and Catharine. John married Sallie K. Bechtel, of Reading; children, Julia and Leonard. Esther married Jacob H. Rothermel, of Fleetwood. Sue married Rev. M. L. Herbein, of Reading, a minister of the Reformed Church. Harry married Mabel Pryor of Langhorne, Pa., and they have one child, Dorothy.

He was medium sized, strong and wiry, active and quick. He had hazel eyes and black hair. His strongest traits of character were strict integrity and his desire to see justice done to all especially to the poor. He was no admirer of competition in business, believed in a chance for everyone, and a "square deal" for all. He was a good neighbor and highly respected. His greatest weakness of character was his impatience and irritability with what he considered wrong. Although not a reader, having received but nine months' schooling, yet he was a man of originality and independence of thought.

He was an advocate of education, good schools, and good teachers, a director of schools of Richmond township for several terms, first in his community to introduce the English language into a German family as best he could. He sent his children to the Normal school at Kutztown where the daughters graduated and the sons prepared for college. Ira is a graduate of Lafayette College, and a successful attorney-at-law, residing in Reading. Sallie is a teacher in Fleetwood. John is a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania. Esther and Sue were at one time teachers. Florence, a graduate of Dickinson College, is now a teacher in the Camden (N. J.) high school, and was formerly a teacher in the State Normal School at Kutztown. Harry, a graduate of Lafayette College, is now professor in the Boys' high school, Philadelphia, and was the organizer and first principal of the Shoemakersville (Pa.) high school.

He was a farmer by occupation all his life. When the Northampton Iron Company opened their mines in Richmond township, he was chosen as their superintendent as long as the mines were operated. He was also treasurer of Rothermel & Co.'s iron ore mines in Maiden-creek township, but he did not relinquish farming while thus engaged. He owned and operated several very large farms and was unusually successful.

In politics he placed citizenship above partisanship. Although religiously inclined and a member of the German Reformed Church, his religion was not of the emotional kind. His Christianity was practical—loving his neighbor as himself, his God above all else, contributing liberally but unostentatiously to both church and charity.

GEORGE A. RAVEL, a merchant of Reading, is a native of that city, born there Dec. 28, 1865, son of George Ravel, Sr. The father still resides in Reading, but has retired after his long years of labor as an iron-molder.

George A. Ravel was sent first to the public schools, and then to a parochial one, but at the age of twelve his attendance stopped altogether, and he went to work as an errand boy for Jonathan Mould. He worked for him from 1877 to 1887, and was promoted a number of times acting as clerk in various departments, and finally being put in charge of the domestic department. After a year spent in Chicago, still in the mercantile line, Mr. Ravel returned to Reading, and on Oct. 13, 1888, opened a store of his own in a private house located at No. 113 North Ninth street. He began with a room twenty by thirty feet, but two years later he built an addition twenty by forty-five feet, and remained in those quarters until 1897. He then bought the property and erected a store building 20 x 100 feet, four stories in height, where he carries a full line of notions, dry goods and ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings. He employs twelve clerks, and has a constantly increasing volume of trade. In 1903, as he felt his health failing somewhat from overwork, Mr. Ravel took Mr. E. P. Fidler in as a partner, thus lightening his own responsibilities. Mr. Ravel has also gone extensively into building operations, lately, and during the past four years has erected forty buildings in different parts of the city. He is a most capable business man, with unusually good judgment, and ranks among the most successful merchants of the city.

The wife chosen by Mr. Ravel was Miss Annie M. Bitting, daughter of Jacob and Sallie Bitting, both now deceased. Three sons have been born to this union, Harry, Walter and George, all attending school. The family reside at No. 1257 Eckert avenue. Mr. Ravel is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, but his wife belongs to the Reformed Church.

DR. FRANKLIN B. NICE, physician at Hamburg for upward of fifty years, was born in Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1830, and during his infancy his parents removed to Hamburg, Berks county. After a thorough preparatory education he studied medicine under the direction of his father, and then attended a regular course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1851. After practising for a while under his father, he established an office of his own at Hamburg, and continued in active and very successful practice until shortly before his decease, June 29, 1905. For several terms he officiated as councilman (1876-77-78) and also as a school controller; but his increasing practice, which extended into the country for many miles, prevented him from doing any considerable work in municipal, social or political affairs. He was recognized as a superior and devoted physician; and the large number of accounts unpaid at his decease evidenced his sympathetic and generous nature. Financial matters engaged much of his attention, and in their management he was very successful.

Dr. Nice was married to Elizabeth Heffner, daughter of Daniel Heffner, a farmer of Perry township, and Elizabeth Graeff, his wife (who was a daughter of Abraham Graeff, a farmer of Maiden-creek township), and they had two children: Benjamin H., also a practising physician at Hamburg from 1877 to his decease in 1907; and Lizzie, who was married to Rev. J. G. Neff, a native of Kutztown, who for a number of years served as pastor of the Reformed church at Shenandoah and Bangor; he departed from this life Aug. 23, 1906.

Dr. Benjamin Reinard Nice, father of Franklin B., was a successful physician with a large practice at Hamburg and vicinity for thirty years, from 1832 to 1862. He was married to Margaret Brugler, by whom he had ten children: John, Milton, Franklin, George, Walter, Caroline (who married Enoch Koller), Margaret (who married John Sunday), Anna Mary (who married Rev. Frederick Kolb, a well-known Presbyterian minister), and two children who died in their infancy. Of this family Mrs. Anna Mary Kolb, now eighty odd years old, is still living at Alburtis, Pa. She is the mother of Rev. John Kolb, a noted Presbyterian missionary, who is doing a noble work in South America.

John Nice, the grandfather, was born in 1767 in Frederick township, Montgomery Co., Pa., and died in 1844. He married Hannah, daughter of David Reinard, who was born in 1768 and died in 1817.

Anthony Nice, the great-grandfather, emigrated with his brother Cornelius from Wales, and settled in Philadelphia county, Pa., where he carried on farming until his decease, at Nicetown, a village named after him.

A. N. KISSINGER, manager and owner of the extensive storage, auction and flour house at Nos. 31-35 South Eighth street, as well as president and general manager of the well-known Farmers' Market House, at Reading, Berks Co., Pa., is rated as one of the most substantial and progressive business men of the Keystone State. He is a son of Washington S. and Elizabeth (Yost) Kissinger, born Dec. 5, 1850.

Washington S. Kissinger was accounted a man of unusual natural force and broad business capacity. After receiving but an imperfect common school education, at Reading, he became employed, while still quite young, on the canal near that city. Later he located in Reading, and in time became prominent in the lime and sand business, building also the famous Farmers' Market House. At the time of his death in November, 1873, he was not only an acknowledged business leader and a progressive citizen, but the owner and operator of several valuable farms in Berks county. His wife, Elizabeth Yost, died in Reading at the age of seventy-three. Their children, besides A. N., were: Harry A., a wholesale grain dealer at Birdsboro, Berks county; George W., formerly a sign painter and skilled mechanic; Mrs. Mary A. Dick, widow of the late Henry D. Dick, of No. 106 South Ninth street, Reading; and Mrs. Susan Dubson, living near Blandon, Berks county.

A. N. Kissinger received a common school education in the schools of Berks county, locating at Reading, April 1, 1870, and entering the employ of C. S. Birch & Co. In the following year he established a clothing and shoe business, later he and his father also associating themselves at the same location, No. 929 Penn street, in the flour and feed business, continuing together until the death of the latter in 1873. The Market House business was founded May 10, 1871, and July 16, 1871, A. N. Kissinger assumed its active management. He has continued in that capacity ever since, has been one of the owners, and the manager and treasurer of the Farmers' Market House. Under Mr. Kissinger's management extensive and important improvements have been made in the original house erected by his father, so that he now as president, general manager and one of the largest stockholders controls the largest and most complete market in the city. This was incorporated in January, 1907, as the Farmers' Market House Company. For the accommodation of out-of-town patrons he has erected a three-story stable, with sleeping apartments attached.

Kissinger's Storage House is a four-story structure, 60x120 feet in dimensions, weekly and semi-weekly sales being held therein. On March 1, 1885, C. Carroll Briner was admitted to partnership in the feed, flour and storage business under the firm name of Kissinger & Briner, the location of the house being as at present. This continued till Mr. Briner's retirement in February, 1897, after which the firm of Kissinger & Son was formed. This continued four years, since which time Mr. Kissinger has been sole proprietor. Under Mr. Kissinger's energetic and able management, the business has developed to large proportions. On Jan. 17, 1907, in company with others he formed the Kissinger Market House Company, embracing the following markets: Nos. 2, 3 and 4, located at Ninth and Cherry street, Peach and Cherry streets, and Nos. 834-836 Penn street. They have recently inaug-

urated the successful Saturday afternoon and evening market, in addition to their tri-weekly markets.

Personally Mr. Kissinger has reached a leadership in the business field in a time of life which makes it probable that his future will bring him into even more than State prominence. Mr. Kissinger is connected with no secret organizations, although socially he is very genial and popular. For his standing he has depended upon no extraneous efforts, solely upon his individual honesty, assiduity and ability. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, and has served as a vestryman of that organization at different times for nine years.

On April 16, 1874, Mr. Kissinger was married to Miss Sallie R. Spohn, of Reading. She died March 11, 1903, leaving three children: Clifford W., Sarah E. and Anita M. On Oct. 19, 1904, he married (second) Miss Mary L. Warren, of Ohio, and to this union has been born a son, Warren Nicholas. Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger reside at their comfortable home, No. 1030 Penn street, Reading, enjoying the comfort and culture attendant upon the prosperity and intelligence of the modern business man.

DR. ROBERT WALTER, founder and proprietor of "The Walter Sanitarium," near Wernersville, in Berks county, the largest and most successful health resort in Pennsylvania, was born Feb. 14, 1841, in Canada (township of Esquesing, county of Halton, Province of Ontario). He received his early education in the township schools and afterward by his own efforts. When fourteen years old, he entered a store as clerk and filled the position successfully for a year, after which he was employed as cashier and bookkeeper in a large tannery, where he continued until the chief employer died one year afterward. Notwithstanding his youth, the interested parties retained him to settle up the estate, which he accomplished satisfactorily; and his grandfather dying he was requested to administer his estate also, and this he did in such manner as to lead to the settlement of other estates. For a year he was assistant Division court clerk and then he directed his attention to teaching in the public schools for several years; and learning stenography, he followed this occupation for some time, being employed for a while in the land office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at New York.

During much of this time he was more or less of an invalid, with the chances for continued life against him, and though his case was regarded as hopeless he nevertheless finally recovered. He attributed his recovery to a course of treatment which he himself had originated, and which had come to be everywhere employed in the sanitariums. The results so encouraged him that he resigned his position in the land office and devoted himself to a more complete study of medicine, to which he had devoted much labor for several years.

In 1872, he married Eunice C. Lippincott, of Dirigo, Maine (a graduated physician from the Hygeio-Therapeutic College of New York in 1865), and accompanied by his wife located in New Jersey, where he delivered lectures on mental science, a subject which had received a great deal of his attention for a number of years. He attended a course of medical lectures in the college from which his wife was graduated; and he too was graduated from the institution in 1873. Upon his graduation he took charge of a sanitarium and mountain home in Franklin county, Pa., and while serving this position he was invited to visit Berks county and carry on a health resort on South Mountain, near Wernersville. He accepted this invitation, and leasing the place, conducted it successfully for three years. During this time he abandoned the water-cure idea and originated the sanitarium treatment, as it is now understood.

Toward the termination of his lease, Dr. Walter decided to start an establishment of his own, and in 1876 began the erection of the first institution in this, and it is believed the first in any, country, devoted to the treatment of invalids and the preservation of the health of well people by purely sanitary methods. This building was erected on South Mountain, one mile south of Wernersville, and he moved into it in May, 1877, his success already established becoming still more pronounced, and has continued without interruption for thirty-five years. His patronage almost from the first came from all parts of the United States, and his establishment necessarily grew with his patronage until it became one of the famous resorts of the country. Now it is admittedly the largest, most complete and most successful sanitarium in Pennsylvania.

The institution comprises a number of contiguous, substantial stone buildings, five stories in height, 350 feet long, and numerous tracts of farming and woodland, which altogether cover 500 acres. It is thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and appliances. The view in the rear along and about the mountain sides is picturesque, but the extensive view in front, reaching from the mountains of Reading in the east to the hills of Lebanon county in the west, a distance of thirty miles, and from the South Mountain across the rolling fields and hills of the Tulpehocken, Schuylkill and Ontelaunee Valleys to the Blue Mountains, a varying distance of from twenty to forty miles, with all the growing towns, rich enterprises and internal improvements, is indescribably grand.

During the great development of his sanitarium and his sanitary methods, Dr. Walter was also intellectually a thoughtful and busy man, for he published a monthly journal of health, numerous pamphlets relating to sanitary topics, an octavo volume of 320 pages entitled "Vital Science," and a large octavo volume of 300 pages entitled "The Exact Science of Health," the latter being based upon the same principles that have made astronomy and chemistry to be regarded as among the exact sciences.

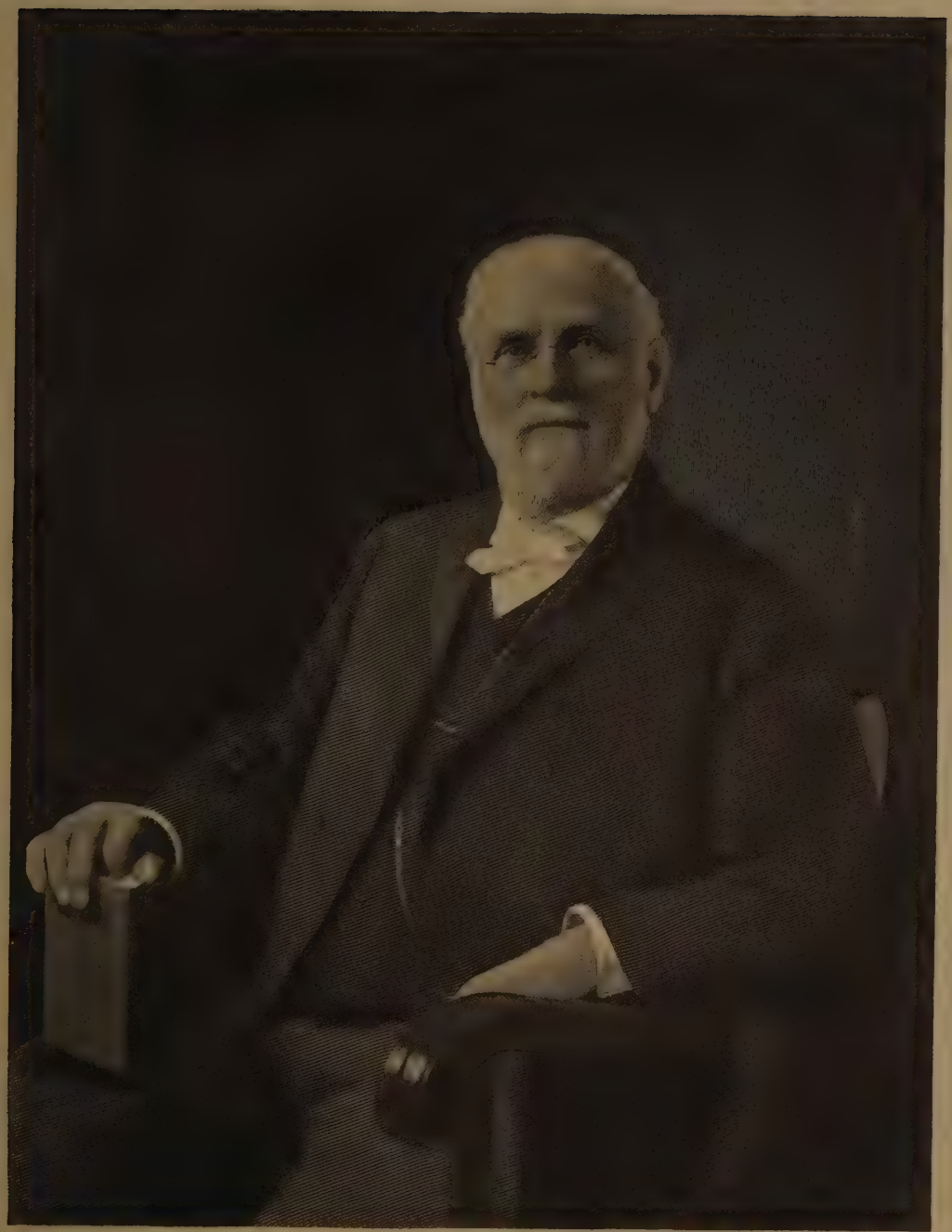
Besides graduating from the Hygeio-Therapeutic College of New York in 1873, Dr. Walter took a special course of lectures in Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in 1888.

Dr. Walter and his wife have five children: Maud M.; Robert L. (m. Alice Betts); Mabel H.; Estella M.; and Earnest A. The first two are graduated physicians. His wife and the first three children from the time of quitting school have co-operated most earnestly with him in the successful development of his great sanitarium.

His father was George Walter, of Devonshire, England, by occupation a farmer and by relationship connected with the Walter family of Southern England. He married Elizabeth Vodden, a daughter of Robert Vodden, also of Southern England. They emigrated to Canada in 1837, and to Ontario in 1839, thus being among the pioneers of that section. He died in 1892, at the age of eighty-four years; and his wife died in 1884 at the age of sixty eight. They had ten children: William, John George, Robert, Sarah, Mary, Albert Lorenzo, Elizabeth, Frances Amelia, Augusta, and Emma Maria. Mrs. Walter is the daughter of John Lippincott and Sarah Kitchen, his wife. John Lippincott's father was Jacob Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, N. J., who being a Friend and conscientiously opposed to war, migrated to Nova Scotia to avoid Revolutionary operations. Jacob Lippincott was of the same lineage as the numerous Lippincotts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

JAMES GICKER MATTERNES, M. D., of Centreport, has been located there in the practice of medicine ever since his graduation and is in command of a good patronage. He was born Sept. 16, 1869, in Lower Heidelberg township, son of Abraham and grandson of Isaac Matternes.

Heinrich Matternes, the great-grandfather, was an early settler in Cumru township and followed milling there. Isaac Matternes, the Doctor's grandfather, was raised on the South Mountain, back of Wernersville, and attended the Hains Church school. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it for some time at Reading, eventually moving to Mt. Pleasant, in Penn township, where he died



Robt Allen

at the age of eighty-three years. He assisted in digging for the foundation of the second house erected at Wernersville. He was a well-known man in his day. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mell, died at the age of thirty years, the mother of five children: Abraham, Isaac, Jr., Amanda, Mary (m. Peter Miller) and one that died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Matternes married a Mrs. Paff, by whom he had no children.

Abraham Matternes, son of Isaac, was born in Lower Heidelberg township. He learned milling, which he followed a few years, and then went to work in Van Reed's paper-mill, where he contracted smallpox, from which he died in March, 1873, at the early age of thirty-three years. He was twice married, first to Amelia Shell, of Bern township, who died without issue. His second marriage was to Mrs. Caroline Hinnershitz, daughter of Daniel Gicker, and to them were born two children: James Gicker and Sallie, the latter the wife of Harry Haag, of Lower Heidelberg township.

James Gicker Matternes attended the Blue Marsh school in Lower Heidelberg township and had two months at select school in Mt. Pleasant. In the spring of 1887 he entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1891, after which he engaged in teaching, five terms in all. For three terms he was in Lower Heidelberg township, one term in Washington township and one term in Penn township, and meantime he began preparation for the profession to which he intended to devote his life. He read medicine with Dr. D. H. Hain, of Mt. Pleasant, for three summers, and in 1894 entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1897. He has since been located at Centreport borough, where he has gained a large practice, being one of the best known physicians of his locality. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and has various fraternal connections, belonging to Vaux Lodge, No. 406, F. & A. M., of Hamburg, Pa.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237; Reading Commandery; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; to the K. O. T. M.; to Camp No. 446, P. O. S. of A., of Centreport; and Perry Lodge, No. 1055, I. O. O. F.

In 1899 Dr. Matternes married Miss Mary E. Plies, daughter of Benjamin Plies, of Bernville, this county, and they have had two children, Helen May and Lawrence Abraham. The Doctor is a member of the Bern Reformed Church. He is a Democrat in politics and has been school director at Centreport.

DAVID ENGLE STOUT, deceased, paymaster of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for forty years, was born in Muhlenberg township, Berks county, six miles north of Reading, Feb. 10, 1820. He was educated in the local schools and at an early age became a clerk in the hardware store of John M. Keim, at Reading, where he continued until 1844, when he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Company. In 1847 he was appointed paymaster, and this responsible position he filled in a most satisfactory manner for forty years, retiring in 1887, with the highest respect of the officials. He lived retired from that time until his death at Ocean Grove, N. J., Sept. 12, 1894.

Mr. Stout took an active part in the local affairs of Reading for many years, more especially of a financial nature, having assisted in the organization of the Union Bank, the Reading Gas Company and the Reading Trust Company, and he served as a director in each. He also served as a school controller for several terms. In his early manhood he was interested in the Junior Fire Company, acting for a time as secretary. He became a member of Christ Episcopal Church at an early age, and showed a constant interest in the welfare of the congregation, officiating for a time as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and as vestryman and warden of this church, and of other parishes with which he was subsequently identified for upward of fifty years. He was also greatly interested in the charitable societies of Reading, contributing liberally toward their success.

In politics Mr. Stout started as a Whig and became a Republican upon the formation of that party. He represented the Berks district of Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President; and in 1864 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Electoral College on the Republican ticket headed by Lincoln. The several positions which he filled at Reading for many consecutive years evidence his prominence and superiority as a man in the community. He was identified with the Free Masons for a long while; was a charter member of the De Molay Commandery; and a member of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, having for a time officiated as District-Deputy Grand-Master of Berks county.

In 1848 Mr. Stout was married to Margaretta Duey, of Philadelphia, by whom he had five children: Emily D., who married Samuel R. Kerper; Edward H., who married Katherine Kerper; David D.; William H., who married Mary McCoy; and Charles E., who married Mary Pidgeon.

His father was John Stout, born at Schuylkill Bend, in Maiden-creek township, and he carried on farming. He married Elizabeth Engle, and had ten children: Mary, John, Solomon, Esther, Valentine, James, Jacob, David, Caroline and Alfred.

His grandfather was John Stout, who was born in Bern township, in 1737, and who was brought up to farming. In 1772 he purchased a farm of 162 acres in Maiden-creek township, and then moved there carrying on the cultivation of this land until his death, in 1801. He was married to Maria Catharine Kershner, by whom he had eight children: George, Jacob, John, Daniel, Samuel, Catharine (who married Henry Body), Barbara (who married George Snyder) and Elizabeth.

His great-grandfather was John Michael Staudt, who emigrated with his father from Germany in 1733, when twenty-two years of age, and settled at Schuylkill Bend, above Reading (now Stout's Ferry), where he carried on farming until his death in 1776. He had nine children: John Jacob, Michael, George William, John George, Jost, Anna Barbara, Catharine Elizabeth, Appolonia and Catharine.

REV. ACHILLES JOHNSON LONG, A. M., the well-known Lutheran minister at Rehrersburg, whose pastorate included the churches at Stouchsburg, Rehrersburg, Newmanstown, Millbach, Little Tulpehocken and Schaefferstown, gave his entire mature life to the work of Christ, and the great good he accomplished is manifest in the spiritual well-being of the many who came within the radius of his influence. He was born at Claussville, Lehigh county, Oct. 20, 1847, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Kline) Long.

The Long family is of Scotch-Irish descent. About 1790 four brothers came to this country, and located in New Jersey. John Long, grandfather of Achilles Johnson, went from New Jersey into Lowhill township, Lehigh Co., Pa., where he followed his trade of millwright. He married Elizabeth Heilman, and among their children was a son Ephraim.

Ephraim Long was born in Lowhill township, but on reaching manhood he went first to Allentown, and later to Schnecksville. From the latter place in 1850 he moved to Egypt, and there he continued to reside until his death June 6, 1901. He had a large general store and hotel, and was also engaged in a real estate business, and had a wide acquaintance. He married Hannah Kline, who was born in Lehigh county, and who died in 1893. Their children were: Achilles Johnson; Alice m. Rev. S. H. Fegley, of Lehigh county; Josephine died in 1895; Agnes m. Samuel Black of Ashley, Pa.; Alfred is engaged as a coach manufacturer at Blooming Glen, Pa.; Eugene assisted his father in the store at Egypt; Harvey is unmarried and at home; and Walter has a music store at Allentown. The family were all reared in the Lutheran faith, and have been active in church work.

Rev. Achilles Johnson Long received his first mental training in the common schools, and in 1865 he went to Freeland Seminary, Trappe, Montgomery county, and in 1866 to Fort Edward Institute, New York. In 1867 he entered the Academic Department of Muhlenberg College, and the following year the College proper, graduating in 1871, and receiving a purse of twenty-five dollars for his German oration. While there he distinguished himself as a member of the Euterpean Literary Society, and the Chi Phi fraternity. Acting upon his decision to enter the ministry he became a student in the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, and in May, 1874, graduated therefrom. He received a call to Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Tulpehocken (near Stouchsburg), and was ordained to the ministry in Trinity Lutheran Church, June 2, 1874, and was installed as pastor of the Tulpehocken charge, Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, June 13, 1874, by the Rev. Dr. Hinterletner, president of the Third Conference, and Rev. Dr. Horne, principal of the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, and on the same day was also installed as pastor of the Rehrersburg Church. He served these churches thirty-four years, and also had charge of St. Elias Church at Newmanstown, St. Paul's Union Church at Millbach, Little Tulpehocken in Jefferson township, and St. Paul's at Schaefferstown. In 1893 the Sesqui-Centennial of Christ Church was celebrated, and the good work accomplished there by the Rev. Mr. Long was highly praised. This church has prospered under, or in spite of, great difficulties. The original church was built in 1786, and this building was badly damaged by a dynamite explosion Nov. 6, 1884. It was rebuilt and Aug. 1, 1887, was struck by lightning and this time wholly destroyed. Though sadly disheartened, the members went to work and in spite of the heavy financial loss, the church was rebuilt. Altogether during his ministry the Rev. Mr. Long erected five splendid churches. On June 17, 1907, the Sesqui-Centennial of the Rehrersburg church was appropriately celebrated, and the thirty-two and one-half years of Pastor Long's pastorate stand out conspicuously in the history of the church for the wonderful results he obtained financially and spiritually. He was close to the hearts of his parishioners and his unselfish devotion to duty merited the high esteem and affection in which he was held. Ministers from many places came to join in the celebration and to pay tribute of praise and respect to Rev. Mr. Long. The occasion was a most happy one, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to participate in it.

On Jan. 4, 1876, the Rev. Achilles Johnson Long was married to Deborah I. Minnich, born in North Heidelberg township, daughter of Adam and Isabella (Klopp) Minnich, the former a school teacher in early life but now a farmer in North Heidelberg. This union was blessed with three daughters—Laura E., Anna L. and Mabel M. The Rev. Mr. Long was a practical business man, and he brought his churches all to a sound financial condition. He was a director in the Womelsdorf National Bank and a member of the board of trustees of the Orphans' Home at Topton. He was a charming companion, intelligent, broad minded and charitable, and he had the confidence of the entire community. He died Sept. 13, 1908, beloved by all who knew him.

JOHN A. BRITTON, a substantial citizen of Reading, Pa., as a member of the well-known dry-goods firm of C. K. Whitner & Co. is prominently identified with the business interests of the city. He was born in Reading in 1853, son of John A. and Leah (Borkert) Britton.

John A. Britton was educated in the public schools of Reading, and at the age of fourteen years started in to work as an errand boy for Lewis Briner, at the corner of Penn and Third streets. After four years with Mr. Briner, he entered the employ of John D. Mishler, proprietor of the original Globe Store, and here learned the business in all of its details, finally resigning to become salesman for Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, at the time that that firm occupied the quarters now held by C. K. Whitner & Co. Later he engaged in a mercantile business for one year with John E. Lewis, at Lebanon, Pa., but disposing of his interests he returned to Reading and engaged with C. K. Whitner as salesman, later becoming manager, and in 1898 he was admitted a member of the firm.

In 1891 Mr. Britton married Sally A. Ruth, and to them have been born two children, namely, Calvin A. and Ruth A. By a former marriage Mr. Britton had one son, Harry A. Mr. Britton is fraternally connected with several societies, in which he is very popular. He is a member of the St. Paul's Reformed Church. His business interests connect him with the Board of Trade and also the Merchants Association.

PROF. GEORGE L. KLEINGINNA, M. E., PH. B., an author of some note, and for some years a well-known and popular educator of Berks county, was born there Dec. 31, 1872, in Bern township, son of Joseph and Leah (Leisy) Kleinginna.

Mr. Kleinginna was reared on his father's farm, on which he lived until twenty-one years of age. He obtained his early education in his native township, and in 1893 entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, from which he was graduated in 1895. Prior to entering this institution, Prof. Kleinginna had taken a commercial course in the Reading Scientific Academy, under the supervision of the late Hon. D. B. Brunner. He began teaching school in Bern township when nineteen years of age, and after graduating from the Normal school he was appointed teacher of the Shillington grammar school, in Cumru township, where he continued successfully for six terms. He then purchased the Reading Scientific Academy from Prof. D. B. Brunner, and conducted it very ably for four years, at the end of that time selling out to the Reading Commercial Business College, by whom the Academy is now being conducted. During the school term of 1905-06, Prof. Kleinginna taught the Mohnton grammar school. In 1900 he received the degree of Ph. B. from the University of Michigan. He gave up teaching in the spring of 1908, to become a member of the Saylor Drug Company, at Allentown, Pa., of which he is now vice-president. He organized the Berks County Teachers' Association, incorporated in 1909, and was elected its first president, which office he still holds. He is one of the organizers and original directors of the National Text Book Company, located at Reading. Prof. Kleinginna is an author of some prominence, his "James Snow," written while he was conducting the Reading Academy, meeting with a large sale. While at the same institution he also conducted a monthly pamphlet entitled the "University Chronicle," which met with much success.

In politics Mr. Kleinginna is a Democrat, placing principle before partisanship. He is a leading citizen of his community and has shown himself to be very public spirited; he was one of the original spirits in the movement which ended in the incorporation of Shillington as a borough. He and his family are connected with Grace Lutheran Church, where he has been a member of the Consistory since 1903.

On April 9, 1898, Prof. Kleinginna was married to Annie E. Kauffman, born May 12, 1876, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Kauffman) Kauffman, and two children were born to this union: Pearl E., born Nov. 11, 1900, who died Nov. 9, 1902; and Paul R., born March 27, 1903. On March 23, 1909, the Professor and his family moved to No. 243 South Twelfth street, Reading. Both he and his wife have many warm friends.

CHARLES W. HERBINE, a well-known business man of Reading, Pa., who was formerly superintendent of the Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, was born in Reading, in 1869, son of Charles and Catherine (Rapp) Herbine, natives of this city.

Charles Herbine was for many years engaged in the hotel and baking business in Reading, and became a substantial man. He died March 3, 1899, and his wife sur-

vives him. Of their seven children five are living, as follows: Emma; Oliver; Edward; Fannie (m. E. M. Quackenboss), and Charles W. The family as far as is known were members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Herbine was a Democrat in politics.

Charles W. Herbine was educated in the common schools of his native city, and early in life accepted a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, learning the machinist's trade. After a period of twelve years with this company, he severed his connection therewith to engage in the hosiery business. This he conducted in a very successful manner, but finally sold out to the Pennsylvania Knitting Mills Company, and from the incorporation of this concern he was its superintendent up to March 1, 1907, when he resigned and connected himself with the Gehris-Herbine Company. This enterprise, which employs about sixty hands, manufactures high-grade hosiery, and has a trade that extends to the leading cities of the country. It holds patents for its class of work on knitting machines and also dyeing machines. The officials of the company are: Charles W. Herbine, president and general manager; L. Howard Gehris, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Herbine is a member of a number of social and secret societies, in all of which he is popular, among them being the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Knights of Malta, as well as the Reading Hose Company. He is a Democrat in politics and was a candidate for councilman at the primaries in 1907.

Mr. Herbine married Mary Mathias, and to them there has been born one child, Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Herbine attend the Reformed Church.

JOHN H. KEPPELMAN, superintendent of the Gas Company at Reading since 1887, was born at Reading, Feb. 16, 1853, and educated in the local schools, graduating from the high school in 1870. He then learned the trade of molder in his father's iron foundry and worked at it for nine years; after; which he served as city clerk from 1879 to 1884. In 1887 the Consumers' Gas Company elected him superintendent to manage its extensive operations, and he has filled that responsible position in a most efficient manner to the present time.

Mr. Keppelman represented the Sixth ward in the city councils from 1885 to 1897, four years in the common branch and eight years in the select; during which time many public improvements were ably advocated by him and established by a vote of the electors, more especially the sewer system and paved highways. Since his early manhood he has been an earnest adherent of the Democratic party. He became a Freemason in 1881, in Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, which was mainly organized by his father in 1865; and he is a member of the Harrisburg Consistory, and of the Shrine at Reading. He was chiefly instrumental in having established at Reading the Reading Council of the Royal Arcanum, a mutual life insurance association, which has secured a large membership. Mr. Keppelman is president of the Board of Trade (1909). He is a member of the board of managers of the Reading Public Library, and a director of the First National Bank.

In 1876 Mr. Keppelman was married to Mary E. Arthur, daughter of Col. John E. Arthur, and Rebecca Moyer, his wife, of Reading, by whom he had three children: Mamie, who died in infancy; Robert, who died in youth; and Arthur, an attorney at Reading, m. to May Sternbergh.

John Joseph Conrad Keppelman, father of John H., was born in 1827, in Baden-Baden, Germany, where he learned the trade of locksmith. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1848, and located at Pottsville, but he remained there only a short while when he moved to Reading and engaged in the foundry business which he carried on quite extensively for many years, having established and operated very successfully three plants, the first on North Sixth street, the second on North Fifth street and the third in Riverside. He died in 1907. He married Christiana Bauer, daughter of John and Wilhelmina (Beltz) Bauer, of Reading, by whom he had ten children: William m. Ella Brown; John H. (above); Emma m. Dr. Samuel Ermentrout; Edward m. Ella Beacher; Howard m. Ida Seiders; Ida m. Joseph Veasey; Katharine m. Dr. F. X. Wolf; Albert m. Catharine Schroeder; Theodore m. Sallie Rowe; and Florence m. Howard Frees.

John Keppelman, the grandfather, was a distinguished soldier under Napoleon, and for valorous conduct at the battle of Wagram was awarded two medals of honor, which have come into the possession of his grandson, and are highly prized by him. He died at the age of forty-six years, and his wife lived to be ninety years old. They had four children, but their son John was the only one to come to America.

ABRAM HERR, D. D. S., one of the leading dental practitioners of Reading, Pa., is a member of one of the earliest settled families of Lancaster county, Hans Herr, a Mennonite minister, having emigrated from Switzerland, and settled in that county in 1709. Dr. Herr was born in Lancaster county, July 27, 1839, son of Abram and Hannah (White) Herr, grandson of Abram, Sr., and great-grandson of Hans Herr.

Abram Herr, Sr., the grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer and distiller in Lancaster county, and followed these occupations throughout life, becoming very successful. He was a prominent man of his generation, and was a leader in the ranks of the Whig party. He and his wife were members of the Mennonite Church. They were the parents of the following children: Abram, Martin, John, Barbara and Sallie.

Abram Herr, son of Abram, Sr., was born in 1803, in Lancaster county, and early in life began driving teams between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, before the days of the railroad in Pennsylvania. He married (first) Hannah White, by whom he had six children: Annie, Lovina, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary and Dr. Abram. His first wife died in her fifty-fourth year, and he married (second) a Mrs. Long, but no children were born to this union. Mr. Herr died in 1892 at the age of eighty-nine years.

Dr. Abram Herr received his preliminary education in the schools of his native county, after which for a year he studied under Dr. Farnstock. He then went to Ashland, Ohio, where he spent two years studying dentistry, then going to Philadelphia. After practising in the latter city for two years, he came to Reading in 1866, opening an office on Penn street, above Sixth, where he was located for seven years. In 1876 he located at his present place. He has been a close student and is a careful practitioner, is successful in his business, and is very highly esteemed in his community, where he has taken a great interest in local matters, especially in education.

In 1861 Dr. Herr married Louisa Ferguson, and to them were born eight children, only three of whom now survive: (1) Elmer E., born in Ashland, Ohio, May 31, 1862, m. Catharine Schrack, of Reading, and has three children: Lulae L., a teacher in the Reading public schools; Villanella, m. to Edward Rush, of Philadelphia, where they reside; and Chester A., a telegrapher for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Reading, m. to Gertie Frey, of Reading, where they reside. (2) Luther, born in Reading, Oct. 29, 1867, now living in Philadelphia, m. Catherine V. Hartman, of Reading, and has seven children: Walter A., working on railroad locomotives for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with his father who is foreman of the plant; Franklin R., preparing for college in the central boys' high school, Philadelphia; and Luther, Jr., Hellen L., Meriam N., Carrie and Marie, all in school. (3) Walter S., born in Reading July 1, 1875, a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry and now practising dentistry with his father, m. Ella J. Potteiger of Reading, and has one son, Abram Walter Scott. Dr. Abram Herr is a member of the Reading School board from the Eighth ward. He is a stanch

Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the I. O. O. F., being a charter member of Vigilance Lodge, No. 194.

DR. REUBEN D. WENRICH, proprietor of the "Grand View Sanatorium," near Wernersville, was born in Lower Heidelberg township May 15, 1842. He received his preliminary education in the township schools until he was fourteen years of age and for the next five years attended advanced institutions at Womelsdorf, Stouchsburg, Pughtown, Trappe and Millersville. He then took a complete course in Duff's Commercial College at Philadelphia in 1861. During the winter months from 1858 to 1862, he taught public school, and while teaching he determined to become a medical practitioner. In the summer of 1862, he entered the office of Dr. D. D. Detweiler at the Trappe, where he continued during that season, and the next summer he read medicine in the office of Dr. William J. Schoener, at Strausstown, Berks county. During the winter months he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1864. He then selected Wernersville as a place to start the practice of medicine, and after carrying on a successful practice there for nearly ten years he became a partner of Dr. James W. Deppen, an experienced physician at Wernersville, in medical practice. They also engaged in a general merchandise business, and dealt in coal, lime and lumber. Dr. Wenrich was associated with Dr. Deppen in a most agreeable and successful manner until his decease in 1895, a period covering more than twenty years.

In 1879, Dr. Deppen and Dr. Wenrich purchased the "Mountain Home," a famous health institution situated on the South Mountain, two miles south of Wernersville, which had been carried on for about thirty years by different parties. Then they directed their attention to this great enterprise and gradually withdrew from business operations at Wernersville. Their joint management of it until Dr. Deppen's decease was very successful, they having increased and improved the plant in various ways, and developed its patronage to extend throughout the United States. They changed the name to "Grand View Sanatorium," and it has been so known up to the present. Its situation commands a magnificent view of the Lebanon and Schuylkill Valleys, reaching to the Blue Mountains on the north, and to the city of Reading on the east, a view which has won the admiration and praise of the numerous patrons of the institution. On the settlement of Dr. Deppen's estate, Dr. Wenrich became the sole owner of the institution, and since then he has secured adjoining farms and woodland, thereby increasing the total land area to about 600 acres. Costly permanent improvements were made to the plant, in January, 1907, comprising a large carriage house and barn, 101 x 120 feet; extension of main building for commodious dining-room to accommodate the guests, numbering at a time from 100 to 200; and power-house for installing electric plant and boilers for power, light and heat for the buildings. It is recognized as one of the finest and most complete health resorts in the United States.

On the organization of the National Bank at Wernersville in April, 1906, Dr. Wenrich gave it his active encouragement, and he has since served as one of the directors thereof.

In 1865 Dr. Wenrich married Miss Sarah Gockley, daughter of Moses Gockley, of Wernersville, and by her he had seven children: Dr. George G., a graduate physician of the University of Pennsylvania, m. to Anna May Coar; Dr. John A., also a graduate physician from the State University, m. to Grace Alvana Gaddis (he and his brother are on the medical staff of the Sanatorium); Eva Ann, m. to Alvin J. Gibbs, of Canton, Ohio; and four who died young. Mrs. Wenrich died in 1896, aged forty-eight years. Her father was the son of Deitrich and Eva (Moore) Gockley, and the grandson of John Gockley, a farmer of Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa., who had settled there before 1790.

Dr. Wenrich's father was Adam Wenrich, a farmer of Lower Heidelberg. He was married to Eliza Klopp, daughter of John Klopp, of North Heidelberg, and by her had five children: Richard M. m. Mary Koch; Franklin J. m. Sarah Klopp; Emma E. m. Franklin Miller; Reuben D.; and Jemima m. Jacob S. Yoder. The father died in 1851, aged forty-seven years; and the mother died in 1877, aged sixty-eight years.

Matthias Wenrich, Jr., father of Adam, was a farmer of Heidelberg. He married Sophia Kalbach, and by her had eleven children: Daniel m. Hannah Hain; Adam; John m. Anna Schaeffer; David L. m. Magdalena Gockley; Maria m. John Fisher; Catherine m. Christian Walborn; Sarah m. John F. Miller; Sophia m. Joseph Nagle and upon her decease he m. her sister, Susanna; and Elizabeth m. Michael Hain, who upon her decease m. her sister Rebecca. The father died in 1840, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife in 1841, aged seventy years.

Matthias Wenrich, Sr., father of Matthias, Jr., was a farmer of Heidelberg. His father was also named Matthias, and he was a farmer of the same township, his farm having continued in the name from 1739 until 1889.

JOHN W. FISHER, one of Berks county's representative citizens and substantial men, who served as director of the poor of Berks county, and as justice of the peace of North Heidelberg township, was born Nov. 9, 1844, in Marion township, son of Daniel and Sarah (Gruber) Fisher.

It is traditional that this branch of the Fisher family had its origin in America in one Sebastian Fischer, who in 1723 was a member of a party of thirty-three families to come from the Schoharie Valley, N. Y., and settle in Tulpehocken and Heidelberg townships, Berks county. In 1759 these Fishers were taxables of Heidelberg township: Jacob who paid twenty pounds tax; Ulrich, who paid five pounds tax; and Adam and Ludwig, who paid one pound each; and from one of these ancestors descended John Fisher, the grandfather of John W.

John Fisher came to Berks county from Schuylkill county, and settled one mile west of Womelsdorf, where he engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Leininger, and to them were born these children: Elizabeth m. Henry Grime, of Penn township; John settled in Logan county, Ohio; Daniel; Henry lived in Marion township, m. Molly Kreicher, and had one son, Edwin; Jeremiah settled in Logan county, Ohio.

Daniel Fisher was born in Schuylkill county, in August, 1814, and when a boy was brought to Berks county, where his early days were spent in farm laboring. By economy and industry he managed to save enough from his earnings with which to purchase a thirty-acre tract in North Heidelberg township, and there he spent the rest of his active life, engaged in truck farming. His last years were spent with his son John W., at whose residence he died. Mr. Fisher was a man of high moral character, and was an active member of the Lutheran Church, in which he served as deacon. In politics he was a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were born two children: John W.; and Albert Adam, a resident of Lower Heidelberg township.

John W. Fisher received his education in the public schools of North Heidelberg township, and also spent one year in Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College. When but seventeen years of age he began teaching school, his first term being in Centre township, and in all was an educator for twenty-five terms, sixteen of which were taught in the home district. In addition to school teaching, Mr. Fisher spent the summer months in work on his thirty-acre tract, and was also performing the duties of justice of the peace, a position to which he had been elected when he was but twenty-one years old. In 1877 he leased a larger farm, belonging to Jonathan

E. Stump, a tract of ninety-one acres, which was still later increased to 110 acres, and cultivated this property for twenty-six years on shares or one-half. Mr. Fisher subsequently purchased the farm adjoining, known as the William L. Klopp farm, which consists of 133 acres, and he also owned the eighty-acre tract purchased by him some sixteen years prior.

Mr. Fisher always took a great interest in educational matters and held a permanent State certificate. When but twenty-one years of age he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served for forty-one years and so impartial were his judgments that he never had a decision reversed. He was elected director of the poor in 1902, and served in that office for three years. He was always an active Democrat. In March, 1907, Mr. Fisher removed from the farm to Robesonia, and in the same year he erected a handsome double brick residence, in which he resided until his death. He was a director of the Farmers' Mutual Assistance and Fire Insurance Company, of Berks county, and served as treasurer of this organization for nine years. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Lutheran Church, while his widow is of the Reformed faith, and both have been active in church work.

In 1864 Mr. Fisher married Ellen M. Lamm, daughter of the late Benjamin and Lydia (Ruth) Lamm, of North Heidelberg township, and twelve children were born to this union, the survivors all being of Berks county: Adelaide E. died at the age of sixteen years; Lillie A. m. Nelson L. Brossman, of North Heidelberg township; Emma V. m. Henry G. Stump, of North Heidelberg township; Sallie L. m. Michael A. Fox, of Jefferson township; Heela M. died at the age of six years; E. Nora is at home; Diana R. m. W. Alvin Christman, of Womelsdorf; William E., an attorney and builder of Reading, m. Minnie E. Moyer, of Heidelberg township; John C., a minister of the Lutheran faith, ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in May, 1907, and now in charge of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of The Advocate in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., m. Kathryn Wotring, of Allentown; Cora C. m. Lloyd K. Minnich, of North Heidelberg township; Anna G. m. Howard E. Brown, of Robesonia; F. May m. Herbert C. Schell, of Friedensburg, Oley township.

Mr. Fisher died Feb. 12, 1909, and his remains were interred in the family plot in Heidelberg cemetery, of which Association he was one of the organizers and secretary from the date of its organization, 1880, up to the time of his death.

MARCUS BEHM EACHES, business manager of *The Reading Herald*, was born in Reading April 15, 1869, and with the exception of one brief interval has been identified with printing and the newspaper business practically from the time he was thirteen years old. At that age, in 1882, he entered the printing office of B. F. Owen, Nos. 515 and 517 Court street, Reading, and there served at the case and trade until 1889. In the latter year he became pressman in the employ of John B. Dampman, owner of *The Reading Herald*, then located at No. 506 Court street. In the spring of 1890 he was advanced from pressman to advertising solicitor, which position he held until 1895, when he changed to the Reading *Eagle*, having charge of the Eagle Book Store as manager for a period of twelve months. Following that, for about seven months, he was with the Pennsylvania Telephone Company as special agent, in November, 1896, returning to his connection with the *Herald*, with which he has remained ever since. He was advertising manager for three months after his return to the *Herald*, and was then appointed business manager, which position he has since occupied. Mr. Eaches takes pride in the fact that his associaton with the *Herald* covers a period of substantially twenty-eight years, as he was one of the first carrier boys on the *Spirit of Berks* (started by Daniel Francis and issued early in 1881), predecessor of the *Herald*, and has since retained his interest and connection.

During the Spanish-American war the *Herald*, originally a morning paper, under the new ownership of William McCormick, the present proprietor (the business being looked after by Mr. Eaches), added an afternoon edition, running two complete papers from one equipment. The business of the afternoon edition so overtopped that of the morning edition that after a period of about eight months the morning edition was dropped altogether.

Mr. Eaches long ago demonstrated his reliability and worth in his chosen field. To his energetic and progressive tactics the paper owes much of its popularity and success, and its steadily increasing growth is the best commendation of his policy. He is a man who has been successful, judged from the broadest standpoint, and not merely by the financial standards. In his active career he has seen much of his country and has a wide acquaintance with associates in the same line of interest. He is a member of Reading Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M., the Press Club, and St. Paul's Reformed Church.

In 1892 Mr. Eaches married Mrs. Kate Shafer, and has one son, Robert Morse Eaches, born Dec. 28, 1894. The family residence is at No. 1154 Franklin street, Reading.

JOEL H. WELLER, merchant and successful business man of Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., was born near Hill Church, Pike township, Oct. 29, 1849. The family history of the Wellers is very interesting and is as follows:

(I) Peter (he spelled the name "Peatter") Weller came to America in 1749 from his native land, Germany, where he was born in the year 1720, and he located in District township. He died in 1795, aged seventy-five years, and is buried at the Hill Church, his grave being marked by a monument erected in 1890 by his descendants. This monument was dedicated Aug. 24, 1890. Joel H. Weller and his father, Gideon Weller, were the moving spirits in erecting the monument to the memory of their honored ancestors, and it was their earnest desire that the younger generations of the family should assume the responsibility of the care of ground and monument. Peter Weller had three sons: Philip, John Adam and Peter, Jr.

(II) Philip Weller had sons as follows: Abraham; John; Peter; George; Philip, and Jacob. The two brothers of Philip had no issue.

(III) Abraham Weller had sons as follows: John, Samuel, Peter and Abraham. John, brother of Abraham, and son of Philip, had these sons: Adam; George; Benjamin; Joseph, and Peter. Peter, brother of John and Abraham, had these sons: Charles; Jacob; Benjamin and David.

(III) George Weller, son of Philip, had these sons: Thomas, Gideon (father of Joel H. Weller), Israel, Joseph, David, Adam, George and Isaac.

(IV) Gideon Weller was born in District township on the Weller homestead, Dec. 13, 1821, died Jan. 5, 1909, aged 87 years, 22 days, and was buried at Hill Church. He lived in Pike township near Hill Church, on his farm of 100 acres, and during his active life he was a farmer. But he had been confined to his bed for some years before his death. His first wife was Mary Hartlein, daughter of George Hartlein, of Earl township. She died in 1872, aged forty-four. Their children were: Joel H.; Daniel, of Pottstown; Lewis, of Hill Church; Jessiah, of Hill Church; Mrs. Catherine Weiser, of Boyertown; Mrs. Amanda Kemp, of Landis Store, Pa. He married (second) Hettie Fronheiser, who died in 1898. By her he had five children: Olivia; Lizzie; Alice; Sivilla and James. Since 1899 the Weller family has had re-unions, and the gatherings which take place at Gideon Weller's are occasions of much interest and pleasurable enjoyment. The Weller family has long been identified with District township, where George Weller, the grandfather of Joel H. Weller, was born, as well as his son Gideon.

(V) Joel H. Weller attended the schools of his township for three months each winter, and this constituted a term. During the rest of the winter months he assisted his father by threshing with the flail and chopping wood. In 1865 he learned the tailoring trade from John Stauffer of Bechtelsville, and this he followed for fifteen years at Boyertown, to which place he came in 1871. In 1888 he engaged in the general merchandise business on Philadelphia avenue, where he has since continued, now controlling an excellent trade not only from the people of Boyertown, but the territory contiguous to it. He carries at all times a full line of general merchandise, and because of his enormous amount of business and his superior connections, he is enabled to offer specially attractive inducements. In addition to his other interests Mr. Weller built three houses at Boyertown in 1890, which are very handsome residences.

In 1874 Mr. Weller married Miss Emma Bahr, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Shauer) Bahr, of Boyertown, and they have two children: Mamie (m. Thomas Gabel, of Boyertown) and Miss Olivia. Mr. Weller and his family are consistent members of the Reformed Church of the Good Shepherd of Boyertown, where he has served as deacon and elder. Formerly he was a member of Hill Church. In 1874 when the church at Boyertown was built, Mr. Weller collected $3,500 for its erection, and rendered the church very valuable assistance, receiving the heartfelt thanks of the congregation. He narrowly escaped with his life at the time of the Boyertown Opera House fire Jan. 13, 1908, being the last to leave the building alive; he was confined to the house for months with the burns received, and has never fully regained his health. Mr. Weller is a large-souled, capable, energetic man, whose capacity for business and executive force is remarkable, as he demonstrated when he carried through the erection of the new church home, and the raising of the monument to the Weller family. Without him neither would have been accomplished. He is never content with merely subscribing to any undertaking, but gives largely of his time and personal attention. In his business relations he is affable, courteous, prompt in meeting all obligations, and in every way has proven himself the right man in the right place whenever his services have been required to carry on anything, whether of public or private interest.

(V) Daniel Weller, brother of Joel H., had children: Charles, Willie, Warren and Paul (deceased).

(VI) Charles Weller, son of Daniel, has a son (VII) Earl—a representative in the seventh generation of the family in America.

JOHN A. HIESTER, alderman of the Sixth ward, Reading, and one of that city's most prominent and influential citizens, is descended from the Hiesters who have been prominent in Pennsylvania affairs for so many years.

John Hiester, grandfather of John A., was a farmer of Berks county, as was also his son, Benneville, the father of the alderman. Benneville Hiester died in 1857, aged forty-two years. His wife was Sarah Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, a well known farmer of Berks county. They had six children: Henry died in 1866, aged nineteen years; Daniel F. is a carpenter; Amanda married Isaac Menviller, a farmer of Berks county; Sarah m. James Keller, of Kansas; Emma m. Joshua A. Schlegel, of Topeka, Kans.; and John A.

John A. Hiester was born in Cumru (now Spring) township, Berks county, Sept. 21, 1846, and was educated in the public schools. When nearly twelve years old his father died, and, after working on a farm for a time, young Hiester went to Monroe county, where he had charge of a sawmill. Tiring of this he located in North Heidelberg and became a farmer. His friends elected him judge of election as well as a member of the school board. In 1882 Mr. Hiester removed to Reading and established a livery and boarding stable, and this business, still owned and managed by him, has grown to large proportions. Mr. Hiester served efficiently as a director of the poor for nine years, so efficiently, indeed, that he was elected alderman of the Sixth ward of Reading, on the Democratic ticket (although the ward was largely Republican) in February, 1903. While a resident of Bernville, in 1876, Mr. Hiester was elected chief burgess of the place although only thirty years old at the time.

Mr. Hiester was married in 1872, to Catherine E. Weber, daughter of Z. Weber, a carpenter of Bernville. Ten children have been born to this union: Charles, who died at the age of three years; Mary M. has been employed in the U. S. Mint Service at Philadelphia since 1894; Martha m. Edwin Larum, a clerk at the Philadelphia and Reading freight station at Reading; John C. is a carpenter of Reading; Vernon was mustered out of the army in the summer of 1904, after serving three years, two years of which were spent in the Philippine Islands, where he was made provost sergeant; James D. and Herbert are at Reading; Eleanor is at home; and Arthur and Catherine are at school.

Alderman Hiester belongs to Mt. Penn Lodge No. 65, K. of P.; K. G. E., No. 49; the Home Circle; the Literary Society; Schuylkill Fire Company, No. 12, and to the uniformed rank of this company. In his religious affiliations he is connected with the Reformed Church. The alderman has two offices, one being at No. 10 North Third street, and the other at No. 20, the same street.

WILLIAM F. McLEAN, one of the most prominent farmers of Berks County, Pa., and a leading citizen in the affairs of Heidelberg township, owns a fine farm of 135 acres one mile east of Womelsdorf, on the Berks and Dauphin pike. He was born Oct. 17, 1854, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of Daniel J. and Adeline F. (Futcher) McLean.

The great-grandfather of William F. McLean, who was the progenitor of the family in this country, came here in middle life from Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a member of the noted military McLean family. He was married and had children at the time of his location in America.

William McLean, son of the progenitor, was born Feb. 15, 1778, at Philadelphia, and died Jan. 20, 1844. He married Sarah Douglass, born Sept. 10, 1783, who died at Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1843, and both are buried at the old Philadelphia cemetery. Mr. McLean was a jeweler all his life, and was very successful. He and his wife had these children: Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1801; Andrew, born Feb. 22, 1803; Martha, May 25, 1804; John D., Feb. 28, 1806; William S., June 3, 1808; James V., Jan. 29, 1810; Margaret, Jan. 22, 1812; Samuel G., Oct. 6, 1813; Robert M., Oct. 4, 1815; Col. George P., July 13, 1817 (was colonel of the 88th Pa. V. I.); Daniel J., July 14, 1819; Jonathan D., May 4, 1821 (Lieut.-Col. of the 88th Reg. Pa. V. I.); Joseph A., May 22, 1823; and Mary E., March 28, 1826. Lieut. Col. Joseph A. McLean was killed at the head of his regiment while leading a charge on the Confederate masked battery at the second battle of Bull Run, and his body was never recovered, resting in an unknown grave on the battlefield. McLean Post, G. A. R., No. 16, was named in this hero's honor.

Daniel J. McLean, father of William F., was born at Philadelphia, July 14, 1819, and died May 30, 1880, in the place now occupied by his son William F. He was a watch case maker by trade, which he followed for many years at the old stand at Dock and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, under the firm name of McLean & Harper. Much of the concern's business was done in the South, and at the outbreak of the Civil war the partners sustained much loss, and finally mutually agreed to sever their business connections. Mr. Harper, however, continued the business on a smaller scale. Mr. McLean also served in the militia of emergency men who were mustered in at Philadelphia during the raid of the Confederates into the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. McLean was active in the ranks of the Republican party, serving for a number of years in the city council from the Twentieth ward, and being highway commissioner. He was on the presentation committee when the city of Philadelphia awarded General McClellan a gold medal for bravery; participated in the

Philadelphia Council's reception committee, June 9, 1860, when the first Japanese embassy visited the United States, and was on a similar committee, Feb. 21, 1861, when President-elect Abraham Lincoln visited Philadelphia. He is buried at the Union cemetery, Womelsdorf.

Mr. McLean was married to Adeline F. Futcher, born Oct. 17, 1824, who died Aug. 28, 1892, and was buried at Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, daughter of William and Catherine (Talbert) Futcher. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. McLean: William F.

William F. McLean was educated in the public and pay schools of Philadelphia which he left at the age of nineteen years, his last schooling being in the Philadelphia High School for Boys. In the spring of 1872 his parents removed to the old Manderbach property, opposite Womelsdorf station, in Berks county, this removal being made on account of the failing health of Mr. McLean's father. Here William F. McLean taught in the public schools for three terms, and at the end of this time engaged in the poultry business, raising fine thoroughbred poultry, which he sold in different parts of the country, disposing of their eggs all over the United States. This he followed with much success until the spring of 1876, when he was appointed to the position of turn-stile keeper at the entrance gate to the exhibition of the Philadelphia Centennial, serving with ability until the end of the exposition, by which time he had been promoted on merit to a lieutenancy. His duties completed here, Mr. McLean returned to poultry raising which he continued until his father-in-law William Scheetz's death, in 1884, when he purchased one of the latter's farms at appraisement and since that time has been giving his entire attention to the cultivation thereof. He breeds thoroughbred Jersey cattle and has also made numerous importations from England of Scotch collie dogs. His farm consists of 135 acres of which forty acres is woodland located on the South Mountain, and it is very highly cultivated. Mr. McLean is a practical agriculturist and has his farm furnished with the best and most modern farm implements, and in the spring of 1897 he built an addition to his residence. He operates a dairy, the product of which he sells to a creamery. In politics Mr. McLean is a Republican, but in local matters votes independently.

On Nov. 30, 1873, Mr. McLean was married to Mary Agnes Scheetz, daughter of William and Henrietta (Deppen) Scheetz, and to this union four sons have been born: William S. m. Reta, daughter of John and Isabella Filbert, and resides at Robesonia, and has charge of the hospital department of the State Asylum at Wernersville; Walter D. m. Catherine Scheetz, works for his father and resides in the tenant house; Robert D. resides at home; and Edgar P. died in infancy.

WILLIAM E. FISHER, one of the leading young attorneys of Reading, is descended from an ancestry who were sturdy yeomen in Germany prior to the days of the American Revolution. They emigrated to this country before that great struggle, and were leading farmers in Berks county during its continuance, and indeed to the present time.

John Fisher, great-grandfather of William E., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Baltimore, in August, 1814. He was engaged in boating on the Schuylkill and Union canals. He reared a family of four sons and one daughter, one of whom, Daniel Fisher, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Daniel Fisher was also engaged in boating up to the time of his marriage with Sarah Gruber, daughter of John Adam Gruber, of Heidelberg township, after which he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death. He reared a family of two sons, John W. Fisher, born Nov. 9, 1844; and Albert A. Fisher, born June 4, 1852.

John W. Fisher (father of William E.) in his early days worked on a farm, and was a student at Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching school, making his first teacher's certificate under John S. Ermentrout, county superintendent of Berks county. He taught school for twenty-five years in all: The first term in Centre township, and the balance in North Heidelberg.

At the age of twenty-one years, he was appointed justice of the peace of North Heidelberg township and was re-elected for nine successive terms, holding that office up to the time of his removal from North Heidelberg township in 1907. In 1864, Mr. Fisher married Ellen M. Lamm, the youngest daughter of Benjamin Lamm, now deceased, who for many years was an influential and well-to-do farmer of North Heidelberg township. Benjamin Lamm's father was John Lamm, and he had four sons and four daughters. Benjamin Lamm was married to Lydia Ruth, daughter of Frederick Ruth, of Lower Heidelberg township, and he had four sons and four daughters. To John W. Fisher and Ellen M., his wife, were born twelve children, as follows: Adelaide E., who died March 25, 1881, aged sixteen years; Lillie A., m. to Nelson Brossman, of North Heidelberg township; Emma V., m. to Henry G. Stump, of Heidelberg township; Sallie L., m. to Michael A. Fox, of Jefferson township; Heela M., who died Aug. 11, 1878, aged six years; Ellen Nora, at home; Diana R., m. to William Alvin Christman of Womelsdorf; William E.; John C., a Lutheran clergyman of Germantown, Philadelphia; Cora C., m. to Lloyd K. Minnich, of Robesonia; Anna G., married to Howard E. Brown, of Robesonia, and F. May, married to Herbert C. Schell, of Oley.

William E. Fisher was born in North Heidelberg township, July 11, 1878, and passed his youth on the farm, developing a good physique and laying the foundation for his future education. He attended the country schools in the winter and assisted on his father's farm in the summer. At the age of fifteen years he attended the Bernville Grammar School for five months. At the age of sixteen years he successfully passed the teachers' examination under William M. Zechman, county superintendent of Berks county, and during the winter of 1894 and 1895 he taught Lengel's school in North Heidelberg township. In the spring of 1895, he entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, as a student, and subsequently was a student there during the fall and spring, when not teaching school. During the winter of 1895 and 1896 he taught the Forge School in North Heidelberg township, and in the spring of 1897 he graduated from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. For a time thereafter, Mr. Fisher continued his studies under private instruction, giving particular attention to Latin and mathematics. On Nov. 6, 1897, he successfully passed the preliminary examination as a student at law, and registered as a student in the office of Ermentrout & Ruhl, and for the following three years he studied law under the preceptorship of Christian H. Ruhl, one of the foremost practitioners at the Reading Bar. During the winter of 1897 and 1898 he taught school at Newmanstown, Lebanon county, in connection with his legal studies. During the winter of 1898 and 1899 he taught in the public schools of Robesonia. On Nov. 12, 1900, he was admitted to practice law in all the courts of Berks county, and immediately thereafter opened an office at No. 38 North Sixth street, where he practised his profession until March 25, 1908, when he removed his office to No. 541 Court street. On Nov. 11, 1902, on motion of his preceptor, Christian H. Ruhl, he was admitted to practice in the Superior court of Pennsylvania, and on Jan. 5, 1903, on motion of William Kerper Stevens, at present a Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Berks county, he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the State. Since his admission to the Bar he has enjoyed a large practice, principally in the Orphans' Court of Berks county, where he has been engaged in the settlement of a large number of decedents' estates.

On Oct. 1, 1904, he, in connection with his law practice, engaged in the building business, and since that time has erected in the city of Reading one hundred and

ninety-five houses. Mr. Fisher has the confidence of his clients and those that are doing business with him as a builder.

In 1896, Mr. Fisher married Minnie Ellen, daughter of John E. Moyer, a retired farmer of Robesonia, Berks county. They have two children, Earl Eugene and Mildred May. They reside at No. 145 West Douglass street, Reading, Pa. Mr. Fisher has always taken an active part in the political life of the county, engaging in every campaign since he arrived at voting age. He is a Democrat, and was solicitor during 1902 for the board of directors of the poor of Berks county. He is a member of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Reading, Pa., and a vestryman of that church since Easter, 1900, and takes an active part in all that pertains to church life. Mr. Fisher is a member of the following Masonic organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.; Philadelphia Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and of Progressive Lodge No. 470, I. O. O. F., of Reading, Pennsylvania.

LOUIS RICHARDS, law writer and member of the Bar of Berks county, Pa., was born May 6, 1842, at Gloucester Furnace, Atlantic Co., N. J., of which his father, John Richards, was proprietor. The latter, a native of Berks county, came of a vigorous stock, of Welsh descent, his paternal ancestors having settled in Amity township as early as 1718. He was for many years of his long and active life engaged in the iron manufacturing business, principally in the State of New Jersey, also representing Gloucester county in the Assembly in 1836 and 1837. From 1848 to 1854 he resided at Mauch Chunk, Pa., as proprietor of the Carbon Iron Works at that place, and in the latter year retired to a handsome country seat known as "Stowe," in the vicinity of Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he died Nov. 29, 1871, at the patriarchal age of eighty-eight. The subject of this sketch was his youngest son, and only child by his second wife, Louisa (Silvers) Richards, a native of Monmouth county, N. J., descended upon the maternal side from the well-known Rogers family of that section, and, in the third generation, from Henry Lawes Luttrell, second Earl of Carhampton. Employed in early life as an instructor of youth, she was distinguished for her mental culture, marked individuality of character, and social tastes and accomplishments. Her decease occurred Jan. 26, 1880, when well advanced in her eighty-first year.

Mr. Richards received his preliminary education in the public schools of Mauch Chunk, and subsequently took an academical course, attending the West Jersey Collegiate School at Mount Holly, N. J., the Hill School at Pottstown, and the Upland Normal Institute at Chester, Pa. In November, 1861, he came to reside at Reading, commenced the study of the law under the direction of his cousin, John S. Richards, Esq., a highly talented and widely-known practitioner at the Berks county Bar, and was admitted to practice Jan. 16, 1865. While a student he served in the Pennsylvania Militia, during the invasions of the State by the Confederate armies in 1862 and 1863.

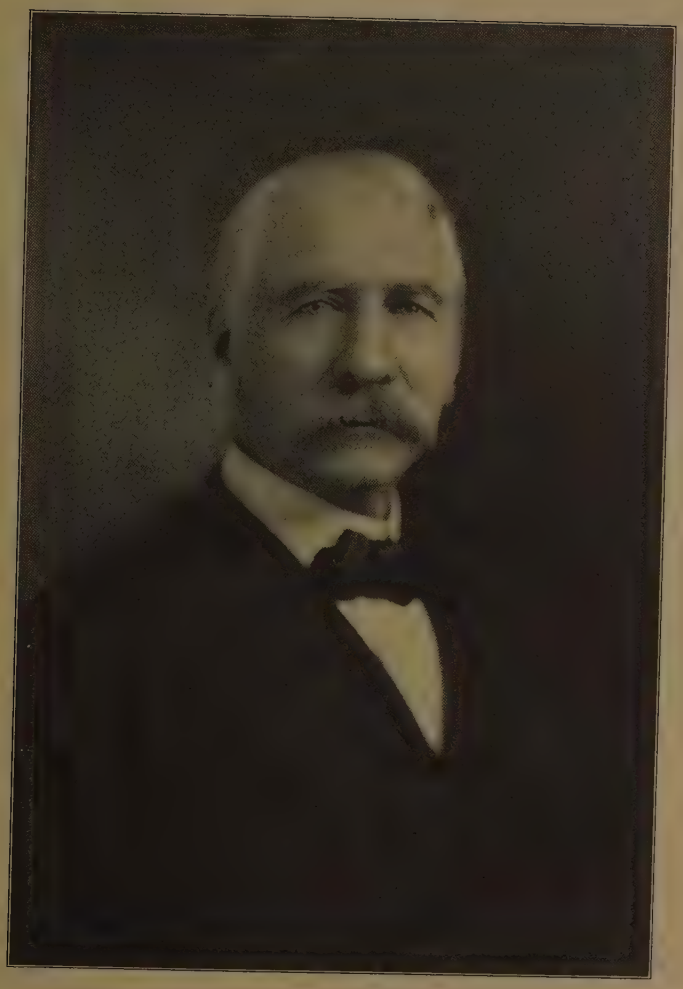
Having an early inclination to write, he contributed largely to the press, both before and after his admission to the Bar, furnishing incidentally accurate reports of all the cases tried in the county courts. In 1869 he married, and engaged in journalism, becoming a partner of the firm of J. Knabb & Co., in the publication of the *Reading Times and Dispatch* and the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, the daily and weekly organs of the Republican party in Berks. In 1871 he resold his interest to the firm, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1875 he purchased his father's estate at "Stowe," which he occasionally occupied until 1882, when he disposed of it to the Pottstown Iron Company, which erected thereon a very large manufacturing plant.

For many years Mr. Richards devoted much attention to municipal law, and the municipal affairs of his adopted city. While serving as a member of its Councils in 1875-1876 he personally revised, amended and codified its local laws, and published in the latter year the first Digest of the Statutes and Ordinances of Reading. Of this work he subsequently compiled three other and more elaborate editions, containing many valuable notes and citations of judicial decisions. In December, 1876, he was selected as Secretary of the State Municipal Commission, appointed by Governor Hartranft to devise a uniform plan for the better government of the cities of Pennsylvania. Of this body, which was composed of eleven eminent lawyers and citizens of the State, the Hon. Butler B. Strang was Chairman. The Commission presented its final report to the Legislature in January, 1878, and the principal features of the code which it submitted were subsequently incorporated in the Act of June 1, 1885, for the government of the city of Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill." As a member of committees appointed by the Inter-Municipal Conventions of 1886 and 1888, Mr. Richards was deputed to prepare the original drafts of the Acts of May 24, 1887, and May 23, 1889, the latter constituting the present frame of government of cities of the third class in Pennsylvania. In these several capacities he rendered much valuable service to the people of the State, and acquired a wide reputation as a skillful draftsman of municipal statutes. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, organized in 1895, serving for some years past upon its committee on Legal Biography. In the interest of law reform he devised and secured the passage by the Legislature of the Act of July 9, 1897, "declaring the construction of words in a deed, will or other instrument, importing a failure of issue."

In 1889, in association with the Hon. G. A. Endlich, Law Judge of the Berks district, then also a practitioner at the Bar, he was the author of a treatise upon the "Rights and Liabilities of Married Women in Pennsylvania," devoted principally to the exposition of the Married Persons' Property Act of 1887, which greatly enlarged the contractual powers of femes covert. In 1895 he issued, in two volumes, the "Pennsylvania Form Book," containing precedents in the various branches of law practice—a work in general use by the profession throughout the State—and, in 1898, a "Digest of Acts of Assembly for the Government of Cities of the Third Class," which was followed by two successive editions. His other published productions include numerous law pamphlets, historical and genealogical sketches, and reports and addresses upon various subjects of professional or general interest. Profoundly devoted to antiquarian researches, he has since 1903 been President of the Historical Society of Berks County, giving to its affairs much attention and intelligent direction. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and an occasional contributor to its Magazine of History and Biography. His only business connection is with the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he has been for the past fifteen years the efficient secretary and treasurer.

Distinguished for his public spirit, he has employed his time and talents in the promotion of every movement in the line of progress, good government and reform. In politics Mr. Richards is a Republican, and in the Presidential campaign of 1884 was the candidate of the minority party in the Berks district for Congress against Daniel Ermentrout, the sitting member, receiving 9,405 votes. His political views are, however, strongly tempered with the spirit of independence, which inclines to subordinate mere partisan considerations to the superior obligations of individual good citizenship.

As a member of the Bar he is recognized as a highly reputable, accurate and painstaking practitioner, though it is in the capacity of a writer, of marked vigor and skill, that he is best known to the public. His literary tastes are cultured and absorbing, and it is in the companionship of his books, and the environment of the student, that he finds his chief entertainment and solace. Practical and thorough in all his methods and undertakings, he devotes to the performance of every duty in which he may engage his best abilities and most conscientious efforts.



LOUIS RICHARDS

Mr. Richards has four children—three sons and a daughter—all of whom have reached maturity.

LATSHAW. The Latshaw family is well represented in Washington township, Berks county, and there, to-day, especially prominent may be found John H. Latshaw, a farmer near Passmore; David H. Latshaw, a merchant at Bechtelsville; Samuel B. Latshaw, miller, coal merchant, and farmer; and Jacob S. Latshaw, a retired farmer at his home near Barto.

(I) Frantz Latshar, the emigrant ancestor of this old Mennonite family, was a native of Switzerland. He came to America on the "Mortonhouse" which qualified at Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1728. On the list of passengers his name is spelled "Frans Latshow." He located in Colebrookdale township, Berks Co., Pa. His last will and testament was made in 1781, and was probated Oct. 29, 1795. He left a large estate, which he divided equally among his children. Tradition says that his first wife died, leaving him a number of small children and no one to help in the house. Accordingly he went to Philadelphia (as the pioneers were obliged to do in those days for merchandise or help) for a woman to look after his home and children. He was told of a young woman in good repute whose husband, a Mr. Gabel, had died on the voyage to America, leaving his widow with two small children. At Philadelphia she began a struggling life with her children, finding a place as servant in a Germantown family. Mr. Latshar became acquainted with her, persuaded her to accompany him home as housekeeper, and later they were married. Her son, Henry Gabel, was taken along with them, and early in life was taken into the Rutter household, the Rutters being the early iron masters of Colebrookdale, and he fell heir to some of the Rutter money, also being remembered in his step-father's will. He was a Mennonite and is buried at Boyertown; his birth occurred in 1734. Frantz Latshar and his second wife had children also. The children mentioned in his will, as recorded in book B, page 398, were John, Frantz, Abraham, Jacob, Mary Lantes (Landis), Henry Gabel (step-son), Rebecca Shelly (deceased, the mother of six children) and Catharine Lantz (step-daughter). Of these Abraham lived on the Hereford township farm, and Frantz elsewhere in the same township.

(II) John Latsha, eldest son of Frantz the emigrant, lived in Colebrookdale township, where he died in 1794. He made his will in 1787, Will Book B, page 360. He made his home with his brother Jacob. If he was married he had no children, and his estate was divided among his brothers and sisters.

(II) Frantz Latshar (Latchar), second son of the emigrant, made his will April 1, 1802, and it was probated July 1st of the same year. His wife, Esther, survived him, and was bequeathed 400 pounds in gold. They had three sons, Frantz and Jacob receiving all the land in Hereford township, and John the homestead.

(II) Abraham Latshar, third son of the emigrant, lived in that section of Colebrookdale township, now included in Washington township. He died in 1814. His will in English script, but German words, is on record in Vol. 4, page 114. His children were: Samuel, Johannes, Jacob, Anna, Elizabeth, Catharine, Heinrich (who lived for a time in Clayton, and then left for parts unknown), Alexander and Abraham.

(III) Abraham Latshaw, son of Abraham, was born in Colebrookdale township, now Washington, in May, 1769, and died July 29, 1843. He owned the farm of eighty-eight acres at Passmore. In 1795 he married Elizabeth Bauer, sister to Andrew Bauer. She was born Aug. 20, 1776, and was a woman of determined character. She died Jan. 5, 1869, and was interred beside her husband in the Mennonite cemetery at the meeting house at Bally. Abraham Latshaw and wife had children as follows: Samuel; Abraham, born in 1798, died unmarried in 1818; Anna, born in 1801, m. John M. Bowman, and died in 1853; Rev. John B.; Elizabeth, born in 1806, m. Abraham A. Bechtel, and died in 1864; Jacob B.; Henry B. m. Anna Kemerer, and had children—Alexander and Abraham; Abraham, born in 1817, died unmarried in 1840; and Catharine m. Isaac Johnson.

(IV) Samuel Latshaw, son of Abraham, was born March 18, 1797. He died June 30, 1882, and was buried at Bally Meeting House, being a member of that church. He was a farmer on the farm now owned by Jacob S. Latshaw, at Passmore, a tract of eighty-eight acres. He married Catharine Bower, born Dec. 1, 1796, and died July 2, 1878, after fifty-seven years of wedded life. Their children were: Anna, born March 17, 1821, died unmarried Dec. 10, 1875, and was buried at Hereford Mennonite Church; Elizabeth, born Dec. 7, 1822, m. (first) Jonas Sassaman, and (second) Isaac Bechtel; Susanna, born Oct. 23, 1823, m. Samuel Mensch, and died March 27, 1894; John B.; and Abraham, born Dec. 7, 1831, m. Susanna R. Moyer (born Jan. 6, 1838), lived in Pottstown, and had a daughter, Lizzie.

(V) John B. Latshaw, son of Samuel, was born in Washington township, on the old farm at Passmore March 22, 1828, and died March 4, 1887. He was a farmer, though in his earlier life for a time he followed carpentering. He married Maria Hiestand, born July 11, 1837, and died Sept. 16, 1898. They are both buried in Hereford Mennonite Meeting House cemetery. Their postoffice address was Congo, near which station they owned a large farm. Their children were: David, born in 1863 died in 1864; Samuel H., born Oct. 6 1864; Malinda, born Nov. 24, 1866; Menno, born Jan. 22, 1869, is deceased; John H., born April 26, 1871; Franklin, born in 1873, died in 1874; Harvey H. born Feb. 17, 1876; David H., born Feb. 28, 1878.

(VI) Samuel H. Latshaw, son of John B. and Maria (Hiestand) Latshaw, born Oct. 6, 1864, is the owner of a gristmill at East Coventry, Chester Co., Pa., to which property there is a seventeen-acre farm. He married Hanna O. Bechtel, of Bechtelsville, Berks county, and they have three children—Verna, Irene and Ella.

(VI) Malinda H. Latshaw, daughter of John B. and Maria (Hiestand) Latshaw, was born Nov. 24, 1866. She married Aaron L. Bauer, a successful farmer and dealer in farm implements in Douglass township. They have one child, Harvey. Mr. Bauer has six children by a former marriage.

(VI) John H. Latshaw, son of John B. and Maria (Hiestand) Latshaw, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, April 26, 1871. His education was acquired in the common schools, and West Chester Normal School, attending the latter institution one term. He grew up accustomed to the work of the farm, and was but eighteen years of age when his father died, and the care of the 102-acre farm fell upon his shoulders. He farmed for his mother until one year before her death in 1898. The farm was then sold to his brother Harvey, who still resides there. In November, 1898, Mr. Latshaw bought his present farm of sixty-four acres in Douglass township, Montgomery county, at the Berks county line. He is very successful in his work, and he has made many modern improvements about his place. His walks are of cement, and the whole place is kept neat and clean, presenting a most attractive appearance. The land is very fertile, and is all level and well cultivated. Mr. Latshaw keeps four horses and ten head of cattle, but in the winter time has from fifteen to twenty-five head of cattle. He is a director and secretary of the Congo Creamery Company, which averages about 3,800 pounds of milk daily.

Mr. Latshaw is a Republican in politics, and has served as election officer. He and his family are members of Hereford Mennonite Meeting House, at Bally, of which he has been chorister for many years, and he has held the same position in the Sunday-school since he was eighteen years old.

On Jan. 22, 1897, Mr. Latshaw married Annie F. Clemmer, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Funk) Clemmer, of Hereford township, and their children are: Mabel C., Elsie C., Anna C., Stanley C., Lloyd C. and Mary C.

(VI) Harvey H. Latshaw, son of John B. and Maria (Hiestand) Latshaw, was born Feb. 17, 1876. He purchased the homestead of 102 acres, and devotes all his

time to its cultivation, being a progressive and up-to-date farmer, studying the soil carefully. He pays much attention to poultry and to the raising of young pigs. He married Hanna B. Clemmer, daughter of John B. Clemmer, of Bally, and they have two children, Norman and May.

(VI) DAVID H. LATSHAW, son of John B. and Maria (Hiestand) Latshaw, and now the leading merchant at Bechtelsville, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, Feb. 28, 1878. He attended the local schools of his native district, and worked upon the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then became a clerk in the general store of Jacob L. Reiff, at Bechtelsville, and after clerking there for a year and a half, succeeded him in business, buying out the entire property, stock, fixtures and good will. He carries a complete line of general merchandise, and deals largely in wholesale salts, handling the famous Genesee salts. Since October, 1901, he has been postmaster at Bechtelsville. He is a member of the Mennonite Church, belonging like most of the family, to the church at Bally. He has been active in the Sunday-school for many years, being superintendent and chorister in the Bechtelsville Sunday-school.

On Feb. 20, 1902, Mr. Latshaw was married to Mary F. Clemmer, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Funk) Clemmer, and have one daughter, Amy Lola C. Beside his store Mr. Latshaw has a forty-two acre farm, and is noted for his success as a potato raiser.

(IV) Rev. John B. Latshaw, son of Abraham, was born in Colebrookdale township April 4, 1804, and at his death Feb. 11, 1878, was buried at East Coventry Mennonite Church. He was reared to manhood in his native district, and after his marriage moved to East Coventry township, Chester county, where he was elected to the ministry of his faith. He preached at East Coventry Church and at the East Vincent Church for many years. He also carried on farming, owning a tract of eighty acres. He married Mary Boyer, born Dec. 4, 1802, and died June 27, 1882. Their children were: Sallie m. Christian Hunsberger; Elizabeth m. Henry Kulp; Abraham lives at Hughesville, Lycoming county; Sophia m. Benjamin Halteman; Samuel B.; Mary m. Jesse Hunsberger; and Susan died aged sixteen years.

(V) SAMUEL B. LATSHAW, son of Rev. John B., now a miller, coal merchant and farmer at Barto, was born in East Coventry township, Chester county, Oct. 2, 1845. He was educated in the schools of Pigeon Creek, leaving at the age of sixteen years. He worked for his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the milling trade from S. H. Hunsberger, in whose employ he remained two years. After working at Pottstown, Pennypacker's Mills, Muncy, Lycoming county, and in Missouri, for a second time he located in Muncy. In the fall of 1868 he rented the Henry Landis Mill at Bechtelsville which he operated four years. In the spring of 1873, in company with Mr. A. L. Ebert, he purchased the old Babb Mill property at Barto, on the West Branch of the Perkiomen creek. This mill was operated by the firm of Latshaw & Ebert for three years, and then Mr. Latshaw purchased Mr. Ebert's interest, since which time he has operated it alone. This mill and property were in the possession of the Babb family for about 100 years, the mill being first used as an oil mill, the original deeds of the property mentioning it as an "oyl mill." Mr. Latshaw has greatly improved the property, and in 1885 he added a "roller process." He makes the well known Minnetonka and Snow Flake flours, so popular in nearby towns. Five men are constantly employed in the mill and on the farm. There are sixty-nine acres to the mill property. In 1877 Mr. Latshaw built the barn, 45 x 65 feet. He is very progressive and has the confidence of the entire community. The pumping station of the Standard Oil Company is partly built on three acres of land which belonged to Mr. Latshaw. In politics he is a Republican, and was township auditor for some years. He and his family are members of the new Mennonite Church, in which he has always been an active worker, and he has been trustee and treasurer. He is a teacher in the Sunday-school at Bally.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Latshaw married Annie E. Harpst, daughter of Henry and Mary Harpst, of Schuylkill township, Chester county. She was born May 29, 1849, and died Nov. 6, 1902, and was buried at Bally. To this union were born: Mary A., of Bally, m. Irwin H. Bechtel (who died in 1902) and has two sons—Irwin and Stanley, and Amy m. Dr. Oswin Berky, of Bally.

(IV) Jacob B. Latshaw, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bauer), was born on the Latshaw farm in Washington township, in 1808-09, and after a life devoted to farming in Douglass township, Montgomery county, he died in October, 1882, and was buried at Christ's Lutheran Church, at Niantic. His wife, Anna Sallada, born in 1809, died in 1862, and was buried in the same cemetery. Their children were: Levi, who died unmarried; Abraham, of Reading; Jacob S.; George, of near Congo; David, of Topton; Maria, m. to Jacob Schoenly (deceased); Annie, m. to Joel Stoudt, of near Niantic; Elizabeth, m. to Henry Moyer (deceased), of Niantic; Matilda, m. to Jeremiah Koch, of Niantic. Of these Levi, Abraham and Annie are deceased.

(V) JACOB S. LATSHAW, son of Jacob B., now living retired two miles south of Barto, near the Montgomery county line, was born in Hereford township, Nov. 28, 1837. He was brought up on the farm, and learned the shoemaker's trade when he was about fourteen. This he followed for about seven years. He then began farming on his father's farm in Douglass township, where he lived four years. After that he farmed six years at East Greenville, and then returned to Douglass, where for four years he farmed for Andrew Bauer. The next seven years were spent on the Mary Ann Schultz farm, and in 1882 he moved to his present location. His farm is a part of the original homestead of the Latshaws, and has been in the family name upward of one hundred years. It now contains eighty-seven acres, and everything is in first class condition. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Latshaw retired from farming. He and his family are Lutheran members of Christ's Church at Niantic, of which he has been deacon, elder and trustee. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never cared to hold public office.

On Nov. 14, 1862, Mr. Latshaw m. Emeline Schoenly, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Boyer) Schoenly, of Washington township. She was born May 20, 1840, and died Sept. 13, 1908, and is buried at Niantic. The children born of this union were: Horace, a grocer at Pottstown, m. Sarah Geisinger, and has two daughters, Stella and Erea; Amanda m. C. K. Huber, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, and has had three sons and two daughters, Harry, Norman, Alf, Jannie and Agnes (deceased); Melvin died unmarried aged twenty-eight; John, a farmer in Douglass township, Montgomery county, near the Berks county line, m. Kate Sheets; and Agnes m. William Kepner, of Pottstown, and has a daughter Florence.

(V) GEORGE LATSHAW, son of Jacob B., lives in Douglass township, near Congo, Montgomery county. His children are: Abraham, of East Douglass township, m. Kate Wiand; Milton, of East Douglass township, m. Sofiah Riegner; Henry m. Kate Trace, and lives in East Douglass township; William m. Kate Koble, and lives in East Douglass township; Annie m. William Widiger, of East Allentown; John and Robert are unmarried and live in East Douglass township.

(V) DAVID LATSHAW, son of Jacob B., makes his home in Topton, Berks county. His children are: Lovinia m. James Johnson, of Northampton county; Idea m. Henry J. Roth, of Breinigsville; Agnes m. Nathan Mest, of Topton; Caretina m. William Kershner, of Topton; Amanda m. Edward J. Haas, of Topton; Emma m. Eurathias Schmoyer, of Lyons; Jacob m. Bella ——, and lives at Breinigsville; Alvin m. Sarah Arfield and lives at Topton; and Milton, of Topton, m. Sallie ——.

IRWIN H. BECHTEL, a successful and progressive merchant at Bally, in Washington township, Berks county, was born Jan. 7, 1866, son of William B. Bechtel, and he died May 16, 1902.

William B. Bechtel was born June 20, 1835. He was the first merchant to open a general store in Bally, and after carrying on the business until 1898, sold it and the premises to his son, while he himself engaged in the manufacture of paper, under the name of the West Branch Paper Mill, in a mill located three miles east of the town, and this he continued until his death, July 15, 1903. He established the postoffice at Bally; it has continued in the store until the present time. He was active in church life, belonging to the New Mennonite Church, which he served officially many years. He married Elizabeth Himmelwright daughter of John and Maria (Kiel) Himmelwright, of near Bally, and they had one son, Irwin H. Bechtel.

Irwin H. Bechtel was educated in the public schools and in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. He was licensed to teach by Prof. D. S. Keck, county superintendent, and he taught two terms in Washington township—one term at Dale and the other at Bally. His father then took him into the store, where he gained practical knowledge of the mercantile business under his father's guidance, and in 1898 became the purchaser of the business, conducting it until his death.

Mr. Bechtel and his family were members of the New Mennonite Church at Bally. For some years he was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and then became superintendent, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner until his decease, ably assisted by his wife.

On Oct. 3, 1893, Mr. Bechtel married Mary Latshaw, daughter of Samuel B. Latshaw, and two children were born of this union, Stanley Latshaw and Irwin Russell. Since her husband's decease, Mrs. Bechtel has carried on the business in a most satisfactory manner, serving also as postmistress.

HERBERT M. STERNBERGH, son of J. H. Sternbergh, was born in Reading, Jan. 5, 1871, and received his education in the Lawrenceville School, near Princeton, and at Harvard University.

After completing his education Mr. Sternbergh entered the firm of his father, it becoming J. H. Sternbergh & Son, and this firm was later merged into the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company, which is now capitalized at $5,550,000, of which $3,000,000 is preferred and $2,550,000 common stock, both being fully paid and non-assessable. Our subject was made vice-president of this company in 1901, and was its General Manager until January, 1907. He is also president of the Acme Motor Car Company, of Reading; president of the American Die & Tool Company brought to Reading by Mr. Sternbergh from Wilmington, Del.; and is vice-president of the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company, of which his father is president. At one time he was a director of the First National Bank, but was compelled to give this up as the duties of his other associations demanded his entire attention.

Mr. Sternbergh was married, in 1894, to Harriet Hoffman, daughter of Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, a noted ethnologist, long connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., and consul to Mannheim, Germany, under President McKinley's administration. Dr. Hoffman died in the fall of 1901, aged fifty-three years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sternbergh, of whom five are living: Van R. H., Harriet E., Regis S., Marcia T., and Alan May. Mr. Sternbergh is a member of the Wyomissing Club. In political principle he is a Republican. He and his family make their home in Reading.

WILLIAM McCORMICK, editor and proprietor of the *Reading Herald*, was born in 1866, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCormick was graduated from Yale in 1887, and since then has been engaged in newspaper work, save for one year while teaching school in New York State. He was reporter on papers in Boston and Philadelphia; editor of the *Times* at Bethlehem, Pa., for two years; and in 1893 established the *Leader* at Allentown, Pa. In 1896 he bought from John B. Dampman, a half interest in the *Reading Herald*, and one year later became sole owner.

Mr. McCormick makes his home in Mount Penn borough. He is unmarried.

GEORGE C. BORDNER, Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, and a well-known educator in Berks county, was born May 22, 1870, on the old Bordner homestead, in Bethel township, half a mile east of Millersburg. He is of the sixth generation in descent from the original (I) Balthaser (Baltzer) Bordner, who at the age of thirty-four years, together with his wife Marilles, aged thirty-seven years, and three children—Jacob, Hanna and Mela, aged ten, eight and seven years, respectively,—sailed from Rotterdam on the ship "Adventurer," and landed at Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1732. Balthaser Bordner settled in Tulpehocken township, Lancaster (now Berks) county, immediately after landing, and died there in 1747.

(II) Jacob Bordner, son of Balthaser, and great-great-grandfather of Prof. Bordner, was born in 1722. He was executor of his father's estate, and on April 10, 1761, was naturalized as a citizen of Tulpehocken township, Berks county, at the Supreme court of Philadelphia. On June 20, 1761, he purchased from Thomas and Richard Penn the present Bordner homestead, which had been leased to Jacob Hoffman, who was unable to pay his rental. Since that day the homestead has been owned by a son of each successive generation. Jacob Bordner married Sarah Balt, and they reared a family of seven children: Jacob (2), John, William, Daniel, Peter, Anna Maria and Barbara. The father died in 1792, and by his will the homestead passed to his eldest son Jacob (2).

(III) Jacob Bordner (2), son of Jacob, was born in 1754, and spent his whole life on the homestead. He was married to Anna Maria Brosz, seven years his junior. They had a family of six children: Jacob (3), John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Julian and Susanna. Jacob Bordner (2) died in 1837, willing the homestead to his eldest son Jacob (3). The widowed mother survived her husband two years.

(IV) Jacob Bordner (3), son of Jacob (2), was born in 1793, and he, too, passed his whole life on the homestead. He married Catharine Lerch, born in 1793, and they had issue as follows: Augustus, Joanna, Mary and Thomas L. Jacob Bordner (3) died in 1867, preceding his wife in death by one year. He willed the homestead to his youngest son, Thomas L.

(V) Thomas L. Bordner, son of Jacob (3) and father of Prof. Bordner, was born May 8, 1824, on the old homestead where his whole life was passed. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and a man of local prominence in politics. A stanch Democrat, he was elected auditor, treasurer and school director at different times, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention which elected the national delegates to the convention that nominated Gen. Hancock for the Presidency. He and his family have been consistent members of the Reformed church all their lives. He was married to Malinda Snyder, born 1830, daughter of Peter and Catharine Snyder, prominent residents of Bethel township. Mr. Bordner died in March, 1899. His children were: William J., born 1849, m. Emma Dundore; Cyrus P., born 1851, m. Emma Trautman; Samuel T., born 1856, m. Annie Burkhart; Adaline C., born 1859, is single; Mary M., born 1862, died in infancy; Francis A., born 1864, m. Mary Weidner; Rebecca S., born 1865, is single; John H., born 1867, m. Emma Deck; Charles L., born 1868, m. Annie Hartman; George C. born 1870; and Ellen N., born 1873, died in infancy.

(VI) George C. Bordner was reared on the old Bordner homestead and attended the public schools of Millersburg in Bethel township until 1886, when he began to teach school, teaching one term in Jefferson township, four in Bethel township, and one in the Mt. Aetna Grammar School, in Tulpehocken township. In the spring of 1892 he entered the Keystone State Normal School, and was graduated in June, 1893. During the year following graduation he was principal of the Kutztown high school, and in the spring of 1894 was elected an additional teacher in mathematics in the Keystone State Normal School. In the fall of 1894 he re-entered the Normal School to prepare for the Sophomore class at Franklin and Marshall College, and again taught mathematics at the Normal during the spring of 1895. In the fall of 1895 he entered Franklin and Marshall College and graduated in the classical course in June, 1898, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later, in course, the degree of A. M., from his Alma Mater. During the last two years at college he specialized in mathematics, physics and astronomy, and attained to great proficiency in these departments. While still at college he conducted for two seasons a summer normal school at Bernville, Pa., where he prepared many young men and women for teaching and for entrance to various colleges. After graduating he took charge of the Bernville high school and conducted it very successfully for one year, and after being re-elected in the summer of 1899, he resigned to take charge of the department of Higher Mathematics in the Keystone State Normal school, his appointment to this position indicating the esteem in which he is generally held. While serving in this capacity ever since he has taken advantage of every opportunity to raise the standard of his department both pedagogically and scientifically, and by so doing has given it a standing second to none of its kind in the State.

Fraternally, Prof. Bordner is prominently connected with Bethel Lodge, No. 820, I. O. O. F., and Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and as such takes an active interest in the affairs of the borough of Kutztown, having served for some time as a member of the borough board of school directors in the capacity of secretary of the board. He is a member of the Association of Mathematics Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, as well as of the American Federation of Science and Mathematics Teachers.

In March, 1898, Prof. Bordner married Mary M. Berger, daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Bertram) Berger, The former is a valued citizen and successful business man of Bernville, and during the administration of President Cleveland was postmaster of that town. Prof. and Mrs. Bordner have four children, namely: Paul B., Claude L., Grace A. and Mary H.

LOUIS A. SASSAMAN, of Reading, belongs to a family several of whose members have attained prominence in the law, being a son of the late Judge Augustus S. Sassaman, for many years a lawyer of pre-eminence in Berks county.

Mr. Sassaman comes from German ancestry, whose first representatives came to America many years ago, immediately after the Revolution, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. They have been in Berks county since the days of his great-grandfather, John Sassaman, a native of Germany, who was a farmer and lived in Douglass township. He was a man of thrift and shrewdness, and left a large estate to his son Christian, who lived and died on one of the best properties in Douglass township.

Augustus S. Sassaman was born on the old homestead in Douglass township Feb. 7, 1834, and received his early education in the local schools and at a classical seminary at Boyertown. In 1853 he entered the junior class at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1855, after which he engaged in teaching at New Berlin, Union county, in an institution which in 1856 was merged into Union Seminary. He taught ancient languages three years and natural sciences four years, and also gave instruction in German. Meantime he began the study of the law under the direction of Hons. A. H. Dill and Isaac Slenker and resigning his position in the Union Seminary in 1862 spent a year in the office of Isaac Slenker, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar at Lewisburg, Pa., in December, 1863. At the instance of some of his wife's friends he returned to his native county and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He continued in the general duties of his profession until 1875, when he was elected additional law judge of the courts of Berks county and served one full term of ten years, from Jan. 2, 1876, to Jan. 4, 1886. Upon his retirement from the Bench Judge Sassaman returned to the practice of the law, and he died at the age of sixty-one years, Sept. 17, 1895, nine years after his retirement from the Bench. His wife was Louisa DeTurk, a member of a noted old Berks county family of Huguenot origin, she being a daughter of Jacob DeTurk, a farmer.

Louis A. Sassaman was the only child of Augustus S. and Louisa Sassaman. He was born Sept. 15, 1868, in Amity township, Berks county. His early literary training was secured in the common schools and at Carroll Institute, Reading, and he later attended Palatinate College, Myerstown, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1891. He at once began reading law with his father. After leaving Dickinson College he served four years as deputy clerk in the Quarter Sessions court, and in 1894 he was admitted to the Bar of Berks county. His admission to the Superior, Supreme and United States District courts was a matter of later date. Mr. Sassaman at once began practice, being fortunate in having the advice of his father, who was then living in retirement in Reading. He soon built up a flattering clientele, and has for the most part engaged in private practice, but has served the public in several positions, notably as solicitor of Berks county and as prison inspector, which latter office he has held since 1899.

Mr. Sassaman married Sept. 26, 1895, Mary A. Zimmerman, daughter of William Zimmerman (deceased), of Lebanon county, and to this union was born a daughter, Marie, now in attendance at school.

Mr. Sassaman is a well-known figure in the Democratic politics of the city, county and State. He has always been interested in politics and from the time he attained his majority has been in demand as a campaign speaker. His ready wit and keen, forceful logic carry conviction, and he is thus valued greatly by the party leaders in campaigns. He is an active party worker and is seen at all of the conventions of the party, having been delegate to many county conventions. In the memorable campaign which placed Mr. Pattison in the Governor's chair he was a tireless worker.

Mr. Sassaman is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and has for many years been a member of Friendship Fire Company No. 4, of Reading, and Aerie No. 66, Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious affiliations are with the Reformed Church.

REV. GEORGE SMITH KRESSLEY, A. M., Professor of Latin, Greek and German, in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., was born Feb. 8, 1877, in the village of Rothrocksville, in Maxatawny township, Berks county.

Nathan Kressley, grandfather of George S., was a farmer and machinist. In early life he was a resident of Lowhill, Lehigh county, but later he removed to Maxatawny township, where he owned land, and where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is buried at Morgenland Church in Lehigh county. Mr. Kressley married Abbie Moyer, and they had these children: Frank, Percival M., Oliver, Amanda, Jane, Maria and Annie.

Percival M. Kressley, son of Nathan, was born in Lowhill, Lehigh county, Sept. 5, 1849, and died Feb.

21, 1906. He was a farmer in Maxatawny township for about twenty-eight years, owning excellent land near Rothrocksville, at which place he had engaged in the mercantile business for many years prior to engaging in agricultural pursuits. He was a good, representative citizen, and in political matters he was a Republican. On June 27, 1874, Mr. Kressley married Martha R. Smith, daughter of Stephen and Caroline (Smoyer) Smith, and to this union there were born these children: Rev. George Smith; Howard S.; and Annie S., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1907, and now engaged in teaching.

Rev. George Smith Kressley received his early education in the schools of Maxatawny township, attended the Keystone State Normal School, and then entered Muhlenberg College, from which he graduated in 1898. He later took a course at the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom in 1901, being ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church in June of that year. Previous to his graduation from the seminary he had been appointed to the Department of Latin, Greek and German, in the Keystone State Normal School, in which capacity he has served to the present time with great credit to himself and to the institution. Latin is a part of the regular Normal course, but the school makes a specialty of regular college preparatory work, and Prof. Kressley has been especially successful in this line, having prepared during the short time in which he has presided over the department over fifty students for the various colleges of the country.

On Aug. 5, 1902, Dr. Kressley was married to Anna R. Fretz, daughter of Reed and Maggie (Landis) Fretz, of Bucks county, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Helen Elizabeth.

JOHN W. RAUCH, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Reading Eagle Company, is descended from old established families of Pennsylvania. The Ulrichs, his ancestors on the maternal side, were among the early farmers of Heidelberg township, Berks county, while the Rauch family belonged originally in Dauphin county.

William Rauch, father of John W., was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county. Though his father spent his early life farming, he learned the carpenter's trade and came to Berks county as a journeyman. William became a contracting carpenter, and followed that trade till his death in 1872 at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years. He married Matilda, daughter of George Ulrich, a well-known farmer of Berks county, and to their union eight children were born, namely: one who died in infancy; Henry, who died aged six; Sarah, Mrs. Jacob Stupp, of North Heidelberg, who died when forty-two years old; Mary E., deceased wife of J. M. Landis, private secretary of Vice-President Voorhees, of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; George U., a farmer in Jackson township, Lebanon county; Rebecca, wife of William Zartman, also a farmer in Jackson township; Frank I., assistant superintendent of the Eagle Company; and John W.

John W. Rauch was born in Heidelberg Nov. 8, 1848, and he attended the public schools of that district. His opportunities for an education were limited, however, for when he was twelve and a half years old he was taken from school and put to work on a farm. He continued at this connection till he was eighteen, and then went as clerk in country stores, remaining two years and six months in the first place, six months in two other stores, and then returning to his first store position he remained there three years more. In 1872 he moved to Reading where he was at first engaged again in a dry goods store, but after five months he secured a position with the Reading Eagle Company, and has ever since been connected with that, rising steadily. When he began Feb. 24, 1873, he was subscription clerk; the following year he was made bookkeeper; Dec. 6, 1881, was promoted to the position of superintendent; and Feb. 1, 1904, had the added responsibilities of the office of secretary and treasurer laid upon him. There are 117 people on the pay-roll of the Eagle Company, and all of these employes as well as the general interests of the company are under Mr. Rauch's personal supervision. The phenomenal growth of the *Eagle* in popularity and the extent of its circulation and patronage give unimpeachable evidence of Mr. Rauch's entire fitness for the position he fills.

On Oct. 3, 1868, Mr. Rauch was united in matrimony to Miss Maria E. Anderson, and three children have been born to this union: Harry, a linotype operator on the *Eagle;* William B., head of the mechanical part of the *Eagle* advertising department; and Lillie May, wife of Peter B. Graeff, a stenographer at Washington, D. C. Mr. Rauch was formerly a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, and belonged to the Consistory of that body, but his name is now on the rolls of the First Reformed Church. He is a man of wide and varied interests, as is shown by the character of the many organizations with which he is connected. These include Teutonia Lodge, F. & A. M.; Harrisburg Consistory; Rajah Temple, Mystic Shrine, Reading; Reading Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Royal Arcanum; Loyal Addition to the Royal Arcanum; Wyomissing Club; Elks' Home Company; Eagles' Mountain Home Company; Americus Club; Commercial Club; Maennerchor: Liederkranz: Turnverein; and the Board of Trade. In the wide circle of acquaintance resulting from this diversity of association Mr. Rauch has numerous warm friends and is held in high esteem by all. He has the respect of all the employes of the Reading Eagle Company for the executive ability and the energetic yet courteous manner in which he manages that establishment. In February, 1898, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service at the *Eagle* office, he was suprised by the employes, who tendered him a banquet at the "Mansion House," when toasts were drunk to his health. In the speeches many complimentary remarks were made respecting him. Some sixty persons, including representatives of other Reading newspapers, participated. It was marked by a cordiality which spoke volumes of the harmony and good feeling prevailing in the *Eagle* office and toward all its neighbors. Mr. Rauch was escorted by a committee to the "Mansion House" and introduced to the company while they were seated around the banqueting board.

JOSEPH RAMBO DICKINSON, a member of the Berks county Bar, is a son of W. Scott and Mary A. (Rambo) Dickinson, and was born in Reading July 31, 1872. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Joseph Rambo, a drover and hotel-keeper of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Dickinson had three children, viz.: Joseph R.; Nelson H., a molder of Reading; and William S., a teller of the Berks County Trust Company.

Mr. Dickinson graduated from the Reading high school in 1889, and immediately afterward entered the office of Jeremiah K. Grant, then district attorney of Berks county, remaining there until September, 1900, when he entered the employ of Ermentrout & Ruhl, a firm composed of the late Daniel Ermentrout, a member of Congress, and C. H. Ruhl. While clerking for these lawyers he read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1899. He is a member of the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and the United States District, Circuit and Circuit Court of Appeals. He is engaged in the active practice of the law and enjoys an extensive practice.

He is a Mason; a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Red Men, Liberty Fire Company, and many other social organizations. He belongs to the Trinity Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is interested in a number of financial and industrial enterprises.

On April 8, 1900, Mr. Dickinson was married to Eva M. Moyer, daughter of Charles Moyer, of Reading. They have two children, a daughter Anna, named in honor of the noted lecturer and authoress, Anna Dickinson, and a son, Joseph R.

Rachel Hinton m Dickinson H.B.W.

WAYNE LEINBACH SHEARER, B. S., M. S., M. D., was born in Reading, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 3, 1876. His early school life he spent in the private school of Miss Jennie Cooper, on South Fifth Street, later attending the Reading public schools at North Seventh and Dick streets and Washington and Rose streets. He was prepared for College in the Carroll Institute, of which Professor Edward Carroll, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, was principal. Dr. Shearer was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College June 13, 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in the Fall of the same year entered the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, from which he was graduated June 15, 1904, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On June 13, 1906, the degree of Master of Science was conferred by the Pennsylvania State College upon Dr. Shearer.

He has been active in the practice of medicine since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. In addition he is treasurer of the Leinbach Box Company a corporation, engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing cases, crates etc., also secretary and treasurer of the Reading Manufacturing Company, a corporation, manufacturing washing machines.

He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and the Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternity, the former of which Greek Letter societies is still active at both the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State College. He is also a member of St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M.; of Excelsior Chapter No. 237, R. A. M.; and of Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.

Doctor Shearer is the only child of Benjamin Y. Shearer and Clara A. Shearer (nee Leinbach). His father, Benjamin Y. Shearer, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Dec. 15, 1848, where he received part of his preliminary education; later he attended the Reading Classical Academy. He taught school from 1864 to 1874, and during the latter part of that period devoted his spare time to the study of law; also the entire year from 1874 until the time of his admission to the Berks County Bar on April 12, 1875, since which time he has been steadily engaged in the practice of law. He married, Oct. 14, 1875, Clara A. Leinbach. He is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; and a past commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.

Benjamin Y. Shearer is a son of Samuel T. Shearer, born Feb. 29, 1808, died in 1881, and Catharine D. Shearer (nee Yorgey), born April 1, 1810, died July 1, 1893. He is a brother to William Y. Shearer, James Y. Shearer, M. D., Catharine Y. Hain, Elizabeth Y. Dundore, Sarah Y. Weitzel (deceased), Aaron Y. Shearer, Amos Y. Shearer, and Brigetta Y. Hiester (deceased). His father, Samuel T. Shearer, was a son of John Shearer, born in 1773, and died in 1847, who in turn was a son of John Christopher Sherrer, who came to America from Germany in 1769, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., in the ship "Minerva," Thomas Arnold captain. During the Revolution he was under Washington when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas, 1776, at Chadd's Ford, etc.

Dr. W. L. Shearer's mother, Clara A. Shearer (nee Leinbach), was born in Bern township, Berks county, June 28, 1851, where she received the greater part of her early education. She was married on Oct. 14, 1875, to Benjamin Y. Shearer. She was a daughter of Christian R. Leinbach and Catharine S. Leinbach (nee Esterly). Her father Christian R. Leinbach, born Dec. 6, 1820, died July 10, 1892, was a son of William Leinbach and Elizabeth Leinbach, (nee Rich), an aunt to Mrs. William Arnold, Cyrus Rich, James Rich, etc. Mrs. B. Y. Shearer's mother Catherine S. Leinbach (nee Esterly), born May 5, 1827, died March 15, 1859, was a daughter of Amos Esterly and Ann Barbara Esterly (nee Stichter), a daughter of Peter Stichter, born in 1761, died in 1843, and Catharine Stichter (nee Hoff). Mrs. B. Y. Shearer is a sister to Annie E. Althouse, B. Franklin Leinbach, J. Calvin Leinbach, Catharine E. Graeff (deceased), and Timothy J. Leinbach.

Benjamin Y. Shearer and Clara A. Shearer are living at No. 146 North Fifth street, Reading.

Dr. W. L. Shearer was married on June 1, 1905, to Marie Carolyn Hoffman, of Philadelphia, daughter of George H. Hoffman and Emma S. Hoffman (nee Schneider). Dr. Shearer has his office and residence at the Northwest corner of North Front and Greenwich streets, Reading, Pennsylvania. Blair Co,

JOHN H. BRIDENBAUGH, lawyer, of Reading, with offices at No. 529 Court street, is a native of Martinsburg, Blair Co,, Pa., born Jan. 5, 1877. He has been in the active practice of his profession since the year 1902.

Henry Bridenbaugh, his grandfather, was a farmer of Martinsburg, Blair county. Rev. Samuel R. Bridenbaugh, D. D., his father, is pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Reading. Dr. Bridenbaugh married Lydia A. Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, a merchant, and niece of Dr. J. C. Bowman, of the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster. There were three children in their family, of whom Paul died Aug. 31, 1904, when just entering upon his career in the ministry of the Reformed Church; he was twenty-four years of age, and a graduate of Harvard Theological Seminary. George B. is a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.

John H. Bridenbaugh received his early educational training at Berlin, Somerset county, and at Carroll Institute, Reading. Having been thoroughly prepared for college at these institutions he matriculated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, where he graduated in 1899. In carrying out his decision to enter upon a career at the Bar he then went to Harvard Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1902, in which year he was admitted to the Berks county Bar. He has since been admitted to practice in the Supreme court. At Reading he read law in the office of Baer, Snyder & Zieber. He engages in general practice.

While at college Mr. Bridenbaugh became a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at Franklin and Marshall. He was also connected with the Diagnothian Literary Society at that school, is a member of the Harvard Club of Reading, and is a member and chairman of the executive committee of the Reading Canoe Club. He belongs to the Second Reformed Church, in the work of which he takes an active part, being at the present time superintendent of the Sunday-school.

WILLIAM H. LUPPOLD, senior member of the real estate and insurance firm of Luppold & Whitman, of Reading, Pa., and a gentleman of wide influence and great activity in business circles, is on his native heath, having been born in Reading Nov. 5, 1870.

The grandfather of Mr. Luppold, John George Luppold, was a farmer of Brecknock township, Berks county, while his father, John Luppold, now retired, was for many years in the grocery business in the city. Mr. Luppold's mother was Elizabeth Stuber, daughter of Charles Stuber, who was a farmer of Maiden-creek township. There were but three children, Elizabeth, who died at three years, a daughter that died in infancy, and William H.

William H. Luppold is a product of nineteenth century methods in education and business, and he is an example of what they can do when coupled with a fair share of native wit and energy. He passed through the various grades of the city schools, and then took a thorough course in Brunner's Business college. His father being in the grocery business, he began his career as an assistant to him, remaining in that capacity for some ten years. Having become convinced of the possibilities of the real estate business in Reading he, in 1904, in company with Mr. J. Benton Whitman, established offices at No. 526 Court street, and as a member of the firm of Luppold & Whitman has since spent his activities in that line. Mr. Luppold's judgment was not at fault, and he has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The strong point with Mr. Luppold is the perfect knowledge he seems to have of the territory in

which he is working. Having been reared in the city, there is not a foot of ground unfamiliar to him; this, coupled with the fact that he has an intuitive knowledge of the future possibilities of any particular section of the city, makes him one of the strongest real estate men in the city. The firm also does a large business in fire insurance.

Mr. Luppold is a man of family. He married, June 21, 1901, Miss Cora K., daughter of Morris H. Boyer, a farmer of Amityville, Berks county. To them have come two daughters, Helen B. and Alice B., now (1909) six and three years old, respectively.

In the public life of the city, Mr. Luppold has taken an active part ever since he can remember. He is an ardent Democrat, and as president of the Northeastern Democratic Club gives much attention to the interests of his party, in both the local field and the larger state and national. For a period of five years he has represented the Ninth ward on the school board, and gave most intelligent attention to the interests of education throughout the city, which may be truthfully said to possess one of the best school systems in the country. At present he is serving his second term as city assessor, having first been elected to that responsible position in February, 1905, and re-elected in February, 1908.

Mr. Luppold is affiliated with several of the best fraternal organizations, among them being the P. O. S. of A., of which he is treasurer, and the Maccabees. His religious life has been passed in the St. John's Lutheran Church, where he is one of the influential and active members.

Life means to us all that which we would have it mean. It is true that untoward circumstances seem at times to thwart our best efforts, but no man is the "victim of circumstances" for any great length of time, unless he wills it so. This, in brief, is the philosophy of William H. Luppold, who by reason of energy and will power is one of the leading men of his city.

JOHN WEILER, publisher of the *Reading Post,* the *Deutsche Eiche* and *Die Biene,* is one of the best known men in newspaper circles in Reading. He was born April 17, 1852, in Essingen, Oberamt Aalen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was educated in the common and high schools of his native land. After several years' employment in the post-office at Stuttgart, he came to America in 1872, and in the same year entered the service of William Rosenthal, at that time the owner of the *Reading Post,* as collector. He then, after a short time, became a reporter, then editor, then manager, and finally for the past fifteen years he has had general supervision of the establishment. In June, 1908, he purchased the Reading Post printing establishment from Mr. Rosenthal, and in less than one year, after making great improvements, the business had been more than doubled. The *Post* had been published for forty years when it came into the possession of Mr. Weiler. It is the oldest German daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and its readers include all classes of the German speaking population, by whom it is regarded as the best public medium of communication.

Mr. Weiler also publishes two other papers—*Die Biene* is a weekly containing entertaining and instructive matter for the numerous subscribers; and the *Deutsche Eiche* is the organ of the German Order of Harugari, and is an eight-page weekly edited personally by Mr. Weiler.

Notwithstanding the vast and responsible work entailed by the publication of three papers, Mr. Weiler has always had some time to spare for matters of public interest, and he has taken great pride in the development of his adopted town, and he has given much time to furthering the interests of the city. He is an active member of the Reading Press Club, and has officiated as its president for several terms, and he is also connected with all the German organizations in the city; and is a member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M., which he has served as master.

Over thirty years ago Mr. Weiler was married to Miss Louise Hansen, who died in 1907. He has three sons: Philip A., owner of the Keystone Electric Company; George Fred, an electrical engineer; and Harry H., associated with his father and thoroughly interested in newspaper work.

SAMUEL K. SPANG, son of Jacob K. and Sarah (Kauffman) Spang, was born at Hamburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1868. He was educated in the schools of Reading, including a business course in the Interstate Commercial College, and upon finishing his preparation, assisted his father for six years as clerk, etc., in the business of manufacturing charcoal iron at Lenhartsville, Berks county, where his father conducted an old-established iron works. In November, 1891, he became a clerk in the office of the Reading Trust Company, and after filling this position very satisfactorily until December, 1903, the directors selected him as treasurer of the company, which responsible position he has since held.

Mr. Spang was married in 1900, to Ella Rick, daughter of Cyrus Rick, who was for many years cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading. They have three children: Emily R., Mary R. and Charles R. Mr. Spang is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading. He has officiated as secretary of the congregation for four years.

His great-grandfather, Frederick Spang, was a prominent iron manufacturer in Oley township before 1800, having then become the owner of the Oley Forge along Manatawny Creek, and operated it very successfully until his death. He was succeeded by his son Jacob S. Spang, and by his grandson Jacob K. Spang. For many years the plant was known as the "Spang Forge," and the settlement came to be called Spangsville.

LEONARD M. RUTH, cashier of the Wernersville National Bank, of Wernersville, Pa., was born in Lower Heidelberg township, son of James H. and Catharine (Dundore) Ruth.

Leonard Ruth, Mr. Ruth's great-grandfather, was a son of Michael Ruth, and carried on farming near Hain's Church. He married Elizabeth Weinhold, of Cumru (now Spring) township, and they had ten children, four of whom died in infancy. The others were: Isaac, Josiah, Levi, Elizabeth, Michael W. and Leonard.

Michael W. Ruth, son of Leonard, was a farmer of Lower Heidelberg township. He was born in 1830, and died in 1905. He married Catharine Hain, daughter of John Hain, and she died shortly after her husband's death at the age of seventy-four years. They had six children: James H. (father of Leonard M.); Frank P. (died young); J. Hain (m. Mary Moyer, and after her decease Jennie Rothenberger); Ellen (m. Samuel R. Fisher); Emma (m. Garson M. Huyett); and Mary (died young).

James H. Ruth, father of Leonard M., was born in Lower Heidelberg township in 1852, educated in the local schools, and brought up to farming, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. He officiated as a school director of the township, for three terms, and also as treasurer, deacon and elder of the Hain's Church for nine years. He married Catharine Dundore, daughter of John D. and Sarah A. (Scholl) Dundore. Mr. Dundore was brought up on a farm in Bern township, and carried on farming operations in Lower Heidelberg township. Mr. Ruth had six children: Leonard M.; Jennie (m. Amos Yoder); and Elizabeth, Ellen, Laura, and Mary, all of whom are single.

Leonard M. Ruth was born Aug. 2, 1875, and was educated in the local schools. He graduated from the West Chester State Normal School in 1895, and then taught public school for eleven years—in Lower Heidelberg township four years, and as principal of the Robesonia high school for seven years. Upon the organization of the Wernersville National Bank in 1906, he was chosen one of the directors and cashier, and he has officiated as such until now in a highly satisfactory manner.

In 1904 Mr. Ruth was elected treasurer and deacon in the Hain's Church, and served as such for two years. He was one of the charter members of the Citizens' Hose Company No. 1, for the protection of the people of the village from fire, and has since maintained an active membership.

Mr. Ruth married Laura E. Mengle, daughter of Samuel G. and Agnes (Shoup) Mengle, of Lower Heidelberg township. Mrs. Laura E. Ruth was born Oct. 19, 1875, in Muhlenberg township.

The great-grandfather of Mrs. Laura E. Ruth was Daniel Mengel, of Richmond township. He married Susanna Kind, and they both lived to the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of eighteen children, one of whom, Samuel, was the grandfather of Mrs. Ruth. He was a farmer in Maiden-creek township, and he married Henrietta Gerhard, of Alsace township, by whom he had four children, Nathaniel, David Llewellyn, Rebecca Jane and Samuel G.

Dr. Samuel G. Mengle, father of Mrs. Ruth, was born April 19, 1850, in Ontelaunee township. He was educated in the local schools, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1870. On Jan. 1, 1872, he married Agnes Shoup, daughter of Richard Shoup, and they had four children, Stella, Laurant, Laura and Carrie, all but Mrs. Ruth dying young. Mrs. Agnes (Shoup) Mengle, the mother of Mrs. Ruth, was born Dec. 24, 1854, in Cumru township, was educated in the local schools, and died in 1883. Two years after the death of Mrs. Mengle, Dr. Mengle moved to Peru, Ill., where he married a second time, and where he is now practising medicine.

Richard Shoup, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ruth, was a farmer of Cumru township, who died in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Elvina Gerhart, daughter of John B. Gerhart, of Lower Heidelberg, by whom he had one daughter, Agnes. After the death of Elvina (Gerhart) Shoup in 1866, Richard Shoup married (second) Kate Lamm. They had three children, Thomas, Emma, and Adalaide.

John B. Gerhart, the maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Ruth, married Sarah Kline, and had five children: Elvina, Sarah, Ellenora, Rebecca, and John K.

Owing to the early death of her mother, Mrs. Laura E. Ruth, at the age of seven years was placed into the care of John K. Gerhart, and his sister Rebecca. She was reared in Lower Heidelberg township, educated in the local schools, and for a few terms attended Albright College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania.

GUSTAVUS ANTHONY NICOLLS, for many years prominently connected with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and one of Reading's most distinguished citizens, was born April 3, 1817, at Abbey View, Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was the eldest child of Colonel William Dann Nicolls, of the English Royal Artillery, who married Maria Graves, daughter of Anthony Graves, a land proprietor in County Kilkenny, Ireland. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Nicolls: Gustavus Anthony, born April 3, 1817; William Jasper, born in 1824 at Exeter, England; and Maria Anne, born in 1825 at Woolwich. The Nicolls family is descended from John Nicolls, of Arran, in Strathmore, near Inverness, Scotland, born in 1540.

Like the uncle after whom he was named, General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Nicolls was intended for the army. His early education was directed with this in mind, under the personal supervision of his father, and later he was a student for some years at the Waterford Classical and Mathematical Academy, an institution noted for the scholarship of its pupils. He finished his schooling at the Wanstead Military College, near London. His proficiency in all branches of mathematics was well shown in his subsequent success in civil engineering. It was his father's wish to have him sent to the East Indies immediately upon the conclusion of his student life, and his uncle, Sir Jasper Nicolls, who had served with distinction in South America and India and was then commander-in-chief in India, promised to give him an appointment as aide-de-camp on his personal staff. But the young man had other ambitions, and believing that the United States offered a more congenial field for his talents and energy left for this country, sailing from England in September, 1834.

Arriving in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicolls studied law for a time in the office of Henry M. Phillips. In April, 1835, he was appointed a rodman in the engineer corps of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and in 1836 was promoted to assistant engineer, taking charge of the completion of a section of railroad between Douglassville and Exeter. In 1837 he became principal assistant and was stationed at Reading, and the next year he became superintendent of transportation, holding that position for eight years, until 1846. He then became chief engineer and general superintendent of the company, holding both positions for thirteen years, by the end of which time the duties had become so arduous that it was necessary to divide the work, and Mr. Nicolls chose the position of general superintendent. He served as such from that time until February, 1871, when he was appointed to act also as president's assistant. This change made it necessary for him to remove his residence from Reading to Philadelphia where he resided until his return to Reading in May, 1877. Meantime, in 1873, he was elected second vice-president of the company, and was unanimously re-elected to that position in 1875 and 1876. In 1877 the positions of first and second vice-president were abolished, and then Mr. Nicolls was elected president of the following branch railroads of the company: Reading & Columbia, East Pennsylvania, East Mahanoy, Allentown, and Chester & Delaware River. In 1876 he was chosen president of the Susquehanna & Tide Water Canal Company. These various positions he continued to fill, by annual re-elections, until his death. He was in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for over fifty years, and his ability, energy and integrity could have no better witness than his long retention in the various positions to which he was chosen.

Coming to Reading in 1836, at the very dawn of the great developments which have taken place through the combination of iron, coal, and steam, Mr. Nicolls was foremost among the men who directed that development, and his name will always be prominent among the leaders of his day. During his unusually long term of service with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, covering over half a century, he saw the company advance from a modest beginning to colossal proportions, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his interest and energy had much to do with its growth and progress. During his entire career as an official his constancy to the interests of the company was a prominent characteristic, and his intelligent, systematic management not only resulted in great financial benefit to the road but in many other advantages, as well as in contributing to the safety and comfort of its patrons. His courage and resource were never better shown than during the great riots of 1877 at Reading, when the whole community was aroused and alarmed over the rebellion of excited and dissatisfied railroad employes. He was fearless in occupying his prominent position at the passenger station, giving valuable suggestions for the preservation of the company's property and for the movement of regular trains. His attachment to the company was no less marked than his consideration for its employes. On one occasion during the riots he was endeavoring to quell some disturbance, when one of the rioters said to his companions: "Let's shoot that fellow!" "No, that's Nicolls," said the strikers who knew him, "and if you try to kill him, you must do it over our dead bodies."

Though he was probably best known in his connection with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, Mr. Nicolls was a man too broad and widely sympathetic to confine his activities to any one line. He was a director of the

G. A. Nicolls

Reading Fire Insurance & Trust Company from the time of its organization in 1868 until 1875. In 1862 he was elected a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and continued to serve as such until his death. He was also a director of the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad Company. During the year 1882 the "Reading, Marietta & Hanover Railroad"—a branch line of the Philadelphia & Reading system—was completed mainly under his supervision. He was a charter member of the Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Telegraph Company. In the organization of the company in 1847 he was elected a member of the board of managers, to which position he was annually re-elected for a long period.

As a citizen of Reading Mr. Nicolls always manifested the keenest interest in its material development and prosperity. Enterprises of various kinds received his active encouragement. He assisted in erecting the cotton factory and the steam forge shortly after 1850, two large and costly establishments which proved largely instrumental in building up the respective sections of Reading in which they were situated, affording constant employment to many working-people.

In the Civil war period Mr. Nicolls showed himself thoroughly in sympathy with the Union. He attended and encouraged a number of public meetings held by prominent citizens regardless of political affiliations, supported the government by his voice and material aid, and was constantly liberal in encouraging voluntary enlistments. When the State was threatened with invasion in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, commanded by Capt. Charles H. Hunter, and served as a corporal. This Company was named after him, being known as "Nicolls Guards." After the war he devoted much time and influence to commemorate the distinguished part which Berks county took in its successful prosecution. In 1883 he prepared a suitable and superior design for a monument, and suggested the center of Penn Square as a proper place for its location, believing that patriotism should be grandly typified in the form of a "Soldiers' Monument" placed permanently in the most prominent place in the community, where the eyes of future generations could behold what their forefathers had done to commemorate the services and sacrifices made by the people to preserve and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican. In 1864 Mr. Nicolls was offered the nomination for Congress by the Republican party, but his numerous business duties, particularly those concerning the Philadelphia & Reading Company, made it impossible for him to accept.

Mr. Nicolls was active in the various charities supported in the city. He was always a generous contributor to the work of the "Reading Benevolent Society," of which he served as president for eleven years, from 1860 to 1871. The Young Men's Christian Association also found him a liberal and ardent supporter of its work, and he served as president for over two years, from 1880 to 1882. For a number of years he served as one of the managers of the Reading Dispensary and of the Reading Hospital. He served the "Home for Widows and Single Women of Reading" as chairman of the building committee in the erection of its handsome and commodious stone structure; and the Reading Society of Natural Sciences received his earnest support and attention from the time of its organization in 1869 until its dissolution in 1884. During this period one of its most active members, Mr. Hiram Hollenbush, a few years before his death made for Mr. Nicolls a cabinet containing a beautiful and complete collection of the various kinds of woods found in Berks county.

For many years Mr. Nicolls was a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Reading. He served as a member of the building committee which had charge of the alterations of the church edifice when it was remodeled from a brick building to the present beautiful and costly structure, which, with its towering and graceful spire, became at once the most imposing house of worship in Reading. He served as vestryman until 1871. From the time he came here he was a devout and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For over forty years before his death Mr. Nicolls was an indefatigable traveler. In 1848 he made a trip to the British Isles which covered a period of three months, during which he visited all the places of importance. In 1856, with a party of friends, he made a trip through the South and also visited the Island of Cuba. While sojourning in Cuba he addressed a series of letters to the Reading *Times* which were published in that paper, narrating the experiences of the party in that country, the sights observed, impressions received, and other interesting material. In 1872 he visited all the countries of Continental Europe. In 1878 he again went to the Continent, visiting the Paris Exposition, England, Sweden and Russia; some of his letters home were published on account of the general interest they possessed and the information they contained. In 1884 he again crossed the ocean, spending several months in the British Isles.

In May, 1846, Mr. Nicolls married Rosa Catharine Muhlenberg, daughter of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, who for a number of years was member of Congress from this district, and who was also the first minister from this country to Austria. He was at the time of his decease, in 1844, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mrs. Nicolls, who died May 15, 1867, was a woman highly esteemed for her intellectual superiority. She was distinguished for her activity in charitable work in the city, and during the Civil war was untiring in her efforts in behalf of soldiers and their families who needed assistance. She was foremost in the movement which resulted in the formation of the first Ladies' Aid Society in the country, served as its president from the time of its organization until the close of the war, and was constantly active in performing valuable services by collecting useful materials and forwarding them to the men on the field of battle, as well as in aiding the families of soldiers. Her kindness and devotion were highly appreciated, and her name became proverbial in that connection among the many who felt her unselfish and well-directed efforts.

In January, 1869, Mr. Nicolls married Annie Hall Muhlenberg, daughter of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa. His only child, Frederick William Nicolls, was born to this union Feb. 7, 1870. He is now actively engaged in the practice of law in the City of Reading.

For many years Mr. Nicolls made his home at the southeast corner of Penn and Fourth streets, Reading. In 1870 he began the erection of the handsome and commodious double residence, three stories in height and constructed of sandstone, at the northwest corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, the first costly improvement of the kind in that section of the city. The plans he prepared himself, and the building was put up under his personal supervision. It was finished in 1871, and even now, after the lapse of many years, is regarded as one of the most dignified and tasteful homes in the city.

Though his schooling ended at the age of seventeen, Mr. Nicolls by constant reading and study continued his education until the latest years of his life. He was well acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics, from which, like English gentlemen of education, he was able to quote freely, and could both read and speak French with some fluency. He was fond of English literature in all its forms and was particularly versed in natural sciences and mechanics, of which he had made a careful study. He took a deep interest in the great discussion occasioned by the publication of Darwin's works and was well acquainted with most phases of the controversies in science and religion, so characteristic of the latter part of the nineteenth century. He collected a library of some three thousand volumes, distinguished more for the variety and solidity of the subjects than for the mere beauty of the bindings.

He was a man almost six feet in height, erect in carriage, rather striking in appearance, and with a dignity and courtesy of demeanor which marked him as the gentleman by birth and breeding. But though intellectually an aristocrat, he was socially a democrat. He believed in

the true equality of man, and practised this principle by being courteous to the humble, no less than to the high, and by treating all men in the same manner.

Mr. Nicolls always kept the motto of his family, "Fide et Industria," as the guiding rule of his life; and to this influence his success may be attributed. Those who knew him best know that his triumphs were the well deserved rewards of constant and devoted labor, of untiring thought and an unshrinking sense of duty. His name will ever be associated with the development of the best that has contributed to the growth of his adopted city, whether from a material or educational standpoint, and his memory is held in profound respect in the many circles with which he was identified.

WILLIAM O. HEINLY is the present publisher and proprietor of *The Hamburg Item,* published at Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa. He is a son of David L. and the late Maria Heinly, of Reading, and was born at Evansville on July 10, 1862.

The family locating in Hamburg when he was six years of age, he received his education in the public schools, leaving the high school at the age of fifteen years to enter the office of *The Item*—then established but a few years by Samuel A. Focht—to learn the printer's trade. About 1880 he took a position in the office of the Reading *Eagle,* later working in various job printing and newspaper offices in Reading, Allentown, Minersville, and other places, until he reached the foremanship of the job department of the Reading *Times.*

In 1884 he associated himself with John B. Clevenstine in the commercial printing and engraving business. After six months the business was divided by mutual consent, Mr. Heinly taking the engraving branch, and he continued this for one year. On Dec. 1, 1885, he entered for the first time the editorial field, assuming the control of the *Herald* at Claremont, Va., where he continued for several years, returning to the foremanship of the Reading *Times* job department in 1887.

The death of Mr. Focht, the founder of *The Hamburg Item,* in September, 1887, necessitated the sale of the office to close the estate. Mr. Heinly purchased the property in December of that year, and took personal control at the close of the year. During the twenty-two years of his ownership the scope and influence of *The Item* have widened, the paper has been enlarged from a small folio to a large quarto, the office expanding from a hand operated press to cylinder presses, with folding machine, type-setting machine and stereotyping department.

Mr. Heinly has always taken an active interest in all public matters pertaining to the development of the town of Hamburg and community. He was the prime mover through the newspaper in the organization of the Board of Trade in 1889, and has served as its secretary from its organization to the present. He is a member of the Board of Health, and its secretary; he is the registrar of District No. 227 of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health; served five years as school director, and planned the present improvement of the school grounds; he is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church and its vested choir; also of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, the International League of Press Clubs, and the Reading Press Club; Hamburg Council, Royal Arcanum; Symmetry Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Arcadia Chamber, O. K. F.; Hamburg Castle, K. G. E.; Ontelaunee Tribe, I. O. R. M.; the Brotherhood of Odd Fellows of Boston; the Hamburg Motor Club, and the Hamburg Rod and Gun Club. He is also president of the Hamburg Gas Company, and interested in various industrial enterprises.

He is the father of two children, Esther and Raymond. His wife died in February, 1903.

REV. FREDERICK BENDER HAHN, pastor of Faith and St. James Reformed Churches, whose useful life was brought to an unexpected and untimely close, May 16, 1901, was one of the best known ministers of his faith, and was greatly beloved by all who came within the radiance of his pure Christian life.

The Rev. Mr. Hahn was born in Plainfield, Northampton Co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1847, son of Richard and Sophia Hahn, pious, industrious people of the sturdy pioneer type. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and he afterward attended the Normal School at Kutztown, graduating in 1869. For some time then he studied in the Academy at Mercersburg, after which he went to Lancaster and entered Franklin and Marshall College there, whence he was graduated in 1875. Having determined to consecrate his life to the service of his Master, he at once entered the Theological Seminary, completing his studies there in 1878, in the spring of which year he was examined and licensed by the Lancaster Classis, and then dismissed to St. Paul's Classis in the Pittsburg Synod.

In 1878 he was ordained by St. Paul's Classis, and received a call from the Reformed Church at Greenville, Mercer county, where he served six years, and where he accomplished the building of a much needed church edifice. He was then one year in Mt. Pleasant, resigning to accept a call to a broader field of work in Meadville, Pa., where he labored three years. From Meadville he accepted a call from the Board of Home Missions to become pastor of the First English Reformed Congregation in Cleveland, now known as the Hough Avenue Church, and there he performed a very difficult work, being compelled to hunt for members of the Reformed faith all over the city, finally beginning to hold service in a hall which he rented at one dollar per night. In every parish to which he gave his services he accomplished much from his missionary work in all the territory round. He often preached three sermons on Sunday, besides conducting Sunday-school, and this, in addition to visiting the sick, and performing the countless tasks that fall to the lot of the average minister, often left him tired and worn at night—but never too tired to answer the call of the poor or afflicted. In 1889 he resigned at Cleveland, and was made pastor of the Kutztown charge, consisting of St. Paul's Church at Kutztown, and St. Peter's Church at Topton. In 1892 he resigned and moved to Reading, taking charge of two congregations—Faith and St. James—and in this field he closed his well-spent life, and his labors were not in vain. It was largely through his personal effort that the debt on St. James was paid, and both charges were left in much better condition than when he became pastor. In 1895 at the organization of Reading Classis, the Rev. Mr. Hahn was elected stated clerk, and he served most efficiently until his death. He was a hard and earnest worker, promptly responding to the call of duty, and he considered at no time his own comfort or well being. Often when ill he was urged for his own good to abandon some part of his work, but he always declined, and his last labor was to assist a fellow worker by holding service in Boyertown. In his school days he was an industrious student, and the habits there formed clung to him all his life. No time was wasted, every minute of his waking hours was spent in accomplishing some part of the great work in which he was engaged. Little children instinctively loved him, and he was never so happy as when surrounded by them. Over thirty ministers of the Reformed Church came to do him honor at his funeral, as well as about a dozen ministers of other denominations. Interment was made in the Charles Evans cemetery.

The following resolutions were passed by the Joint Consistory:

"Reading, Pa., May 21, 1901.

"WHEREAS, It hath pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by the hand of death from our midst our beloved pastor and friend, Rev. F. B. Hahn, be it

"*Resolved,* That we the Joint Consistory of Faith Reformed Church of Reading, and St. James Reformed Church, of West Reading, hereby express our humble submission to divine will. That we acknowledge our debt to him as friend and faithful pastor, who for eight years preached to us the pure and simple gospel of Jesus Christ, and led us in paths of justice, peace, righteousness

and truth. That we, in behalf of the congregations we represent, do consecrate ourselves anew to the work of the Master whom he loved, with the determination, by the help of this same Master, of making constantly and increasingly effective his teaching and labors among us.

"*Resolved,* That we express our heartfelt sympathy for the stricken family, so suddenly bereft of its head and support, and that we will keep them in remembrance as the widow and orphans of a good man, a dear friend and a faithful pastor.

"*Resolved,* That copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the *Record.*

"By order of the Joint Consistory,
"G. B. TRECHSEL, Secretary."

Faith Reformed Sunday-school passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The great and supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed our worthy and esteemed pastor, Rev. F. B. Hahn; and

"WHEREAS, The long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties as pastor of this church and Sunday-school makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That his labors in church and Sunday-school will long be held in grateful remembrance.

"*Resolved,* That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy that will be deeply felt by all the members and friends of the Church and Sunday-school, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public.

"*Resolved,* That with deep sympathy for the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

"*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Sunday-school, a copy printed in the local papers, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

"HORATIO JONES,
"A. L. BUSH,
"G. B. TRECHSEL,
"Committee."

On June 4, 1878, Mr. Hahn was married to Miss Ella R. Bridenbaugh, sister of Rev. Dr. S. R. Bridenbaugh, of the Second Reformed Church. Six children blessed this union, two of whom preceded their father to eternal life. Those surviving are: Mary, Edith, Ruth and John. Mrs. Hahn has been a tireless worker in the cause of Christ, and was her husband's very able assistant in the upbuilding of his parishes. Her charity is broad, and she has proved herself a ministering angel in the homes of those sore oppressed; while her own home has ever been open to the poor, the needy and the stranger.

JESSE F. BECHTEL, of Colebrookdale township, Berks county, has long held an honored place in the educational world as a teacher, his enthusiasm and magnetic personality winning his pupils and carrying them bravely forward along the path to knowledge.

The Bechtel family came to America from the German Palatinate. "On Aug. 24, 1728, eighty Palatines with their families, in all 205 persons, who shortly before, after a seventy days' voyage had arrived in the ship 'Mortonhouse' from Deal, Capt. John Coultas, in the harbor of Philadelphia, appeared in the halls of Justice in Philadelphia to render the oath of allegiance to the Crown of England, declaring it to be their intention 'to settle themselves in Pennsylvania.' The company consisted of eighty males and sixty-nine females upward of sixteen years of age, and fifty-six children. Among the names of the adults belonging to this company of emigrants we find the name of (I) George Bechtel, presumably the father of Isaac and Gerhard Bechtel, heading the list." Tradition says he came from Weinheim, Germany

The large German family Bible of George Bechtel is yet in existence. The Bible came into the hands of Gerhard Bechtel, and is now in the possession of one of his descendants. On the fly-leaf is written this note in German: "Diese Biebel ist gedruckt in Deutschland im Jahr 1720. Im Jahr 1730 ist sie George Bechtel von Seinem Vater von Deutschland nach Amerika geschickt worden. Zwischen den Jahren 1750 und 1760 bekam sie Gerhard Bechtel."

"In the course of time the early history of the family has been so obscured in the mists of the past that a clear conception and an unerring presentation of the facts are well-nigh impossible. Among the lists of emigrants who came over in the same ship with George Bechtel are found the names of Noll, Baer, Roth, Stauffer, Latshaw, Dotterer, Huber, Heller, Brunner, many of whose descendants still reside in eastern Pennsylvania."

(II) Isaac Bechtel became a farmer and miller, and had his home in and near Bechtelsville, now in Washington township, Pa. Bechtelsville was laid out by his son, John S. Bechtel. Isaac Bechtel and both of his wives are buried in the old Hereford Mennonite graveyard near Bally, Washington township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

Hier ruhen die gebeine
des verstorbenen
Isaac Bechtel's
er wurde geboren den
23ten tag Juny A. D. 1751;
und ist gestorben den
3ten tag April im Jahr
1820, er brachte sein
alter auf 68 Jahre, 9
monat und 10 tage.
Selig sind die toden
die im Herren sterben.

Isaac Bechtel married (first) Esther Stauffer (1757-1805), and to this marriage were born fourteen children: Jacob S., born Oct. 9, 1774, m. Anna W. Bechtel; Mary S., born Sept. 22, 1776, m. Abraham Eschbach; Elizabeth S., born Nov. 14, 1778, m. Peter Eschbach; Nancy S., born Nov. 2, 1780, m. Joseph Reif; Susan S., born Oct. 6, 1782, m. William Johnson; Catherine S., born Oct. 15, 1784, m. John Bahr; John S., born Feb. 21, 1786, m. Maria Hoch; George S., born Feb. 22, 1788, m. (first) Miss Barto, and (second) ————; Sally S., born Dec. 25, 1789, m. Henry Sassaman; Isaac S., born Oct. 18, 1791, m. (first) Polly Sassaman, and (second) Betzy Kehl; Polly S., born Aug. 30, 1793, m. Henry Oberholtzer; Abraham S., born July 20, 1795, m. (first) Nancy Bechtel, and (second) Hettie Springer; Gerhard S., born May 3, 1797, m. (first) Maria Erdman, (second) Mary H. Fronheiser, and (third) Christina Gruber; and David S., born Sept. 14, 1799, died Feb. 28, 1800. Isaac Bechtel m. (second) Barbara Bitz. To this union no children were born.

(III) Gerhard S. Bechtel, son of Isaac, born May 3, 1797, died Oct. 8, 1881. By occupation he was a carpenter, undertaker and farmer. As undertaker he had charge of hundreds of funerals in his time in the lower end of the county. He and his assistants made the coffins by hand as needed. For many years he was landlord of the "Washington Hotel" at Eschbachs. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and worshipped at St. Joseph's Church, commonly known as Hill Church, Pike township, Berks county, and he is buried in the family lot in the cemetery near the church. He married Maria Erdman, and they had four children, as follows: (1) Lydia E., born April 2, 1818, died Aug. 2, 1852, m. John M. Stauffer, sheriff of Montgomery county from 1859-62, and their children were: Elvina, Jacob B. (a soldier in the Civil war and now a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, Harrisburg, Pa.), Mary and Wesley B. (2) Mary E., born Oct. 23, 1821, died Feb. 19, 1878, m. Jesse B. Pennepacker, and they had one child, Amos B. (3) Elizabeth E., born Aug. 4, 1826, died March 15, 1871, m. George M. Eschbach, and had children:

Mary, Henry, Amanda, Emma, Peter, Jeremiah, Diana, George, Lovina, Jesse and Kate B. (4) Levi E., born Dec. 23, 1823, died Dec. 25, 1905, m. Catharine Cleaver, and became the father of Hiram, Amos, Lovina, Amanda, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, Lizzie, Olivia, Frank and Edwin C. Gerhard S. Bechtel m. (second) Mary H. Fronheiser, and the only child of this union is Jesse F. Bechtel, born Sept. 16, 1852. Gerhard S. Bechtel m. (third) Christina Gruber, and their three children, Abraham, Amanda and Catharine G., are all deceased.

(IV) Jesse F. Bechtel, son of Gerhard S. and Mary H. (Fronheiser), born Sept. 16, 1852, at Eschbachs, in Washington township, married, Sept. 23, 1876, Mary A. W. Pennepacker, born June 19, 1856, daughter of Eli and Sarah (Wieand) Pennepacker, a distant relative of ex-Gov. Samuel Pennypacker. Four children have blessed this union: (1) Marie Cordelia P., born July 8, 1877, is at home. (2) Jesse Luther P., born Dec. 30, 1878, graduated from the Philadelphia Business College and College of Commerce, and is now employed by the Boyertown Casket Company, in their store at Philadelphia. He married Anna C. Gansz. (3) Grace Agnes P., born Dec. 17, 1880, married Harry B. Renninger, and has one child, Mae B. Renninger. (4) Abram Grant P., born March 2, 1887, is a graduate of the Pottstown Business College, and is now at home.

Jesse F. Bechtel has resided at Gabelsville, in Colebrookdale township, since 1880, in which year he built his present home. At about the age of seven years he came to Colebrookdale township to live with his uncle Jesse B. Pennepacker, with whom he made his home for ten or twelve years, working on the farm in summer and attending the public schools in winter. During the fall of 1870 he attended the Kallynean Academy at Boyertown, Prof. I. B. Hankey, principal. The same year he was licensed to teach, receiving his first certificate from the late D. B. Brunner, the Superintendent of Public Schools of Berks county. He taught his first term 1870-71 in Pike township, near Hill Church. During the summer of 1871 he again attended the Academy. He has taught in all thirty-six terms, all with the exception of the first term, in Colebrookdale township, having been engaged at the Cleaver's, Gabelsville and Weisstown schools, and in several families he has taught three generations. He has taught under the following county superintendents: Brunner, Baer, Keck, Zechman and Rapp. Since 1887 he has held a Permanent Certificate, and since 1893 he has been a member of the Berks county Teachers' Reading Union. For three years, 1872-75, he was a clerk in a general store—one year at Pikeville and two years at Gabelsville.

Mr. Bechtel is a member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Boyertown, where for more than ten years he has served as elder, and since 1897 as secretary of the Church council. He has represented his church as lay delegate to the meetings of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States at Lancaster in 1897, Easton, 1902, Philadelphia, 1903, and Allentown, 1908. For nineteen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school (Union) at Gabelsville. In politics he is a Republican, and he has been a delegate to a number of County conventions, twice a State delegate, and for twenty-four years committeeman for Colebrookdale township. From 1894 to 1899 he served as justice of the peace, and in 1880, 1890 and 1900 he was census enumerator. Mr. Bechtel has a fine collection of Indian relics, numbering some 1,600 specimens, and most of these were found in the immediate vicinity of his home in what is known as the Popodickon Valley (named for the Indian chief who once lived there). He also possesses a unique Washington button, made many years ago. It bears the motto "Long live the President"; along the outside are the initials of the thirteen colonies. In the inner circle are the initials G. W. He finds great pleasure in his well chosen library, and takes a great interest in local history.

The first Bechtel Reunion was held Sept. 23, 1897, in the old Hereford Mennonite Meeting-house (since then replaced by a new structure). The original meeting-house there was built in 1755, and its quaint appearance indicated its great age. It was a low wooden building a little larger than an ordinary school house. The joists upon which the roof rested extended far over the sides of the building. This venerable building was occupied by the Old Mennonites, who held services there over 140 years. Many of the descendants of the first Bechtels worshipped there. Among the ministers who served this congregation are a number named Bechtel; in fact, the family has supplied a minister from almost every generation.

CHESTER B. CLEAVER, a well-to-do business man of Reading, Pa., who has served as county commissioner of Berks county, was born in Pleasantville, Oley township, Berks county, Nov. 21, 1855, son of Hiram K. and Catherine (Bertolet) Cleaver.

Samuel Cleaver, grandfather of Chester B., was a farmer and blacksmith all of his life in Oley township, where he had settled at an early day. He was first a Whig in politics and later a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of six children: Albert, Samuel, Hiram K., Sarah, Angeline and Hanna.

Hiram K. Cleaver was born in Pike township, and while engaged in farming, also worked at the trade of blacksmith, which he had learned from his father. He owned property in Oley township, which he conducted until his death in 1877, at the age of forty-six years. His first wife died in 1857. They were the parents of three children: Chester B., Annie and Amanda. Mr. Cleaver was married (second) to Esther Greisemer, and there were three children born to this marriage also: Rosella, Catherine and Mary Ann.

Chester B. Cleaver was educated in Oley township, and when twelve years of age entered his uncle's store at Girardville, Schuylkill county, where he remained three years. Then after five months' attendance at the State Normal School at Kutztown, he entered his father's store at Pleasantville. Three years later he engaged in the store business at Spangsville, and after a few years returned to farming. In 1879 he purchased seventy-one acres in Oley township, his present home, and here he carried on operations until 1906. He purchased three more tracts, having in all 174 acres. In 1906 he was elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket, an office he filled with efficiency and to the satisfaction of all concerned. For the past twenty-three years Mr. Cleaver has been engaged in a horse and cattle business, and in 1900 he opened a sale, exchange and livery stable in Reading, in which new enterprise he has been very successful. He is known throughout the county as an able and honorable business man, and his reputation is above reproach.

Mr. Cleaver married Ellen B. Weidner, and to this union there were born four children: Howard, Webster, Warden and Mabel. Mr. Cleaver is liberal in his religious belief. Fraternally he is connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 227, of Masons.

FRANK ALFRED TOWNSEND, until Oct. 8, 1907, one of the valued employes of the Reading Water Department, holding the position of draughtsman in the office of the Superintendent and Engineer, Emil L. Nuebling, is a product of Reading institutions, though not a native son. He was born in Vincennes, Ind., May 18, 1876.

Townsend is an English name which has been prominent in the life of America for many generations. It is not well authenticated just when the first of the name landed on our shores, but it was very early. Of this branch of the family, John Townsend, grandfather of Frank A., lived and died a Lancaster county farmer, and his son Robert A., the father of our subject, was a school teacher in the same county for some thirty-five years. He died Oct. 4, 1902, at the age of fifty-nine years, as the result of an explosion. He married Elizabeth Matilda Conroy, daughter of John Conroy, of Lancaster, who now survives him. She became the mother of eight chil-

dren, of whom four are now deceased, as follows: Robert, William, Edward and Laura. Those living are: Roberta Ella, wife of Herbert A. Brown, chief train dispatcher of the Texas & Pacific railroad at Marshall, Texas; Thomas Walter, assistant baggage master of the same road, at the same point; Sara Elizabeth, principal of the public school at Tenth and Union streets, Reading; and Frank Alfred.

Frank Alfred Townsend was carefully educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1896 in the English Scientific course, adding also three years of Latin. The following year he took a post-graduate course, and then accepted a position with E. E. Davis, assistant superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Remaining in this position from July 1, 1897, to May, 1898, he was transferred to Division Superintendent Wilson's office at Reading. Until Feb. 12, 1900, he filled the duties of his position acceptably, at which time he was offered the position of draughtsman in the Reading Water Department, which he filled with efficiency. On Oct. 8, 1907, he resigned and went to Marshall, Texas, to manage a project for Mr. H. A. Brown, but not being well satisfied accepted a position with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company under Master Car Builder Mr. W. D. Minten. He then left this position to become general storekeeper and chief clerk to Master Mechanic A. C. Miller, of the Texas Midland Railway at Terrell, Texas. This position he accepted on Dec. 10, 1908.

Mr. Townsend is as yet an unmarried man. He votes with the party of Lincoln and McKinley and is a communicant of St. Peter's Catholic church. A young man of worth and energy, his future lies in his own hands.

ROBERT McKITTRICK, a well-known resident of Reading, who is employed by the American Steel & Iron Manufacturing Company, of the city, was born March 4, 1847, in Cumberland, England, son of Robert and Mary (Taggert) McKittrick.

Robert McKittrick, the elder, was also a native of Cumberland, England, and received his education in the common schools there, being later employed around blast furnaces. He became what is known as a furnaceman, and was an expert iron maker, following this occupation for many years. He had been previously employed in a chemical works, but gave this up for the iron work. Mr. McKittrick died in 1890, aged eighty-one years, as a result of injuries received in an accident. He and his wife were Presbyterians in religious belief. They were the parents of six children: James; Agnes; Sarah, who lives in South Africa, the wife of William Davidson; Elizabeth, also of South Africa, the wife of Thomas Harrison; Robert; and Henry, of South Africa.

Robert McKittrick, the younger, was educated in the schools of his native Cumberland, and as a boy learned the molder's trade which he followed for four years, and later acquired a thorough knowledge of the machinist's trade, being employed for eighteen years as superintendent of the blast furnaces at Cleater Moor. In June, 1889, Mr. McKittrick came to America, locating at Talladega, Ala., for about two years, and then located in Pennsylvania, accepting a position at Sheridan as foreman of the Sheridan furnace. He remained there for two years and nine months, and then, coming to Reading, he entered the scale works, where he was employed until he entered the employ of J. H. Sternbergh, now the American Steel & Iron Manufacturing Company.

In 1873 Mr. McKittrick was married to Anna Walker, a native of Cumberland, England, and to this union have been born children as follows: Ada, Margaret Ann, Agnes (deceased), Aaron Edward, Robert, Marie, William H. and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. McKittrick are both members of the Episcopal church. In his native country Mr. McKittrick was a member of Sterling Lodge, F. & A. M.

IRWIN M. SHARMAN, a prominent citizen of Ontelaunee township, Berks Co., Pa., who is now in the employ of the P. S. V. Railroad Company as operator and leverman near Leesport, has been closely identified with the public interests of his township, where he has served as justice of the peace and State legislator. Mr. Sharman was born Sept. 5, 1862, at the old West Reading toll house in Spring township, Berks county, son of Levi and Emeline (Moyer) Sharman.

John Sharman, grandfather of Irwin M., was for many years proprietor of the old hostelry known as the "Dry Tavern," near State Hill and Cacoosing, in Spring township, and also owned the adjoining farm, but subsequently removed to Reading, where he died aged about eighty years. He married (first) a Miss Graeff, by whom he had all of his children, and after her death he m. Hannah Graeff, sister to his first wife. The children of John Sharman were: Isaac, John, Daniel, Levi, Reuben and two daughters.

Levi Sharman was born in 1818 at the "Dry Tavern" in Spring township, received the ordinary education of the times and later learned the trade of carpenter, an occupation which he followed at Reading, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-six years. He was married to Emeline Moyer, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Moyer, and to them were born four children: Howard is an employe at the City Hall, Reading; John married Lizzie Sturtz, and has four children, Ralph, Birdie, Harry and Howard; Irwin M.; and Edward with his brother John works at locksmithing at Harbster's.

Irwin M. Sharman received his education in the schools of Reading, whither his parents had come when he was three years old, and when eighteen years old he learned the trade of tinsmith with William Breidegam of that city. In 1884, in company with his friend Squire Henry Wentz, then of Reading but now of the State of Washington, he made an extensive trip through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Missouri, and returned in the fall of the year just in time to cast his vote for Grover Cleveland for President. He then made a trip through the South, finally locating at Bluefield, W. Va., and worked on the New River division of the N. & W. Railroad under Superintendent Hardy, formerly trainmaster of the P. S. V. Railroad at Reading, until 1894, when he removed with his family to Leesport, where he is now employed by the P. S. V. road as operator and leverman. Mr. Sharman has always taken a great interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his township, and in 1896 was elected justice of the peace for a period of five years, receiving the re-election in 1901. In 1906 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served his term to the complete satisfaction of his constituents, and was re-elected in 1908. He is a member and past grand of Leesport Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F., a charter member and past chief of Leesport Castle No. 503, K. G. E.; venerable councilor of Camp No. 9284, Modern Woodmen, since its institution; charter member and R. S. for three years of Ontelaunee Council No. 985, I. O. A.; financial secretary and trustee of Union Fire Company No. 1, Leesport; and a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Despatchers, Agents and Signalmen.

On Feb. 13, 1894, Mr. Sharman was married to Annie M. Dack, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Dack. Mr. and Mrs. Sharman are members of the First Reformed Church.

SAMUEL G. BURKHOLDER, M. D., a rising young physician of Reading, was born in Brickerville, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 12, 1871. He is a son of the late George and Elizabeth (Gockley) Burkholder, who followed farming in the above named county until 1891, when they retired and moved to Denver, Pa., where the mother, Elizabeth Burkholder, still resides. George Burkholder died April 8, 1906.

Dr. Burkholder attended the public schools at Brickerville and at Denver, Pa., during his boyhood days, and later completed his preliminary education at the Millersville State Normal School. In early youth he decided to prepare for the medical profession. This was strenuously opposed by his father who finally persuaded him

to take up veterinary medicine instead. Accordingly he entered the Ontario Veterinary College in the fall of 1889, from which institution he graduated with honors in the spring of 1891. He was awarded a medal and other prizes by the above named institution as evidences of proficiency. His Alma Mater offered him the chair of veterinary anatomy on the faculty before he was twenty-one years of age. This he declined, and started to practice his profession in the summer of 1891 at Denver, Pa. Shortly after locating at Denver he became joint owner and editor of the Denver *Press*, in partnership with E. B. Wolf. In 1896 he sold his interest in the Denver *Press* to his partner, E. B. Wolf, and in the fall of same year he took a civil service examination for the position of federal meat inspector. He had the highest average made at the fall examination in 1896, and was promptly appointed assistant meat inspector by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and ordered to Chicago, Ill., to assist in the work in that city. Shortly after he reached Chicago, he matriculated as a student in the Harvey Medical College, a night school in good standing. From this institution he graduated in June, 1898, with the highest average ever made by any student up to this time. (The college is now extinct). He continued in the meat inspection service at Chicago until Dec. 1, 1898, when he was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., to inaugurate inspection there. In the fall of 1898, before leaving Chicago, he was appointed by the management of the McKillip Veterinary College of Chicago to inaugurate a course in meat and milk inspection to prepare the students for federal positions in this line of work. He was also lecturer on comparative anatomy at his alma mater. His sudden departure from Chicago for Nashville, Tenn., terminated his connections with the above named schools, but only temporarily. He resigned his position as meat inspector at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1899, and immediately returned to Chicago, resumed his work at the schools and started to practise his profession, locating on West Congress street, that city. In the fall of 1899 he matriculated as a senior student in the Northwestern University Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he graduated in June, 1900. In March, 1900, he received the honorary degree D. V. M. from the McKillip Veterinary College. Shortly after graduating from the Northwestern University Medical College, he returned to his native State, Pennsylvania, and in August, of the same year, he located at Rothsville, Pa., where he practised his chosen profession until February, 1905, when he sold out his practice there, and returned to Chicago to take up post-graduate work. Besides taking a general review in internal medicine he took a special course at the Illinois School of Electro-therapeutics. In April, 1905, he returned east and located at No. 613 Walnut street, Reading, Pa., where he is enjoying a large practice. Besides doing general practice Dr. Burkholder is Medical Director of the Reading Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also secretary of the Corporation Funding and Finance Company. Both of these companies are rapidly forging to the front in their chosen lines.

In October, 1900, Dr. Burkholder married Miss Rheba G. Smith, of Blainesport, Pa. The union was blessed with two children both of whom died in infancy. Dr. Burkholder holds membership in various fraternal organizations, principal among them being the Knights of Malta and the Masons. The latter order he joined while in Chicago, being a member of Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, of that city. He is also a member of the City, County, State, and American Medical Associations.

OLIVER M. WOLFF, a prominent young professional man, of Reading, Pa., senior member of the law firm of Wolff & Shomo, was born May 28, 1879, in Hamburg, Berks county, son of Oliver J. Wolff.

Abraham Wolff, great-grandfather of Oliver M., was located in Hamburg, where he was engaged in business as a harness maker.

Daniel Wolff, son of Abraham, was born at Hamburg, in 1800, and he, too, became a harness maker. From 1830 to 1861 he also engaged in farming, and he died in the latter year. He married Sevilla Fasig, a direct descendant of Conrad Weiser, and their children were: Charles, Rufus, Mahlon, Frank, Daniel, Sevilla, Elmira, Helen, Adelaide, Walter, Oliver J. and Virginia.

Oliver J. Wolff was born in Hamburg, Pa., Feb. 2, 1849, and received his education in his native locality. In his youth he learned the harness-making business, which he followed with his brother Rufus until 1888, when he came to Reading. The same year he entered the prothonotary's office as clerk under D. H. Schwoyer, and in 1895 he was elected to the position of prothonotary of Berks county, on the Democratic ticket, serving the full term of three years. From 1898 until 1903, Mr. Wolff clerked in the office, and in the latter year retired, since which time he has been living at his home, No. 346 North Fifth street, Reading. In 1873 he had engaged in boat building, making sailing vessels, etc. While in Hamburg, Mr. Wolff served as justice of the peace from 1875 to 1888, served six years on the school board, being secretary thereof, and several years as borough treasurer. Oliver J. Wolff married Annie M. Miller, daughter of Joel and Catharine Miller, and to this union were born: Laura m. Charles L. Oaks, of Reading; Ada m. I. B. Dubell, of Philadelphia; and Oliver M. Mr. Wolff is a member of Vaux Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 406, of Hamburg; Washington Camp, No. 74, P. O. S. of A.; Council No. 74, O. U. A. M.; Union Fire Company of Hamburg; and Council No. 1104, R. A. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Hamburg, in which he served as deacon and trustee, and while in Hamburg he was superintendent of the St. John's Sunday-school of the Lutheran and Reformed Church. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading.

Oliver M. Wolff received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Hamburg, coming to Reading with his parents and here later attending the high school, graduating with the class of 1898. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Law Department in 1901. He read law in an office in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Philadelphia June 19, 1901, and to the Berks county Bar Sept. 8, 1902. On Aug. 20, 1905, Mr. Wolff formed a partnership with William A. Shomo, and they have continued together since that time, with offices at No. 522 Washington street, Reading, Pa. Mr. Wolff's profession connects him with the Berks County Bar Association. He is also a member of the Supreme, Superior, and several County Courts of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Alumni Association and Kent Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania; of the Alumni Association of the Reading High Schools, and in 1907 and 1908 was elected treasurer thereof; and is president of the Penn Wheelmen of Reading, having been re-elected four successive years. He belongs to Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading.

WILLIAM A. SHOMO, one of the leading young attorneys at law of the Berks county Bar, and a member of the well-known law firm of Wolff & Shomo, was born at Hamburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1879, son of Harry P. and Emma R. (Confer) Shomo.

Mr. Shomo is a member of one of the oldest families in Berks county, his great-great-grandfather, John Shomo, having lived here as early as 1752. John Shomo was a son of Bernard Shomo, who emigrated to Philadelphia from France in the early part of the eighteenth century. The latter was a civil engineer of repute in his native country, and he continued to follow this profession after coming to America. He died in Philadelphia, in 1793. John Shomo, like his father before him, became a civil engineer, and, so far as known, followed his profession up to the time of his death, May 5, 1836. It was he who originally surveyed the Schuylkill county coal fields, and he is known to have owned a large acreage of land in that section. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He resided in Reading up to the year 1800, when he moved with his family to

David F. Manger-

Hamburg. He was the father of four children: Elizabeth, Joseph, John and William.

William Shomo, son of John Shomo, was born in 1796 and died Dec. 18, 1842, at the age of forty-six years. He was a successful merchant. He was the father of four children: John, deceased, late of Washington, D. C.; Henry, deceased, late of Fremont, Ohio; Sarah, deceased (m. Thomas P. Wren, of Pottsville); Elias, deceased, late of Hamburg.

Elias Shomo, son of William Shomo, was born in Hamburg March 26, 1827, and died there May 13, 1894, having been a life-long resident of that place. For some years he was engaged in the furniture business, but later he purchased the "Central House" property, one of Hamburg's leading hotels, and there conducted a successful hotel business for many years. He retired from business several years before his death. He was at one time postmaster of Hamburg, and was a leading and influential man of his day. He married Elizabeth Schatz, of German ancestry, and to them were born six children: Sarah, James, Laura, Harry P., Allen L. and Elizabeth.

Harry P. Shomo, son of Elias Shomo and father of William A., was born in Hamburg, Pa., Sept. 28, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Hamburg and under private tutors. For a number of years he has been prominently identified with the Auditor General's Department, at Harrisburg. He is a highly respected citizen of Hamburg and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county. Mr. Shomo married Emma R. Confer, daughter of Alfred Confer, deceased, and to this union have been born three sons: William A., Allen E. and J. Harold. The latter died during January, 1908, at the age of nineteen years.

William A. Shomo spent his boyhood days in the borough of Hamburg, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in the spring of 1898. In the fall of that year he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., matriculating as a member of the Class of 1901. He pursued the Latin Scientific course, and at the end of his sophomore year left the college to enter the Dickinson School of Law. From the latter institution he graduated three years later as a leading member of the Class of 1903, with the degree of LL. B. While at College, Mr. Shomo became a member of the Belle Lettres Society and the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and took an active part in the affairs of both. In the law school, he was a member of the Allison Law Society, and was chosen one year as president of his class. While a student at college, he was awarded a gold medal as first prize in an oratorical contest held under the auspices of the State Convention of the P. O. S. of A.

Upon graduating from the Dickinson School of Law, Mr. Shomo was admitted to practice before the Cumberland County Bar, but soon thereafter returned to his native county to follow his profession. At Reading, he entered the law office of Stevens & Stevens, where he remained for one and one-half years, and, then in June, 1904, he passed the State Board examination for admission to practice before the Supreme Court. On Oct. 3, 1904, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks county, and on Sept. 1, 1905, he formed a partnership with O. M. Wolff, Esq., under the firm name of Wolff & Shomo. This firm have a fine suite of offices at No. 522 Washington street, Reading. They enjoy an enviable reputation, and have won the confidence of a large clientage. Mr. Shomo is a member of the Berks County Bar Association, Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., Reading Board of Trade, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and other organizations.

On Aug. 10, 1905, Mr. Shomo was married to Marian Rae Fisher, daughter of the late George and Elizabeth Fisher, of Reading.

WESLEY D. MOHN, merchant and contractor at Mohnton, Pa., was born in Cumru township, Berks county, May 5, 1853, son of the late Benjamin and Harriet (Deeds) Mohn.

Benjamin Mohn, who was born in Cumru township in 1806, learned the shoemaking trade when a boy, but later went to farming. In 1846 he founded Mohnsville, now known as Mohnton, building the first house at this place. He also erected a gristmill in the same year along Wyomissing creek, engaging in this business for about twenty years in connection with clearing his land, and then he engaged in the manufacture of boxes, in which he was very successful, to the time of his death. His death, caused by a fall down a stairway, occurred in his eighty-third year, and he was buried at the Mohnton cemetery.

Wesley D. Mohn attended the township schools, and when a young man learned the blacksmith's trade, and also the wheelwright's trade with Daniel Peiffer at Mohnton. He engaged in the manufacture of wagons, and this he followed successfully for twenty-two years, then engaging in contracting, in which he still continues. He established his store at Mohnton in 1891, and this has become the leading general store of Cumru township. In January, 1906, Mr. Mohn admitted his son, H. Irwin, to partnership, and the firm has since been known as W. D. Mohn & Son. From 1891 to 1897 Mr. Mohn was postmaster, this office having been established by a cousin, Mr. S. K. Mohn. Mr. Mohn is also interested in many other business enterprises, having been connected with the Allentown & Reading Traction Co. since 1897, serving as its treasurer in 1903; he has been a director and second largest stockholder in that company since that time. At present he is vice-president of that corporation. He is a director of the Kutztown Electric Light & Power Company, one of the founders of the Mohnton Water Company, and superintendent of the latter industry. Mr. Mohn was one of the instigators in building the Reading & South Western Electric Railway (connecting Mohnton and Reading). He secured the rights of way for this road, and also raised $30,000.00 in stock at Mohnton. This stock was paid back, along with interest at six per cent., when the road changed hands. Mr. Mohn is also senior member of the machine company located at Carpenter and Cherry streets, Reading, known as W. D. Mohn & Co. His interests are many and varied, and he is considered one of the most substantial citizens of Cumru township.

On March 1, 1873, Mr. Mohn married Sarah Binkley, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Kline) Binkley, and to this union were born children as follows: Margaret, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School in the class of 1901, has taught school for several years; Irwin, in business with his father, married Sarah Fitterling; Minnie A. is interested in charitable and religious work; Clara E., married Adam Bear; Anna, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1904, is now engaged in teaching school; Wayne, a graduate of the Kirst College of Stenography, is employed at the Mohnton store; and Pearl attends the township high school. Mr. Mohn is a Republican in politics, and his fraternal connections are with the K. of P., No. 485; the K. G. E., No. 211; and O. U. A. M., of Mohnton. He is a faithful member of the Zion United Evangelical Church, having been trustee thereof since 1885, and a liberal supporter of the church.

DAVID F. MAUGER. Being descended through his father from a line of Palatinate German ancestry, and through his mother from the French Huguenots, David F. Mauger has the admixture of blood which stands for the highest type of citizenship in Pennsylvania. He is a son of the late David B. Mauger, and his wife, Amanda Lorah.

David B. Mauger, who died April 2, 1906, at the age of eighty-four years, was a man of great usefulness to his community in his generation. For a period of fifty-five years, he served continuously in the office of justice of the peace. He had a thorough knowledge of the law relating to the administration of his office, and he probably filled the English idea of the country squire and gentleman more nearly than any local justice of his time. He was an expert surveyor and his surveys and drafts on disputed boundaries and land titles have so effectively settled questions of that character in Lower Berks, that the

courts of law are seldom invoked to give judgment upon them. He was identified with many local interests and corporations, and served his community faithfully in a manifold way as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee and in many another fiduciary capacity. He reared his family in the Reformed Church, and gave to each of his children a liberal education. His eldest son, D. Lorah Mauger, is now the assistant passenger agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, with offices at Reading; the youngest son, Henry S. Mauger, is a successful druggist in the City of Philadelphia. His only daughter, Sallie, is the wife of Dr. S. H. Shingle, of Philadelphia, and the remaining son, David F. Mauger, is the subject of this sketch.

David Franklin Mauger is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster. At this institution, he became a member of the Phi Kappa Psi College Fraternity and the Goethean Literary Society. He was graduated with high honors in 1886 which entitled him to an election in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Upon leaving college, he became principal of the high school in Center Hall, Pennsylvania, which position he filled with credit for two terms. He then entered, as a student, the law office of George F. Baer, Esq., now the president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and was admitted to the Bar at Reading in 1889. Upon his admission to the Bar, he entered into a partnership with his college friend, Abraham H. Rothermel, under the name of Rothermel & Mauger, with which firm he is still associated. This co-partnership is one of the well-established firms of lawyers in the City of Reading, enjoying a large and lucrative practice in all the Courts. Mr. Mauger has served for a term of three years as the county solicitor and for a like term as assistant district attorney. He is affiliated with the Democratic party. As an adviser and counselor Mr. Mauger is able and sound, and as a practitioner before the courts and juries, he is skillful and persuasive.

Mr. Mauger is happily married to Miss Mary Gorrell, daughter of the late Robert Gorrell, of Douglassville, formerly an extensive operator in anthracite coal in Schuylkill and Columbia counties. Their marriage has been blessed with two daughters Dorothy and Marion. He resides at Douglassville, Pennsylvania.

His grandfather was David Mauger, a farmer of Douglass township. He died in 1875, aged seventy-eight years. He was married to Sarah Bechtel, a daughter of George Bechtel, of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county. She died in 1881, aged seventy-nine years.

His great-grandfather was Henry Mauger, who emigrated from the Palatinate about 1762, and settled in Douglass township.

His mother, who was eighty-four years of age on the 25th day of April, 1909, was the daughter of Daniel Lorah, of Amity township, and granddaughter of George Lorah, also of Amity township. Her mother was Hannah Knabb, of Oley township. George Lorah was a son of John Lorah, who emigrated from France in 1710, during the time of the persecution of the Huguenots, and settled in Amity township.

WILLIAM HARBSTER (deceased), for many years one of the leading spirits of the manufacturing interests of Reading, Pa., was born Oct. 20, 1823, in Albany township, Berks county, son of Henry and Mary (Bucher) Harbster.

John Harbster, grandfather of William, emigrated to America from Germany, settling in Albany township, Berks county, and later lived in Montgomery and Lehigh counties, following farming in the several localities.

Henry Harbster, son of John, was born in Berks county and educated in the subscription schools. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed some years. He also invented and manufactured coffee mills in Berks, Montgomery and Lehigh counties, in which he met with more than ordinary success. He was a Democrat in political belief, but only took a voting interest in politics. He married a daughter of Sebastian Bucher, and their children were: Matilda, wife of Casper Aman; Hannah, whose third husband was Jacob Newkirk; Ellen, deceased wife of William M. Griscom; Henry; Samuel, who died in youth; Matthan, of Reading; and William. Of this family in 1906 were still living Hannah and Matthan.

William Harbster received his education in the common and subscription schools of Albany township, after which he removed to Boyertown, where he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith's trade, remaining in that locality seven years. After his apprenticeship had been served he worked as a journeyman, and then removed to Reading, where he engaged in work in a foundry and was subsequently employed with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Not liking the change, he decided to commence operations in the northern part of the county, and, locating in Hamburg, he opened a smithy, manufacturing the iron work for carriages, etc. After remaining here two years, he returned to Reading, and with the assistance of his brother-in-law, William M. Griscom, he founded the Reading Hardware Works. Beginning under very humble circumstances, and at first manufacturing but a few articles, by his incessant energy, excellent management and skilled workmanship the business increased and far exceeded the fondest hopes of its originator and founder. He found it necessary to admit more help, subsequently admitting Matthan and John, his younger brothers, as partners, under the style of Harbster Bros. The business continued to prosper under the new management and the brothers succeeded in building up one of the most extensive plants in the world, the Reading Hardware Company.

Mr. Harbster was also the head of the Reading Nickel Plating Works. His advice was much sought after on account of his being so successful in his own business, and he later became officially connected with banks and other business organizations. In fact, if any new enterprise was founded in which he was not interested, investors seemed to lose confidence, such was the esteem in which he was held. He was a man of noble character, honest and upright in all of his dealings, and a great friend of the poor and needy. He gave liberally to any and every just cause and the extent of his philanthropy will never be known to the outside world. Through his death Reading lost one of its most prominent citizens.

Mr. Harbster married June 15, 1848, Ellen Matthews, daughter of George Matthews, a native of Lebanon county, Pa. He was of Irish descent, and belonged to a family, the descendants of which figured conspicuously in the affairs of the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Harbster the following children were born: Emma R. m. William Kensel; Cecelia m. John G. Mohn; John F.; Morris G. is deceased; Annie R. m. John Goodman; Howard E.; and Mary Margaret m. J. Wilhelm Hartmann, native of Germany, and a graduate of the Hamburg Conservatory of Music and that of Munich, from which institutions he received the highest honors, and he has become a composer of much note.

Mr. Harbster was a Republican in his political belief, but never aspired to public preferment. He was a member of Chandler Lodge of Masons No. 227; Reading Chapter No. 152; Creigh Council No. 16; and De Molay Commandery No. 9. He was a consistent member and liberal supporter of Trinity Lutheran Church for many years. Mr. Harbster died June 16, 1885.

JAMES PHILIP SELLERS, clothier at Reading for forty years and still in active business, was born at Allentown, Pa., May 9, 1844, and there educated in the public schools and the Allentown Academy. At the suggestion of his uncle, James Jameson, he went to Reading in 1865, and after working in the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's shop for eighteen months, entered the large wholesale and retail clothing house of his uncle at the northeast corner of Penn square, where he has continued to the present time.

For ten years Mr. Sellers was a salesman in the store and his great interest and success in the business so won the confidence of his uncle that he was then admitted as

William Harbster

a partner in the firm which has been trading for many years at the same stand as J. Jameson & Co. In 1890 Mr. Jameson died; then the firm was re-organized by the surviving partners, William A. Medlar, Mr. Jameson's son-in-law, Charles S. Bachman, a former employe for many years, and Mr. Sellers, as Sellers, Medlar & Bachman, the nephew having taken the uncle's place as the senior partner in the business, which evidences his superior character. In 1900 Mr. Bachman withdrew from the firm on account of his age, and his interest having been purchased by William R. Fenstermacher, of Lenhartsville, the name of the firm was changed to Sellers, Medlar & Co. Mr. Medlar having retired in 1903, his interest was purchased by William J. Frederick, of Allentown, a nephew of Mr. Sellers, when the name was changed to J. P. Sellers & Co. And thus it has continued to the present time. In 1908 Joseph Ritter Sellers, a son of the senior member, was admitted as a partner.

In 1882 the electors of the Seventh ward elected Mr. Sellers to represent them in the Common branch of the city councils, and he served one term of two years, having been elected on the Republican ticket. In 1890 he became identified with the Board of Trade, and after serving on different committees, he officiated as its president in 1901 and 1902. During the observance of the sesqui-centennial of Reading in 1898, he was president of the executive committee, and much of its success was due mainly to his unremitting labors during a preparatory period of two years. Mr. Sellers has also been identified with the financial affairs of Reading, serving as a director of the Reading Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Pennsylvania Trust Company.

In 1868 Mr. Sellers was married to Elizabeth Ritter, the only child of Joseph Ritter and Eliza Witman, his wife, both of whom were descendants of the earliest inhabitants of Reading. By her he is the father of a son Joseph Ritter, who married Minnie Heffner, daughter of Daniel Heffner of Reading, and they have one son James Heffner Sellers. Mrs. Sellers died in 1908. She was a devoted member of Trinity Lutheran Church from her childhood, as her parents and grandparents had been in the early history of the church, and, on account of her superior voice was chosen as a singer in the choir for fifteen years. She took an active part in the Sunday-school work for many years, and also in works of charity for the congregation as well as the community at large.

Joseph Ritter, father of Mrs. Sellers, was the honored court crier of the Berks county courts for forty years from the establishment of the court house at Sixth and Court streets in 1840, and upon his decease in 1880 the judges and lawyers, at a public meeting held for that purpose, passed highly complimentary resolutions eulogizing his superior character. At a Bar supper, Dec. 20, 1872, in appreciation of his distinguished services and uniform courtesy, they presented him with a fine gold watch and chain.

The father of Mr. Sellers was Philip Sellers, a wholesale tobacco and cigar manufacturer at Allentown for fifteen years. He died in 1851 aged forty-six years. He was married to Elizabeth Worman, daughter of Henry Worman, of Allentown, who died in 1876, aged seventy-three years. They had three children: James P.; Henry; and Mary, m. to Benneville Frederick, of Allentown, whose son William J. is now a member of J. P. Sellers & Co. His antecedents were brought up in the vicinity of Sellersville, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

COL. WILLIAM TREXLER, long prominent and widely known throughout Berks county, died at his home in Longswamp township Dec. 19, 1905. He was born in that township Sept. 2, 1816, son of Reuben and Anna (Lesher) Trexler.

The Trexler family in America, so far as is known, was founded by John Peter Trexler, who made his home in Northumberland county, Pa., where he became very influential.

Peter Trexler, the paternal grandfather of Col. William, engaged in farming at Mertztown, where he spent his active days. He married Catherine Grim.

Reuben Trexler, son of Peter, was an iron master, and that calling together with farming he followed all his active years. He died in 1846, at the age of sixty-four. He married Anna Lesher, who was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, daughter of Jacob Lesher, an iron master of Berks county, who moved to Pottstown after retiring from business. Five children were born to Reuben Trexler and wife, namely: Horatio, who at the time of his death was president of the National Union Bank, at Reading; William; Lesher, who became a successful physician at Fort Wayne, Ind., and is now deceased; Caroline, deceased wife of William Schall, of Norristown, Pa.; Lucinda, who married James Rittenhouse, and both are now deceased.

Col. William Trexler was given a good common school education, and on reaching young manhood engaged in farming, afterward taking up tanning at his late home farm. He then tried milling and later the coal business, all proving successful ventures and he finally added a general mercantile store. The last few years of his life were spent in retirement. He took great pleasure in his beautiful home, located in Longswamp township.

In 1842 Colonel Trexler was married to Mary Ann Singmaster, of Macungie township, Lehigh county, daughter of John Singmaster, a farmer and tanner. Mrs. Trexler died in 1877. To this union were born the following children: Reuben, deceased; Alonzo, late of Huntingdon county, Pa., now deceased; Annie, widow of Harrison Maltzberger, an attorney at Reading: Alvin S., who conducted a tannery and coal yard in Longswamp township, but is now retired; William; Lesher Ashley, a practicing physician at San Antonio, Texas, now deceased; John L. S., of Macungie, Pa.; Mary, who married Hiram Weiler, and who is now deceased; and Henry Clay and Myra, both deceased. Colonel Trexler married (second) Amelia Schall, who died in February, 1890.

In politics Colonel Trexler was a Republican, and for fifty-three years was postmaster at Longswamp. He was justice of the peace for many years, and also held a number of other local offices, never being defeated if he offered himself as a candidate. He was a Mason, belonging to Burgess Lodge No. 333, F. & A. M., Allentown. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran.

JOEL H. KRICK, the well-known proprietor of the "West End Hotel," one of the popular hostelries of Reading, located at the corner of Schuylkill avenue and Buttonwood street, was born in Reading, Dec. 4, 1861, son of Levi J. R. and Mary (Hinnershitz) Krick, and grandson of Peter Krick.

Peter Krick was a native of Heidelberg township, Berks county, and was a well-known boat-builder in the days when the Schuylkill canal was one of the principal means of transportation in this section of Pennsylvania. He followed his vocation for many years at the foot of Buttonwood street, Reading, where his boat-building yard was located, and became very successful. Mr. Krick married Susan Reber, of Berks county, and she bore her husband these children: William R., Joel R., Adam R., Levi J. R., Peter R., Emma (m. William Leas) and Catherine. Mr. Krick was very liberal in his religious views, but was kind and charitable, and few indeed were the subscriptions for a worthy cause that did not bear his name. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but he never cared for, nor sought, public office.

Levi J. R. Krick learned boat-building under the skilled tuition of his father, following that occupation for many years. In 1887 he turned his attention to the hotel business, following that occupation until his death in 1905, at the age of sixty-six years. He was known for his many sterling traits of character, and was ever liberal to those in need. The children born to Levi J. R. Krick and his wife were: Joel H., Peter M., Annie (m. Harry Shrump, deceased), Emma (m. Daniel Whitmoyer, deceased), Mary (deceased, m. Harvey Kissinger) and Rebecca (deceased).

In religious belief the family were connected with the Reformed Church. He was a loyal Democrat, and was elected to fill positions of honor and trust, serving in both the common and select councils, and at one time being market commissioner. He was a letter carrier during President Cleveland's first term. He was connected with several fraternal organizations, and was a member of the Junior Fire Company. Mrs. Krick died in 1891, aged about forty-eight years.

Joel H. Krick received his education in the public schools of Reading, and when a boy worked in the boat yard which had been founded by his grandfather. Learning the trade of boat builder with his father, he followed this occupation for some time, and in 1885 was appointed under Mayor Getz, a member of the Reading Police Force, continuing as a member until 1887. During Mayor Merritt's administration Mr. Krick was again appointed to that position, 1890-1893, and upon the expiration of this term he entered the employ of his father in the hotel, in which he has since continued. In 1897 he was elected a member of the board of prison inspectors for Berks county, serving nine years, and for seven years was president thereof. He was elected by the firemen of the 2nd district as assistant chief of the Reading Fire Department, serving three years. Mr. Krick has always been a stanch Democrat, and has always been a valuable party man in the Sixth ward. He has been a delegate to various county and State conventions. On Nov. 3, 1908, by a large majority Mr. Krick was elected a director of the poor of Berks county, for a term of three years. He is very popular fraternally, holding membership in the following orders: I. O. O. F.; Fraternal Order of Eagles; P. O. S. of A.; the Independent Gun Club; the Eagles Mountain Home Association; the Harmonie Association; and the Schuylkill Fire Company. He was a member of the Junior Fire Company for twenty years, but resigned to join the Schuylkill Fire Company in 1901. He is also connected with the Northwestern Beneficial Association. In religion Mr. Krick is connected with the Reformed Church.

In 1886 Mr. Krick married Rosa Weidner, and to this union were born five children, four of whom are living, as follows: James, Joel, Jr., Maud (who married Edward Englehart, is living at No. 252 W. Buttonwood Av., and is the mother of Joel Henry) and Esther.

ADOLPH KRAEMER, of Reading, Pa., the owner and manager of a printing and publishing establishment at No. 236 North Ninth street, was born July 28, 1875, and is a son of Joseph and Balbina Kraemer, who emigrated from the Duchy of Baden, Germany, locating at Philadelphia, for a period of time, and in 1882 settling in the northeastern section of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Adolph Kraemer attended the Reading schools until fourteen years of age, whereupon he entered the printing office of Mr. W. Rosenthal to learn the printer's trade. For a period of five years he remained at this establishment, working his way during the day into the secrets of the art of printing, and at night studying his books to advance himself further in the knowledge of general literature. For nearly three years he attended a local college, taking courses in business, literature and languages. During 1894 he made a tour of the States for the purpose of studying the various conditions, methods and systems of printing establishments throughout the country, being during this tour employed in about thirty different printing plants. In the fall of 1894, he returned and engaged in the printing business at No. 621 Moss street (the residence of his parents) in a small back room, operating his one job press by foot power.

In 1897 Mr. Kraemer removed his establishment to larger quarters at Ninth and Oley streets where he acquired the use of an electric motor. In 1898 he removed his place of business to No. 208 North Ninth street, and six months later to No. 310 North Ninth street, where he remained for seven years. In 1905 he purchased his present quarters, the desirable property at No. 236 North Ninth street, which he remodeled and rebuilt to suit his increased requirements and he has occupied same since September, 1905. During 1909 he entered into the career of publisher of fiction under the name of The Kraemer Publishing House—in addition to his Book and Job Printing.

On Sept. 2, 1897, Mr. Kraemer married Miss Mary L. Ott, of Reading, daughter of Magnus and Josephine (Albrecht) Ott. This union has been blessed with five children: Louisa M., Marie A., Gertrude L., Theresa B. and Herman J.

HARRY KLINE, postmaster and general merchant at Rehrersburg, Pa., and one of Tulpehocken township's representative citizens, was born at Rehrersburg, June 25, 1874, son of Frank S. and Rebecca E. (Forry) Kline.

Philip Kline, the great-grandfather of Harry, was born Dec. 26, 1788, and was a resident of Rehrersburg, where for many years he kept a large tannery and general store, and where he died July 18, 1855. He married Catharine Shollenberger (born Aug. 4, 1791, died Jan. 27, 1867), and they had these children: Benjamin, grandfather of Harry; Alexander; and Anna Maria, born Aug. 17, 1799, and died June 6, 1842.

Benjamin Kline was also born in Rehrersburg, and after the death of his father took charge of the tannery and general store, the latter of which was closed out at the time of the death of his brother Alexander who had been his business partner. Mr. Kline continued the tannery business until about 1886, when he sold out to Barnett Brothers, and the remainder of his life was spent in retirement with his son-in-law, Dr. Daniel Dechert, Schuylkill Haven. Mr. Kline married Catherine Lutz, daughter of Benjamin Lutz, and to this union there were born children as follows: Sarah m. Joel Dewaldt, who conducted a hardware business in Lebanon county for many years, and died there in 1893; Martha, who died in 1896, m. Isaac Harner, a hotel keeper of Rehrersburg; James, who for many years worked in his father's tannery, now resides at Lebanon; Genevieve m. Dr. Daniel Dechert, and died in 1882, leaving one daughter; Anna, who died in 1896 at Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, m. John Harding, who subsequently removed to Reading; and Frank S.

Frank S. Kline was reared in Rehrersburg, where he learned the trade of tanner with his father, and was employed in the tannery from the age of twelve years until the business was discontinued, when he went to Myerstown, Lebanon county, and there continued many years. He is now engaged principally in finishing in the spring and fall of each year at East Berkley.

Mr. Kline married Rebecca E. Forry, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Troutman) Forry, and to this union there were born the following children: Harry; Matilda m. Paul Furman, of Strausstown, Berks county, and has one son, Robert, m. Clara Bertram, daughter of Daniel Bertram, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Rehrersburg; Edward is single; Laura is employed at the shirt factory; and Marguerite lives at home. Edward Kline served three years in the Spanish American war, being a member of Troop B, 14th U. S. Cavalry, stationed in the Philippines, and the last nine months of his enlistment were passed in the United States, where he engaged in racing various cavalries. He won the U. S. Rescue races from representatives of twenty-one cavalries, and rode races Cossack style in every State west of the Mississippi, losing only three races, and he also holds medals for sharpshooting and marksmanship for the three years of his enlistment. He ranked as first sergeant. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Kline returned to his home, and three months later enlisted in the State police force at Punxsutawney, where he is still in service at the present time. He stands very high, and he is said to be an expert horseman and very well liked by everybody.

Harry Kline was educated in the common schools of his district and the high school at Millersburg. At an early age he learned butchering at Hazleton, and the trade of painting, at home, the latter of which he followed for some years. At one time he aspired to enter

the medical profession, but gave up this idea and took up boating as an occupation, following it on the Schuylkill, Raritan, Erie, Northern and Delaware canals. He now conducts a general store at Rehrersburg, where he is discharging the duties of postmaster. Mr. Kline is a member of the Reformed Church, while his wife is a Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican, and for some years has been standing committeeman of his township, and fraternally he is connected with Vigilance Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., at Reading; and Camp No. 597, P. O. S. of A., at Rehrersburg, of which he is a charter member.

In 1897 Mr. Kline married (first) Miss Nettie Stambaugh, daughter of Rev. L. D. and Henrietta (Smith) Stambaugh, and one child, Grace, was born to this union. Mrs. Kline died Nov. 28, 1901, and he married (second) in 1904, the widow of Selas M. Shade, by whom he has also had one child, Harry.

ARTHUR WITTICH, a dealer in pianos and organs, and a prominent and representative man of Reading, Pa., doing business at No. 116 South Sixth street, was born in Reading, Berks county, July 2, 1860, son of John D. and Harriet (Peifer) Wittich.

John Wittich, our subject's grandfather, lived in Hesse Cassel, Germany, all of his life, was a general merchant there and quite a prominent man. He and his wife, whose name is not known, were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, and of these four came to America, their names being: Henry, George, John D., and Margaret, the latter of whom married Henry Goelz, and resided in Reading.

John D. Wittich came to America in 1842, and settled first in Philadelphia. He had learned the shoemaking business in his native country, and was also a musician of some note, as well as a composer of much ability. He resided in Philadelphia for about five years and there gave instructions on the violin and other instruments. He settled in Reading in 1847 and upon making this his home, took charge of the leading orchestras of the city, conducting them for the following thirty years. His wife was a daughter of Henry Peifer, also a native of Germany, where a part of his family was reared, his two youngest children, however, being born in this country. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wittich were: Margaret (m. John W. Gerdemann, and resided in Philadelphia); George (deceased); Anna (died young); Catherine (m. Rev. N. C. Fetter, and lives in Doylestown, Pa.); Elizabeth and Stricklin (deceased); Arthur; and Valeria (living in Reading at the old Wittich homestead, No. 310 South Fifth street). The Wittich family were members of the Reformed Church, while the Peifers were Lutherans. In politics Mr. Wittich was a Democrat, but took no active interest in party work.

Arthur Wittich received his education in the schools of Reading, and after graduating from the Reading high school entered the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music from which he was graduated. He was then instructed by some of the best and most noted masters of Europe and America, and the following twenty-five years were devoted exclusively to teaching music, in which profession he was very successful. He bears the reputation of being an expert in this and other branches of his art. Since practically giving up the instruction of music he has devoted his time to selling pianos and player pianos. He is well known in Berks and adjoining counties, and goods purchased from him can be relied upon to be just as represented. He has one of the best equipped show rooms in the city, located at No. 116 South Sixth street, where first-class salesmen are constantly on hand to display goods. His store is well stocked with the leading makes of pianos, among them being the Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Packard, Harrington, McPhail and Sterling.

Mr. Wittich married, in 1882, Miss Kate Schrader, daughter of Charles E. Schrader, of the firm of Schrader & Kline, and three children have been born to this union: Otto, Carl and Leon. The family are Lutherans. In politics Mr. Wittich is a Democrat. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES P. HIGH, a prosperous coal merchant of Reading, Pa., who is also engaged in the flour and feed business, with yards and office at No. 312 Rose street, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, son of William R. and Lydia A. (Krick) High.

Charles P. High received his education in the schools of his native township, and during his boyhood worked upon his father's farm. At the age of nineteen years he left the farm and went to Philadelphia, engaging with the Phoenix Plumbago Mining Company, and while in the employ of that company attended a business college. He subsequently returned to Reading, entering the employ of his brother, of D. K. High & Co., who was carrying on the coal, flour and feed business in Reading, which had been established in 1887 by him, and Mr. High continued in this business until 1890, when he accepted a position at the Philadelphia & Reading freight house. At the end of one year, in company with George Richardson, Mr. High established the present successful business, and one year later Mr. Richardson withdrew, Mr. High's father engaging in business with him, under the firm name of High & Son. This connection continued until 1903, when the elder High withdrew, and since that time Charles P. has successfully conducted the business alone. He is a very enterprising business man, of much ability, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned.

Mr. Charles P. High was married, in 1895, to Miss Cora Hechler, daughter of William A. Hechler, of Spring township, and in religious belief Mr. and Mrs. High are connected with the Reformed Church. Fraternally he is connected with the P. O. S. of A., and the Order of Independent Americans.

THOMAS A. BOYER, a well-known citizen and enterprising business man of Reading, Pa., is a native of that city, born May 1, 1853, son of Isaac and Mary (Dickinson) Boyer, and grandson of Thomas Boyer, for many years a prosperous farmer of Dauphin county.

Isaac Boyer came from Dauphin county to Reading when a young man, and was employed by a corporation as a teamster, an occupation which he followed all of his life. In religious belief he was a Quaker. He and his wife were the parents of these children: Thomas A., William, Harrison, Annie (m. Jacob Carl), Alice (m. James Reigel), Jemima (m. Joseph Levan) and two children died in infancy. Isaac Boyer died in 1896, aged seventy-two years, and his wife in 1894, when sixty-nine years of age.

Thomas A. Boyer received his literary training in the public schools of the city of his nativity, and when a young man was employed by the Reading Pipe Mill, with which concern he remained for a period of ten years. In 1883 he commenced the manufacture of rag carpets, in which he has continued to the present time, with much success. He has a large and profitable business, his factory being located at the corner of Pearl and Bingaman streets, and in addition to carpets he handles rugs, linoleums, oil cloth and art squares.

Mr. Boyer was married in 1879 to Hannah E. Snyder, and both are valued members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Boyer has held various offices, while Mrs. Boyer is very active in church work, and much interested in advancing the cause of charity, devoting herself especially to the finding of homes for homeless and friendless women who have passed the age of self-support.

DAVID L. HEINLY, who, with his son, John E., is doing business under the name of the Reading Engraving Company, at Reading, Pa., is a prominent and influential business man of that city. He was born on the old homestead farm, near Virginville, Berks county, Jan. 31, 1836, son of George, and grandson of John George Heinly.

David L. Heinly was educated in the public schools, and then engaged in a general store business at South Evansville from 1858 to 1867, and then went to Hamburg, where he conducted a similar establishment for four years. He then engaged in the hardware business, with his brother William, for eight years, the next four years traveled for the Bard Reber Hardware Co., Reading, and the following eighteen years for the Seltzer-Klahr Hdw. Co., of Philadelphia. He then engaged in the engraving business with his son, John E., as the Reading Engraving Company, at No. 604 Court street, and this venture has proved a great success. Mr. Heinly belongs to St. Luke's Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, was a school director at Evansville and a councilman at Hamburg.

David L. Heinly belongs to the Masons, having joined that Order in 1869. He has been a member of the Blue Lodge since that time, and has been a Knight Templar since 1886. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows, having joined that order in 1870. The Heinly family has an association and holds annual reunions, the last few having been held at Kutztown Park. David L. Heinly is president of the association, which numbers from 500 to 600 people, and one of his sons, Harvey F. Heinly, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume, is secretary.

JOHN E. HEINLY, his father's partner in the engraving business, was born July 8, 1867, at Hamburg, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of engraver and worked at this occupation for some years in New York, starting in that business at Reading in 1890. Mr. Heinly was married May 23, 1895, to Bess Maguire, daughter of William Maguire, deceased, of Reading, and four children have been born to this union: Martha, Katheryn, Marian and David, the first two named at school. Mr. Heinly belongs to St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Like his father he is a Democrat.

C. GILBERT STEFFE, late of Reading, was in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company for over fifty years before his retirement, in 1904. For a number of years previously he acted as general road foreman for the company. He was an expert in his line and recognized as such in railroad circles all over the country.

Mr. Steffe was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born in Earl township, Jan. 26, 1834, son of Frederick and Annia (Unger) Steffe, who were farming people. Somewhat late in life his father went to Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and remained to the close of his days.

Mr. Steffe spent his boyhood and youth in the public schools of Earl township, helping his father at farming. At the age of eighteen he came to Reading, where he became an apprentice in the machine shop of the Philadelphia & Reading Company. He remained in the shops there three years, for he had determined even then to learn the business of practical railroading from the very beginning. In 1855 he began on the road as brakeman, and later was fireman on both passenger and freight engines, all of which at that time burned wood. During the years 1853-54 he was on the Williamsport branch, with Reading engines, in 1855 returning to Reading, and becoming fireman for passenger trains on the well known "Mohawk" and other engines then quite famous. He was made fireman for the "Illinois," the first engine in the United States to burn anthracite coal.

In 1858 Mr. Steffe was promoted to the position of engineer, running trains on the main line. When the Civil war broke out he and others connected with the motive department of the road, evinced a desire to enlist in the service of the Union, but the superintendent requested them to stand by the railroad, arguing that they were needed there as badly as at the front. The superintendent then went to Washington, D. C., and after an interview with Lincoln and Stanton secured exemption papers for Mr. Steffe and others whose services he wished to retain. During the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Steffe was under orders to hold a train at Harrisburg, ready to take all the valuable documents there to Philadelphia in case of Lee's victory. In 1866 he was appointed engine examiner, to take charge of the engines as they came out of the shops, and he remained in that position until 1871. In that year he was sent with efficient help to install what was known as the "pop valves" over the whole system. His mind was constantly on the alert for a solution of the various problems of his work, and in 1876 he assisted in the arrangement of a means of improving engines so that they could burn all kinds of fuel, and especially fine anthracite coal.

Through all these years Mr. Steffe was steadily gaining recognition as an expert in his line, and when, in March, 1878, the great engine "412" was made in the Reading shops, to be sent to the Paris Exposition, he oversaw its packing and shipment, and then went over to France to install it in its place. Returning in July of that year, he spent some time in experimental work on the New England railroads in the interest of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and in October, 1878, made a second trip to Paris to install "412" on the road. During the winter of 1878 and spring of 1879, prior to the opening of the exposition he traveled through France operating the engine on the different railroads in that country, and thence went to Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, running his engine in each of these countries. In November, 1879, he returned to America with his engine, on his arrival in America being appointed road foreman of engines with headquarters in Philadelphia. There he remained until transferred to Reading in 1888, as general road foreman, a position he was still holding when put on the company's retired list, March 2, 1904, after a faithful service of just fifty-two years. When Mr. Steffe entered the employ of the Reading Company they had only between fifty-five and sixty engines, and at the time of his retirement the equipment included eleven hundred. Though all of this large number were under his charge he was able to locate any engine and day of the year, a feat considered remarkable even among railroad men. During his career he had many experiences not included in the duties of the average railroad man, and was called upon to exercise his resourcefulness in various unusual circumstances. While at Milan, competing with the French, English and Italian engine builders, he had some exciting as well as enjoyable experiences. It was necessary for him to be constantly on his guard against the Italians, who made every conceivable effort to create the impression that the American engine was not equal to theirs, especially as regarded consumption of fuel. But Mr. Steffe was ready at every turn, and succeeded in convincing the judges that the Americans were not only the best builders but also capable of caring for their own interests.

Mr. Steffe enjoyed nearly half a century of happy married life. Wedded in June, 1858, to Esther, daughter of John Hill, their union was unbroken until March 25, 1905, when Mrs. Steffe passed from this world. She left no children. Mr. Steffe continued to reside at No. 106 North Ninth street, during the remainder of his life. Mr. Steffe was a member of a number of organizations, principally of fraternal character, and he was an enthusiastic Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery, No. 9; and Philadelphia Consistory. On Sept. 19, 1893, the Thirty-third degree was conferred upon him, in Chicago, and he was enrolled as an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and on the same date was made a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. Mr. Steffe was also a member of the Philadelphia Veteran Association. In May, 1907, Mr. Steffe attended the Masonic gathering at Los Angeles, Cal., and was on his way home in the train wrecked in Honda, Cal., May 11th, meeting his death in that frightful accident.

Mr. Steffe was a man of real achievement, actively concerned in the forwarding of our country's material ad-

vancement, and his work won the unstinted respect of all informed on the general subject of railroading.

THOMAS JEFFERSON OBERLIN, a school teacher in Berks county for over twenty-three years, and a wholesale florist of Sinking Spring, was born at Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, June 21, 1850, son of Levi Schaeffer and Elizabeth (Spangler) Oberlin. He was educated in the local schools, the Palatinate College and the Ursinus College, qualifying himself for the profession of teaching. In 1868 when eighteen years of age, he began teaching public school in the vicinity of Epler's Church, in Bern township, Berks county, and he continued teaching in different parts of the county until 1876, when he located at Sinking Spring, and a year later opened a private school. He there established an institution under the name of the Charter Oak Academy, in the Mull Mansion, which he carried on successfully for fifteen years, being supported by pupils from the village and vicinity. Then the township school directors erected a large two-story brick building, and established graded schools, which caused Prof. Oberlin to abandon his academy. Having made a special study of botany and flowers since his boyhood, he naturally turned his attention to the extensive cultivation of flowers, and he has pursued this business in the line of cut flowers during the spring, summer and fall seasons until the present time, in a very successful manner, making almost daily shipments to large wholesale dealers in Philadelphia and New York.

Prof. Oberlin made a valuable collection of the flora in Berks county, which he arranged and classified scientifically, the specimens numbering over 1,000, and including several species which are exceedingly rare. Among these he found the very rare orchid, Pogonia affinis, C. F. Austin, in June, 1882, in Cumru township, this county, the third station known for it in Pennsylvania, and the fourth in the United States. This specimen was deposited in the herbarium of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. For this extraordinary work of classifying the Berks flora, he was highly complimented by the late Prof. Thomas C. Porter, of Lafayette College, the recognized authority on botany in Pennsylvania. Apropos of the subject of botany, Prof. Oberlin, in July, 1907, read a very practical paper, "The Redemption of the Hog Backs," before the Florists' Club of Philadelphia, at its session in Horticultural Hall, which paper was widely published in the floral journals of this country.

Upon locating in Sinking Spring Prof. Oberlin identified himself with St. John's Reformed Church, and he took an active part in organizing the first Reformed Sunday-school in the village and became its first superintendent, serving in this position for several years. Since 1897 he has been officiating as a member of the consistory, acting as secretary of that body.

In 1902 Prof. Oberlin laid out the Mull plantation in the eastern section of the village into building lots, which number altogether nearly 1,000, and a considerable part of these lots have been sold. They have taken the local name of "Oberlin's addition."

Prof. Oberlin married Eva Ann Mull, daughter of Reuben Mull, of Sinking Spring, and widow of Dr. William J. Thirwechter, of Stouchsburg. By her he has four children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Irvin R. Huyett; Eva Maria, Mrs. Harry W. Burgner; Frederica, Mrs. Floyd E. Groff; and Reuben L. Mrs. Oberlin had a daughter by her first husband, Marguerite, who married Dr. Thomas G. Binkley, a practicing physician at Sinking Spring.

Levi Schaeffer Oberlin was born in 1818 and died in 1893. He married Elizabeth Spangler, and had these children: Thomas J.; William Wallace, m. Lillie F. Sallade; Levi F. m. Eveline A. K. Myers; Ida Elizabeth m. Daniel F. Lynch; John Charles m. Kate V. Souders; Tamar A. m. Harry T. Myers; and George F., died in infancy.

Frederick Oberlin, father of Levi S., and grandfather of Thomas J., was born near Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, in 1775. For many years he was the owner and landlord of the "Franklin House" at Schaefferstown, which was built by Alexander Schaeffer in 1746. He died in 1840. He married Maria Schaeffer, daughter of Capt. Henry Schaeffer, and granddaughter of Alexander Schaeffer.

John Adam Oberlin, father of Frederick, married Margaret Stober, and his father, the great-great-grandfather of Thomas J., was Michael Oberlin, who emigrated from Germany in 1751, and settled in the vicinity of Schaefferstown.

Capt. Henry Schaeffer, father of Mrs. Maria (Schaeffer) Oberlin, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his company was included in the Second Battalion of Pennsylvania Associators from Lancaster county. This company was engaged in active service in the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776. In 1777 and 1778 he served as a justice of the peace, and as such administered the oath of allegiance to more than 360 persons at Schaefferstown. He married Anna Eva Schweitzer, by whom he had six children, of whom Maria was the third. Capt. Schaeffer's father, Alexander Schaeffer, was born in 1712 in the Palatinate, Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738, landing at Philadelphia. He was accompanied by his wife and several children. It was he who laid out and founded Schaefferstown in 1758.

EDWARD PENGELLY, one of the substantial men of Reading, senior member of the printing firm of Edward Pengelly & Brother, was born in 1856, in Cornwall, England, son of Michael and Frances (Merrifield) Pengelly.

Michael Pengelly came to the United States in 1866, having previously worked as a miner in Chile, South America, for six years. He died in Nevada City, Cal., in 1867. His widow came to America in 1873, with two sons and two daughters, namely: Emily, Edward, Harriet and James H. In religious belief the family are Methodists.

Edward Pengelly was seventeen years old when he accompanied his mother to America, locating at Reading, Pa. Ten days later, Oct. 13, 1873, he entered the office of the *Reading Eagle* as an apprentice, where he worked until 1880, when he was engaged as a compositor on the Reading *News,* where he continued for six years, or until it suspended. Mr. Pengelly then went West and for a time worked at Butte City, Montana, and later at Centerville, a suburb of Butte, where he was foreman for six months of the *Mining Journal* under Mr. Penrose, who was later murdered. He then returned to Reading, and, in company with five other practical printers, started the *Daily Telegram,* retaining his interest for four years, when he sold out and entered into partnership with Adam G. Harner in book and job printing. They began business under the name of Harner & Pengelly, and the partnership lasted until 1899. On May 10th of that year the present firm was organized, under the name of Edward Pengelly & Brother, and they control a fair share of the better class of the printing trade of Reading.

In 1893 Mr. Pengelly was married to Emma G. Boyer, daughter of Alvin N. Boyer, and they have one daughter, Frances Merrifield. In 1884 Mr. Pengelly became identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 435. He belongs also to Mount Penn Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he is independent. In 1902 Mr. Pengelly enjoyed a pleasant visit to his old home in England.

JOSEPH D. C. UMBLE. One of the familiar figures in the public life of Reading is Joseph D. C. Umble, proprietor of the "Mansion House," a hotel favorably known throughout the East. Since 1893 Mr. Umble has in some way, or in some capacity, been identified with the "Mansion." He is the son of Capt. Joseph and Phoebe (Dickinson) Umble, the former a prominent figure in the political and business life of Lancaster county, and one of the well-known veterans of the Civil war. He died in Reading, March 1, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was one of the first to interest himself in his country's defense, raised a company, went at once to the front, participating in all the privations that fall to the lot of the soldier. After the war he was

prominent in civil life, being a justice of the peace for a number of years, and register of wills of Lancaster county during 1882-83-84. Mrs. Umble, mother of Joseph D. C., together with her two daughters, Anna Mary and Ida E., have their home at the "Mansion House," and assist in its management. Phoebe E., the third daughter, is the wife of R. M. Breneiser, a wholesale tobacconist of Reading. The father of Mrs. Umble was Henry Dickinson, one of the prominent husbandmen of Lancaster county.

Joseph D. C. Umble was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., March 26, 1867. He passed the formative period of his life on the home farm, securing a good common school education in the village of Christiana, and in the Yeates Institute at Lancaster. When his father was elected to the office of register of wills, he entered the office as his clerk. This was in January, 1882. In 1885 he took a position with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, as clerk to the manager of their commissary department, and in the experience he secured in that line in the following four years, lies the secret of his success in the hotel business at a later period. Coming to Reading about this time, he was variously employed for several years, in different service for the railroads. The point to be noticed is that he was always "employed" and to this his advancement and prosperity may be ascribed. In the spring of 1904, he became proprietor of the "Mansion House," having previously served there as clerk and manager, and it is needless to add that these experiences well equipped him for the fuller responsibilities. It is but fair to state that under the present liberal regime the house has come into much favor. The hotel is complete in every detail, thoroughly accoutered, and spacious enough for the accommodation of 150 guests. Whether by endowment or acquisition, no matter, we find in Mr. Umble a man of pleasing manners and personality, to which no doubt his popularity is attributable. To the prince, pilgrim or peasant, the same welcome and hospitality meted to one, is measured to all, when within the doors where "Joe" Umble presides.

Mr. Umble is a prominent member of several of the most popular fraternal and club organizations of the city, among them being the Elks, the Masons, the Berkshire Country Club, Wyomissing Club, and he is quite active in the State Association of Hotel Men. He is a Republican in politics, though he takes little part in such matters, aside from casting his vote on election day.

GLYNDEUR HICKMAN, D. D. S., a prominent dentist of Reading, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 6, 1863, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Lamborn) Hickman, and a grandson of Benjamin and Julia A. (McFarland) Hickman. Benjamin Hickman located at Brag Hill, Chester county, and there cultivated a farm all of his life.

Dr. Glyndeur Hickman was educated in the schools of Chester county, and then entered the office of Dr. R. L. McClellan, where he studied dentistry for five years. In 1885 he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, and graduated therefrom in 1886. Two years later he located in Reading, and here he has resided ever since, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. His well appointed offices are located at No. 35 South Fifth street. Dr. Hickman is a member of the I. O. R. M. and the Royal Arcanum.

In 1887 Dr. Hickman married Mary E. Thompson, and two children have been born to this union, namely: J. Earl and Roy L. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church. In his political affiliations he is connected with the Republican party.

HOWARD ERASMUS GERHARDT, dealer in pianos and all kinds of musical instruments, was born Jan. 18, 1879, in Millersburg, Bethel P. O., Berks county, Pa., son of Dr. Erasmus and Agnes (Weber) Gerhart.

The Gerhardt family is of German descent, and Mr. Howard E. Gerhardt has succeeded in tracing his line back to (I) Christian Gerhardt, Burgomaster of Grafenhaininchen, Saxony, Germany, who died July 11, 1637. His wife was Anna Dobler, daughter of Gallus Dobler, Court Chaplain at Dresden. They became the parents of a son, Paul.

(II) Paul Gerhardt, son of Christian and Anna (Dobler, was born March 12, 1607, and he died June 7, 1676. On Feb. 11, 1655, he married Anna Maria Berthold, daughter of Andrew Berthold. Paul Gerhardt was known as a religious poet, the Luther of the seventeenth century hymnology.

(III) Paul Frederick Gerhardt, son of Paul and Anna Maria (Berthold), was born Aug. 2, 1662.

(IV) Christopher Gerhardt, son of Paul Frederick, died Aug. 15, 1736.

(V) William Gerhardt was a son of Christopher.

(VI) Frederick Gerhardt, son of William, was born March 26, 1714, in Langenselbold, Dukedom of Isenberg, Germany. He emigrated to America prior to the Revolution. On Jan. 22, 1737, he married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Henry Fisher. With their son John Peter, born Oct. 28, 1737, they emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1739, having made the voyage on the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, commander. Shortly after their arrival in Philadelphia, the wife died, and Frederick Gerhardt located in Heidelberg township, Berks county, where, Feb. 14, 1740, he married a widow, Barbara Rieger. On Dec. 1, 1768, he purchased of George Brendle, a tract of seventy acres of land in Heidelberg township. By trade he was a wagoner. His parents had been members of the German Reformed church, but through a sermon preached in 1742 by the Rev. Mr. Ruettner, a Moravian minister, he became a member of Reed's Church, and subsequently he became one of the principal founders of the Moravian Brethren in North Heidelberg township, known as the Herrn Hüter Church. As an elder of the Moravian Church he attended the first public convention of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, held Aug. 29, 1743. He died Nov. 30, 1779, and is buried in the cemetery adjoining the church. Through the efforts of a grandson, John K. Gerhardt, a monument was erected by subscription. Frederick Gerhardt was the father of ten children, namely: (1) John Peter Gerhart, born Oct. 28, 1737, m. Elizabeth ———, and had one child, Andreas (born Oct. 13, 1791, died Oct. 31, 1791), and was buried at Host Church. (2) Conrad Gerhard, born Nov. 22, 1740, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Heidelberg township until 1808, when he retired from business and located in Philadelphia. In 1768 he m. Rachael Rogaert Ysselstein, and they had seven children—Rachael, Elizabeth, William, Mary, John, Elonora and Thomas. In 1815 he m. (second) Elizabeth Jungmann, daughter of Rev. George Jungmann. There were no children by this marriage. (3) Elizabeth Gerhardt was born Sept. 29, 1742. (4) Frederick Gerhard, born Sept. 23, 1744, m. Susanna Dundor, daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Dundor. In his will, dated Nov. 30, 1822, he mentions three sons and two daughters: Frederick (1780-1845) m. Magdalena Troutman, and had eleven children; Jacob, who m. (first) a Miss Leiss, had two sons, and (second) Catharine Magdalena Schock, and had eight children; John died in 1852; Anna Maria m. Jacob Ebling; and Barbara m. a Mr. Strauss, and died in 1840. (5) Johannes Gerhart, born Feb. 12, 1747, located in the neighborhood of Swamp Church in Lancaster county, and there he and his wife, Susanna Rhoads, are buried. They had nine children: Peter, John, Frederick, Jacob, William, Susannah, Barbara, Christian and a daughter who married a Mr. Bixler. (6) Anna Maria Gerhart, born June 13, 1750, m. Jacob Meahlaesen. (7) Jacob was born Jan 1, 1752. (8) Anthony Gerhart, born Feb. 10, 1754, died in infancy. (9) Anna Rosina Gerhart, born Oct. 29, 1755, m. Henry Burkholder, and had children: Daniel, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sally and Maria. (10) Catharine Gerhart was born Oct. 2, 1758.

(VII) Jacob Gerhart, son of Frederick by his second marriage, was born Jan. 1, 1752. By his father's will dated Nov. 26, 1779, he received the old homestead. He was a private in Capt. Ferdinand Ritter's Company, 6th Battalion, Berks county militia, commanded by Joseph Hiester in the service of the United States in 1780. He died Dec. 13, 1808, and both he and his wife Elizabeth

Potteiger (born May 7, 1752, died April 25, 1824, daughter of Martin and Susanna Potteiger), are buried at the Eck Church. They had three sons: (1) Martin Gerhart, born April 6, 1776, died Dec. 7, 1826, m. Margueretha Leiss, and had four children: Isaac m. Catharine Klopp, and had four children, Kate (m. George Zimmerman), Emma (m. Nick Hunter, and had two sons, Edward and Frederick), Rebecca (m. George J. Eckert) and Elizabeth; John Gerhart; Elizabeth Gerhart; and Elias Gerhart. (2) Frederick, born April 13, 1781, is mentioned below. (3) John (born April 11, 1789, died March 20, 1827) m. Anna Maria Klopp (born March 5, 1791, died Aug. 28, 1824) and had eight children: John K., Elias, Isaac, Maria, Joel, Nathan, Elizabeth and Esther.

(VIII) Frederick Gerhart, second son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Potteiger), was born April 13, 1781, and died March 20, 1823. He m. Elizabeth Kalbach (born Sept. 17, 1786, died April 15, 1817). They had six children: (1) John Gerhart, born May 24, 1805, died Sept. 5, 1868. He was twice married. By his first wife, Kate Meiser (1805-1837), his children were: (a) Mary Gerhart m. (first) John Filbert, and had children—Henry R. Filbert (m. Amelia Kalbach, and has eight children, Ella, Anna, Nathaniel, Millie, Mary, Ida, Carrie and Charles); John Filbert (m. Emma Stump); Agnes Filbert (m. James Wagner); and Emma Filbert. Mary m. (second) Samuel Dundore, and to this marriage were born four children: Clara Dundore (m. Clayton Schaeffer); James Dundore (m. Ella Himmelberger); Thomas Dundore (m. Catharine Burkey); and Darius Dundore (m. Kate Hiester). (b) Lizzie Gerhart m. Adam Stump, and their son Levi m. Emma Seidel. (c) Levi M. Gerhart, captain of Company G, 151st P. V. I., in the Civil war, was mustered into service Nov. 1, 1862. He m. Elmira Lamb, and their children were: Beulah, Sallie, James and Kate. (d) Kate Gerhart m. Adam Stoudt, and had three children, Ida, Kate and Levi. John Gerhart m. for his second wife, Martha Schull (1810-1878), and they had five children: Ellen; Louise m. John Keener, and had three children—Adam, Ella and Sarah; Amelia m. Amos Graul, and had one child; Emma Victoria; and John. (2) Mary Gerhart (born July 4, 1807, died Dec. 21, 1894, m. George Beyerle (born March 19, 1804, died Sept. 20, 1875) and their children were: (a) Dr. Wellington G. Beyerle m. (first) Anna Hines, and had eight children: George; Flora Grace (m. Milton H. Fahrenbach, and has two children, Russel Fahrenbach and Sarah Fahrenbach); Charles; William Percival (m. Hannah Peters, and has a daughter, Helen); Louis Allen (m. Gertrude Heffner, and has a son, Wellington); Ida E.; Walter Henry; and Anna Matilda (deceased). Dr. Beyerle m. (second) Arabella Daniels, and they have one child, John Franklin. (b) Mary Ann Beyerle m. Rev. Franklin H. Schwartz, a Reformed pastor (no children). (c) Percival Beyerle was twice married, but no records can be found. (d) William Beyerle m. Valeria Lesher, and had three children: Ida (m. Edward J. Krause, and has two children—Walter Krause and Alfred Krause); Alice; and William. (e) Sybilla Beyerle m. Dr. John Brobst, and has six children: Laura (m. Newton Harrison, and has four children, Edward, John, Robert and Laura); Mary; Minnie; William (m. Victoria Grunwell, and has three children, Thomas, Robert and Marshall); Lillie; and Jennie. (3) Isaac Gerhart, born Nov. 26, 1808, is mentioned farther on. (4) Elizabeth Gerhart (born May 22, 1811, died April 4, 1880) m. George Miller (born July 24, 1806, died March 22, 1888). Their children were: Kate, m. to Nathaniel Kalbach; and Lizzie, m. to Abraham S. Groh. (5) Ephraim Gerhart, born Feb. 24, 1816, died in infancy. (6) Gabriel Gerhart, born Feb. 24, 1816 (twin to Ephraim), died December, 1891. He m. Catharine Gruber (born Feb. 1, 1815, died March 24, 1865), and their children were: (a) Emma S. Gerhart m. John G. Royer, and had two children: Kate (m. Jeremiah Hartman, and had one child, Edith Hartman); and Liza Jane. (b) Amelia Gerhart m. Adam D. Stump, and had children: Laura, Robert, Lillie, Florence, Harvey and Allen. (c) Elmira Gerhart m. Monroe Zerbe, and had children: Charles; Laura (m. John Bohn); Edward; Lovey; and Cora. (d) Jonathan. (e) Amos Gerhart died unmarried.

(IX) Isaac Gerhart, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Kalbach), was born Nov. 26, 1808, and died July 12, 1894. He m. Elizabeth Kurr (born July 3, 1813, died May 9, 1893). Their six children were: (1) Emma Gerhart, born May 24, 1836, m. Charles H. Zieber (born Aug. 13, 1840). (2) Ephraim J. Gerhart, born July 1, 1837, m. Mary Brown (born Feb. 11, 1845) and has children: Lizzie m. John Lindenmuth; Emma, born Feb. 24, 1871, m. Wall Piefer; Charles W., born Feb. 19, 1873, and died Aug. 1, 1873; and Paul W., born June 13, 1882. (3) Minnie Gerhart was born Nov. 11, 1839. (4) Erasmus, born June 25, 1842, is mentioned in full below. (5) Meranda Gerhart and (6) Celissia Gerhart died in infancy.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Kurr) Gerhart, wife of Isaac, was born July 3, 1813, and died May 9, 1893. She was a daughter of John Kurr (died March 28, 1863, aged eighty-one) and Mary (Rehrer) (died Sept. 9, 1875, aged eighty-one), a granddaughter of Thomas Kurr (who died Nov. 28, 1832, aged seventy-eight years) and of Godfried Rehrer (State Representative in 1819 and 1822, who died Sept. 22, 1823), and great-granddaughter of Thomas Kurr, Sr. (Deacon in 1757 of the Adtollohoe or German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rehrersburg) and of Godfrey Rehrer (who in 1768 had a tavern in Rehrersburg, where in 1789 was the voting place of the 4th District).

(X) Erasmus Gerhart, M. D., born June 25, 1842, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Kurr), died July 27, 1896. He was enrolled Oct. 7, 1858, as a student in Swatara College at Jonestown, and on Nov. 3, 1859, at Freeland Seminary, Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery county. On Oct. 10, 1864, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom March 14, 1867, with the degree of Doctorem in Arte Medica. On Dec. 24, 1875, he m. Agnes Weber (born Feb. 13, 1853), and their children were: Gertrude Charlotte, born July 1, 1877, m. Hunter Henninger, and has two children, Marian and John Hunter; Howard Erasmus, born Jan. 18, 1879, is the subject proper of this sketch; Ida May, born April 20, 1881, m. Harry E. German, and has one son, Robert German (born Dec. 24, 1906); John Isaac, born May 30, 1884; and Sophia Elizabeth and Florence Grace (twins), born Jan. 19, 1893.

Mrs. Agnes (Weber) Gerhart was born Feb. 13, 1853, a daughter of John and Sophia (Snyder) Weber. John Weber was born in 1823, and died in 1900, son of John Adam Weber (born July 13, 1788, died March 12, 1849) and his wife Juliana Bordner (born May 21, 1791, died Sept. 26, 1869), the latter a daughter of Ensign Jacob Bordner (born 1754, died 1837, Capt. Lesher's Company, Col. Patton's Battalion, Berks county militia, 1776) and his wife Anna Maria Brosz (1761-1839). John Adam Weber was a son of Henry Weber (1758-1799) and Margaret (Meyer) Weber, the latter a daughter of Court Martial Man Valentine Meyer, of the 6th Company, 6th Battalion, 1777. Henry Weber was a son of John Henry Weber (born May 28, 1737, died April 10, 1815) and his wife Elizabeth Filbert (1741-1813).

Mrs. Sophia (Snyder) Weber, mother of Mrs. Agnes (Weber) Gerhart, was born in 1830, and died in 1896. She was a daughter of Peter Snyder (1802-1860) and his wife Eva Rieth (1806-1871). Peter Snyder was a son of George Snyder, Jr., and his wife Katharine Koebe, and a grandson of George Snyder, Sr. (the maiden name of whose wife was Rehrer). Eva (Rieth) Snyder was a daughter of J. Adam Rieth (born 1756, died 1815, a fifer in Capt. Furrer's Company, Col. Patton's Battalion) and Juliana Braun (1766-1826) and a granddaughter of Leonhard Rieth and Elizabeth Lebo, who donated between seven and eight acres of land for church and burial purposes, upon which Reed's church was built.

(XI) Howard Erasmus Gerhardt attended the district schools of Bethel township, and later he taught school for one term in Brecknock township. In the fall of 1897 he enrolled as a student at the Inter-State Commercial College, Reading, graduating the following spring. He secured a position with C. H. Lichty as stenographer, and

later was given charge of the Musical Merchandise and Sheet Music department, where he laid the foundation of his successful career. On May 19, 1902, he opened a musical merchandise and sheet music store of his own at No. 757 Penn street, and in March, 1904, owing to the development of the business he was compelled to procure larger quarters, moving to No. 809 Penn street. At this time he formed a partnership with Bertrand H. Farr, under the firm name of Farr & Gerhardt, and they were the sole representatives for the Aeolian line of instruments, including the Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianola pianos, the Metrostyle and Themodist Pianolas, the Orchestrelle, and the Sohmer, Wegman, Estey and Becker Bros. pianos. They carried a complete line of musical merchandise, sheet music, Edison and Victor machines and records, Regina music boxes, etc. Mr. Gerhardt retired from the firm on March 10, 1909, and on Aug. 30, 1909, he opened a complete music store of his own at No. 843 Penn street. He controls several well-known piano and player piano agencies, and carries a full line of musical merchandise.

Mr. Gerhardt was received into full communion in the Salem Reformed Church, Bethel, by the rite of confirmation administered by Rev. Henry Hilbish, and a few years later he was transferred by certificate to the Second Reformed Church, Reading. In his political faith he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Mt. Penn Council, No. 495, Royal Arcanum; Reading Tent, No. 426, Knights of the Maccabees; Penn Primary, No. 2, Prudent Patricians of Pompeii; and Progressive Americans, No. 1. He is eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution through five different lines, as follows: Jacob Gerhard, a private in Capt. Ferdinand Ritter's Company, 6th Battalion, Berks county militia, in 1780; Capt. Henry Weaver, commissioned captain of the 6th Company, 6th Battalion, Berks county militia, May 17, 1777, Henry Spycker, colonel; Court Martial Man Valentine Meyer, 6th Company, 6th Battalion, May 17, 1777; Ensign Jacob Bortner (or Bordner), Capt. Fisher's Company, Col. Patton's Battalion, Berks county militia, Aug. 27, 1776; and Adam Read (or Rieth), fifer in Capt. Michael Furrer's Company, Col. John Patton's Battalion, Berks county militia, stationed at South Amboy, Sept. 5, 1776.

On Nov. 28, 1901, Mr. Gerhardt was married to Rebecca Rosella Seyfert, who was born July 5, 1885, daughter of Charles Robert and Amelia Catharine (Frentzel) Seyfert. To this union have been born two children: Thelma Seyfert, born May 26, 1903; and Reginald Robert, born March 7, 1906, who died five days later.

Mrs. Rebecca Rosella (Seyfert) Gerhardt is descended through her father from Johann Schwank, Mayor of the City of Fulda, Germany, in 1732, who was born at Neisse, in Schlesien, Germany, and whose son, George Schwank, also became mayor of Fulda. John C. Schwank, great-grandfather of Mrs. Gerhardt, was born in Heinfelt, Germany, in 1796, and died March 14, 1864. He m. Elizabeth Schall (also a native of Heinfelt), and their daughter, Catharine Schwank, m. Robert Charles Seyfert, Bandmaster of the Regimental Band in the German army from the Dukedom of Waldeck, at the Siege of Paris, and later Bandmaster at the Castle at Arolson, the capital of the Dukedom of Waldeck. Charles Robert Seyfert, son of Bandmaster Robert Charles and father of Mrs. Gerhardt, was born Oct. 19, 1854, and he m. Amelia Catharine Frentzel, born Jan. 4, 1860, daughter of Frederick William and Margaret (Snyder) Frentzel. Frederick William Frentzel was born Dec. 24, 1804, at Spielberg, Kreis Hanau, Court Vagtersbag, in Kurhessen, Germany, and died April 18, 1881. Mrs. Margaret (Snyder) Frentzel was born Feb. 14, 1830, daughter of Philip Snyder (born March, 1802, and emigrated from the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany), and his wife Mary Anna Diller, and granddaughter of Adam Snyder and his wife Anna Kline.

MATTHAN HARBSTER, former president of the Reading Hardware Company, and a business man who has been prominently identified with some of Reading's most successful enterprises, was born May 18, 1831, in Lehigh county, Pa., son of Henry and Mary (Bucher) Harbster.

The Harbster family originated in Germany and was founded in Pennsylvania by John Harbster, grandfather of Matthan. At an early age he came to Berks county, later resided in Montgomery and still later in Lehigh, where he died.

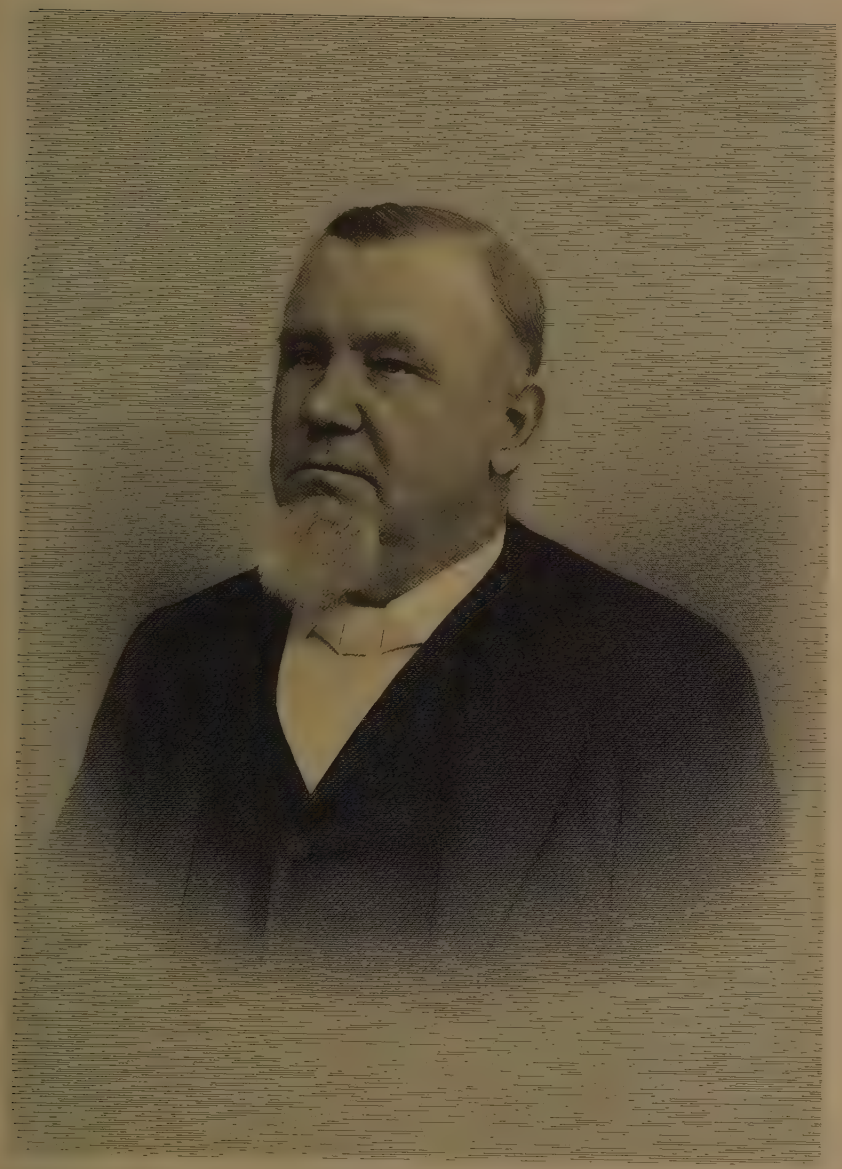
Henry Harbster, son of John, was born in Berks county. His trade was that of blacksmith, but he was also something of a machinist and realized an ample fortune from the manufacture and sale of coffee-mills. He married Mary Bucher, and they had seven children, Matthan being the fourth in the order of birth. The parents both died in 1860.

Matthan Harbster had what might be termed meager educational opportunities, as he was but a lad when he began to contribute to his own support, engaging in boating on the Schuylkill and Juniata canals. After several years' experience in this hard life, his brother William took him into his blacksmith shop, at Hamburg, to learn the trade, where he also learned coach-making. When he had completed the necessary apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman, as was the custom then, until 1851, when the three brothers, Matthan, William and John, became associated in business, and in a little shop at the foot of South Sixth street, under the firm name of Harbster Brothers, was founded the immense business which is now known all over the United States as the Reading Hardware Company. All three brothers were practical business men, energetic and industrious, and the business was profitable from the start. Its expansion soon made larger accommodations necessary, and in 1858 the concern was re-organized, William M. Griscom coming into the partnership and the firm name becoming then Harbster Brothers & Co., which continued until 1862, when the present name was adopted. Of the original partners only Matthan remains, the other two brothers being deceased.

The Reading Hardware Company conducts one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the United States and employs 2,500 men in turning out the various products and attending to the vigorous pushing of the business at different points. The works, which cover an area exceeding five acres, comprise substantial brick buildings, three and four stories in height, all especially constructed for the operations carried on in them, and all equipped with all the modern conveniences known in the business. The buildings include large storage warehouses for the completed articles of manufacture, shops where the artistic finishing is done by expert workmen, a japanning building, lock and general hardware buildings, shops for drilling, plating, bronzing and finishing, machine shop, butt and screw factories, and all of these have been completely furnished with the best mechanical appliances, serving to reduce expense while turning out better and better products each year. The Reading Hardware Company has branch stores in such centers as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Its traveling representatives cover the whole country and are welcomed wherever the excellence of the products of this concern has been tested. The firm makes a specialty of all kinds of builders' hardware, and special hardware furnishings for the most up-to-date buildings.

In addition to his important duties in connection with this immense industry, Mr. Harbster for a time was president of the Reading Screw Company, whose works were located in Norristown; was formerly president of the Montello Brick and Clay Company, and is also president of the Reading Land and Improvement Company. He is on the directing boards of the following institutions: Farmers' National Bank, Reading; Reading City Passenger Railroad; and Reading and Columbia Railroad. In former years he was connected with a number of the city's infant industries and his sound advice and financial backing have done much to make many of them the successful enterprises they are today. For sixteen years he served as water commissioner of Reading, and for several years was a member of the school board.

Mr. Harbster married Aug. 12, 1856, Susan Bingham, who died in 1900. She was survived by four children,



M. Harbster

namely: Ida C., John E., Ellen Kate and Nellie G. Mr. Harbster was married (second) in 1904 to Mrs. Mary Hetrich.

In political sentiment Mr. Harbster is a stanch Republican. He has never accepted office outside of the city, but as a member of the council at various times has demonstrated his public spirit and shown his interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He is a Mason of long standing, and for many years has been a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

L. HOWARD GEHRIS, an enterprising and energetic young business man of Reading, Pa., was born in 1877, in Fleetwood, Berks county, son of Nathan Henry and Mary A. (Spang) Gehris, a full sketch of whom will be found elsewhere.

Mr. Gehris attended the common schools of his native borough, and on coming to Reading, entered the Carroll Institute, after leaving which he went to New York City. Here he entered the law office of Alexander Thain, with whom he remained three years, later taking a course at the New York University Night School. On completing his studies, Mr. Gehris secured a position as traveling representative for the New York house of The Purdue, Frederick & Co., having his headquarters at Boston, and covering the Eastern States. Later, he engaged with another large New York house, traveling throughout the Middle Atlantic States, after which he engaged with the well-known Mellin's Food Co., being, for about three years, that company's New York City representative. At the end of this time Mr. Gehris embarked in the stove business on Fulton street, New York, continuing there until his return to Reading, when he engaged with A. B. Sausser in the stove and tinning business, at No. 326 North Sixth street, under the firm name of A. B. Sausser & Co., which partnership continued from August 1, 1901, until March 30, 1906. After the latter date Mr. Gehris was in business on his own account until April 15, 1907, when the Gehris-Herbine Company at Nos. 45-47 Reed street was incorporated for the manufacture of fancy hosiery, of which company Mr. Gehris is secretary and treasurer. He resides at No. 216 North Sixth street, Reading.

Mr. Gehris married Edith V. R. Leinbach, daughter of the late Joseph A. Leinbach, senior member of the well-known firm of Leinbach & Bros., clothiers of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Gehris have two daughters, Madeline Louise and Mary Alice. In politics Mr. Gehris is a member of the Republican party. At the present time, he is representing his ward in the lower branch of councils. His religious faith makes him a member of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church. Mr. Gehris' rise in the business world has been very rapid. He is honest and reliable and has the gift of business ability that has made his success assured. He and his wife are greatly esteemed in their community.

EDWIN A. BOYER, chorister and organist of Maxatawny Zion's Church, and a popular music teacher as well as a composer, was born in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown, Pa., Aug. 28, 1871, a son of Abraham and Lucy Ann (Youse) Boyer, grandson of Abraham Boyer and great-grandson of Philip Boyer.

(I) Philip Boyer was a native of Germany, and came to America before he was married. Meeting his future wife on ship board, a pretty romance followed and the young couple were married in Philadelphia, but later removed to Rockland, where they settled. He is buried at Mertz in the same township. The four children born to himself and wife were: Jacob moved to Union county, Pa.; Abraham; William lived in Rockland township; Lydia m. Jacob Wanner of Richmond.

(II) Abraham Boyer, Sr., was born in Rockland township, in 1791, and died in 1849, aged fifty-eight years, and is buried at Mertz church. By trade he was a weaver and butcher, following both callings according to the season, and in addition he owned a fine farm in Rockland township. He married Mary Welder, a daughter of Philip Welder, and she died at the age of eighty-five—many years after her husband. Their children were: Solomon died unmarried; Hettie, deceased, m. Daniel Heist of Rockland; Sarah m. Benjamin Ruppert; Catherine m. Daniel Heist; Betsy died young; Benneville; David; Daniel; and Abraham.

(III) Abraham Boyer, Jr., was born in Maxatawny township Jan. 15, 1837, and for many years was a farmer of Maxatawny township, but during eight years he lived near Breinigsville; at Monterey for fourteen years, and in 1897 he retired to Schofers where he now lives, acting as janitor for the Maxatawny Zion's Church. On June 28, 1857, he married Lucy Ann Youse, daughter of John and Barbara (Noll) Youse, and the following children were born to them: Charles, of Tatamy, Pa.; Louisa m. Henry Ebert, of Monterey; Solomon is of Lehighton, Pa.; Jeremiah is of Lyons, Pa.; Prof. Edwin A.; Alice m. Jeremiah B. Trexler, of Breinigsville; Amanda died young.

(IV) Edwin A. Boyer worked upon the farm for about fifteen years, and attended the local schools, but when only eighteen he began to cultivate his musical talents, under the instruction of Prof. C. A. Marks of Allentown. He is a musician of marked ability, and plays all instruments equally well, although he makes a specialty of the piano, pipe organ and violin. A number of years ago he began to give instruction in music, and since 1902 he has devoted all of his attention to his beloved profession, now having a large class, numbering about forty-five, gathered from Upper Berks and Western Lehigh counties. He is the organist of the Maxatawny Zion's church, and the Mertztown Union church, having been elected to these positions in 1900, and prior to that, from 1894 to 1900, he held a similar position with the Seiberlingville Union church. Since 1894 Prof. Boyer has sung at 294 funerals, his services being in great demand upon such occasions, as well as those of a less serious character. He leads the singing at both the churches before mentioned, alternating Sundays, and the choirs in both are excellent owing to his skill as an instructor. Altogether he has played at 1,325 services. He is a composer of both instrumental and vocal music, among his compositions being the Boyer's Reunion March, in 1908, which was played by Unger's Band, of Reading, at Black Bear Park.

Fraternally Mr. Boyer is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., Pioneer Council No. 380, New Smithville. He and his family are consistent members of the Lutheran congregation of Maxatawny Zion's Church.

On April 25, 1895, Mr. Boyer married Lizzie A. Smith, daughter of George L. Smith, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere.

GEORGE SOLOMON SCHLEGEL, D. D. S. Among the prominent young professional men of Reading, Pa., may be mentioned George Solomon Schlegel, a successful dental practitioner of that city. Solomon Schlegel, his paternal grandfather, was a resident of Fleetwood, Pa., while his maternal grandfather, Simon Kline, was the pioneer brick manufacturer of Reading. Edmund Schlegel, father of George S., was a farmer, now living in Reading. He married Mary M. Kline, and their only child was George Solomon.

George S. Schlegel was born in Cumru township, Berks county, April 9, 1879, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1897. He then attended the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1900 graduated a doctor of dental surgery. He came at once to Reading, locating at No. 147 North Eighth street, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Schlegel belongs to Delta Sigma Delta fraternity of the United States, and to the Auxiliary Chapter, Philadelphia; to the Reading Dental Society and the Lebanon Valley Dental Association and the Pennsylvania State Dental Society. He is a life member of the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He belongs to Trinity Lutheran Church, and is a teacher in its Sunday-school.

Dr. Schlegel was married, Oct. 29, 1903, to Miss Emma Brumbach Strohecker, daughter of Augustus J. Stro-

hecker, a member of the board of park commissioners of Reading. Mrs. Schlegel is a graduate of the Reading high school, graduating therefrom in the same class as did her husband.

JOHN RICK, one of Reading's enterprising young business men, who is a member of the firm of C. K. Whitner & Co., was born in 1880, in the city in which he now resides, son of John and Emma (Ammon) Rick.

Herman Rick, great-great-grandfather of John, came to this country with his parents in 1712, being then about twelve years of age. He received his education in the pay schools of Bern township, after leaving which he engaged in farming, an occupation which he carried on throughout life.

John George Rick, son of Herman, was also a farmer, and he became a large land owner and influential citizen of Bern township, where all his life was spent. He and his wife, Catherine Weiser, were members of the Reformed Church, and in political matters he was a stanch Whig.

Charles Rick, the grandfather of John, received his education in the early schools of his native township, after leaving which he engaged in a general store at Centreport and Peacock's Locks, but in 1841 came to Reading where the rest of his life was spent in retirement. He died in the faith of the German Reformed Church in 1878, as did his wife in 1880. Their children were: Cyrus, for many years cashier of the Farmers Bank and a member of the firm of Rick Brothers, m. Emma Madeira; John; Charles, a retired citizen of Reading and veteran of the Civil war, was also a member of the firm, and m. Emma Pauli; Mary m. Franklin Dundore, of Philadelphia, and had three children,—Charles, Frank and Ella; James, formerly a member of Rick Brothers and now proprietor of the Rick Knitting Mills, Reading, m. (first) Ellen Trate, and (second) Julia O'Hara, and had five children, James, Edward, Albert, Harrison and Julia, all by the second marriage; and Ellen m. William A. Arnold, and had six children, William, John, Franklin, Anna, Ellen and Mary.

John Rick, father of John, was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Rick Brothers, which was established in 1867, and discontinued in 1905. He died in 1900, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Rick married Emma Ammon, and four children were born to them: George, John, Paul and Margaret (deceased).

John Rick was educated in the schools of Reading and later attended a school at Lawrenceville, N. J., after which he took a course at Stoner's Business College, Reading. He served his time at the machinist's trade in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops, and in 1905 entered the employ of C. K. Whitner & Co., as clerk, being made a partner in January, 1907. In March, 1905, Mr. Rick married Miss Carrie Whitner, daughter of C. K. Whitner, and two children have been born to this union: Mary Elizabeth and Horace Whitner. Mr. Rick is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 115, B. P. O. E., and the Berkshire Club. His religious connection is with St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

FRANK I. RAUCH, who holds the responsible position of assistant superintendent of the Reading Eagle Publishing Company, was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Sept. 1, 1854, son of William and Matilda (Ulrich) Rauch. When he was about five years old the family moved to Stouchsburg, Marion township, this county. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools of that township and later he was sent for some time to the Stouchsburg Academy. On starting to make his own way in the world he began with farm work, spending four years in that occupation; he then secured employment in a store in North Heidelberg, where he clerked for one year and following that was similarly engaged at Stouchsburg, for a year and a half. In 1874 he removed to Reading and became associated with the Reading Eagle Publishing Company, in the capacity of subscription clerk. Since then he has steadily risen, becoming, several years after he entered as clerk, bookkeeper for the concern and for the last ten years having held the position of assistant superintendent. Mr. Rauch possesses admirable qualifications for his work and well deserves the confidence which the company reposes in him.

On Dec. 27, 1881, Mr. Rauch was united in marriage to Miss Martha Houder, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Houder, of Reading, both of whom are deceased. Daniel Houder was for years in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Rauch belongs to St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, and was secretary of the consistory for three years. Fraternally he has been quite active and belongs to the Masons, the Elks and the Press Club of Reading. In the former order he is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 549, is a past master, and for eleven years served as secretary. He is also a past officer in the Elks.

GEORGE W. BIEHL, senior partner of Biehl's Carriage & Wagon Works at Reading, and actively identified with the business for thirty years, was born in Allentown, Feb. 5, 1854. He received his education in the common schools of Reading. At the age of thirteen years he entered the employ of Conrad Krebs as a helper to his father (who was employed there as a coach trimmer), Mr. Krebs having been then the leading carriage manufacturer in Reading. He mastered the trimming trade and started in business on his own account in 1877, locating his shop on Cherry street below Sixth, where he remained until 1880. He then moved his establishment to his present factory on Pearl street, between Cherry and Franklin, with show room at No. 31 South Fifth street. Every department is equipped with modern machinery, and expert mechanics are kept busy in turning out special products, which comprise light carriages, transfer and express wagons, ambulances, embalmers' wagons, hearses, speed-sleighs, etc. Anything in the carriage manufacturer's line can be furnished by this large and well-known establishment; all kinds of harness can also be procured there.

In 1903, Mr. Biehl admitted as a partner, Wilson H. Eisenbrown, then proprietor of the Eagle Wagon Works, and the two plants were consolidated; and in 1904, on account of the large increase in business, Thomas DeMoss was admitted as a second partner, the firm name becoming Biehl's Carriage & Wagon Works; and since then this enterprising firm has been very successful. In 1907 they incorporated the Berks Auto Garage Company for selling, repairing and storing automobiles.

In 1871 Mr. Biehl married Emma Morgan, daughter of Thomas Morgan of Reading, and they have five children: George M. (married Julia Pougel), Bessie (widow of Charles F. Worrell, residing at Wayne, Pa.), Alvin J. (married Sophia Skinner), Herbert T. and Earl. Mr. Biehl is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., of Reading, of the Scottish Rite, 32d degree, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading.

George Biehl, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Biehl, was brought up and educated in the schools of Kutztown, and while a young man learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for many years. He died at Kutztown in 1861, aged forty-eight years. He married Mary Bobst and she survived him two years, dying in 1863, aged forty-eight years. They had the following children: William, John A., Henry, Jane (m. Thomas Hemmig) and Emeline (m. Henry Essen). In religious belief they were Lutherans.

John A. Biehl, the father of Mr. Biehl, was born in the vicinity of Kutztown, Nov. 17, 1831, and his education was secured in the advanced schools of that town. His first work was as helper in his father's blacksmith shop, and after working thus for a short period he apprenticed himself to the carriage trimmer's trade at Allentown, Pa., which he learned thoroughly in all its branches. He then worked as a journeyman in Allentown, Hamburg, Reading and other cities, and was considered a superior workman. He continued working at his trade until in 1902, when he retired, making his home with his son until his decease in 1908. In 1853 he mar-

ried Matilda Wetherhold, daughter of George Wetherhold, of Allentown, and they had one son, George W., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Biehl died in 1905, when in her seventy-fifth year.

GEORGE B. ALBRIGHT, proprietor of the Market House Saloon, and superintendent of the South Reading Market, and who is well known in business circles of the city, was born in Bern township, Berks county, son of Amos Albright.

Amos Albright was also a native of Bern township, and a blacksmith by trade. He married Tamson Smith, daughter of Thomas P. Smith, and to this union were born children as follows: Mary m. Isaac S. Leining; Alfred S.; Ellen R. m. Monroe Bender; Lucinda m. Reuben Leinbach; and Helen m. Pierson Hetrick. Amos Albright died in 1901, aged seventy-five years, in the faith of the Reformed Church, which his wife, who survives him, attends. In politics Mr. Albright was a Democrat.

George B. Albright was educated in the common schools of Bern township, and followed farming until the age of nineteen years, when he learned butchering and engaged in that business on Sixth street, Reading, for ten years. In 1875, in company with his father-in-law, Abraham S. Kissinger, Mr. Albright started a coal yard at the corner of Sixth and Bingaman streets, and this was carried on until 1885, with great success. Mr. Albright came to his present stand in 1895 as superintendent of the South Reading market house, which had been built by a company, organized as the South Reading Market House Company, in 1870. Since Mr. Albright has taken charge many substantial improvements have been made, including a cement floor throughout the building, and a stable, containing 282 stalls to accommodate an equal number of horses. Mr. Albright became manager of the saloon in 1895, and this he has conducted with much success, it being very popular with out-of-town people.

In 1874 Mr. Albright married Mary A. Kissinger, daughter of A. S. Kissinger, now deceased, and six children were born to this union, three of whom survive: William A., Howard and L. Annie. The other three children died in infancy. Not only in business circles has Mr. Albright been prominently connected, but in politics as well, being a stanch Democrat and at one time school controller of the First ward. He has attended both county and State conventions, and is regarded as a strong party man in this section. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. E., and Teutonia Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M., and the Liberty Fire Company.

GEORGE M. GRAEFF, general manager of Kline & Eppihimer's department store of Reading, was born in this city Jan. 30, 1840, son of John and grandson of Jacob Graeff.

Jacob Graeff was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks county. He married a Miss Schaeffer and they had three sons: William, of Reading; Frederick and John.

John Graeff, son of Jacob, was born at Reading in 1804, and died in that city in November, 1876. By trade he was a wool hat maker, and followed his calling many years. In religious faith he was a member of the Reformed church, and he is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. His wife was Catherine Stahle, daughter of Major William Stahle, a prominent citizen of Reading, who from 1838 to 1849 served Berks county as coroner. Among other things he wrote a business history of Berks county that is regarded as one of the best records of the earlier records of the county in existence. Mr. and Mrs. John Graeff had these children: Sarah; Joseph; Mary; Susan; Marks; George M.; Catherine, m. to Henry J. Reiff, of Reading; Rebecca and Rosa, all deceased except George M. and Catherine.

George M. Graeff was educated in the public schools of Reading, and was one of the first pupils to attend the Reading high school, but he left before completing his course to earn his living. He became a bundle boy, now called cash boy, with Hain & Gernant, who conducted a store in the Odd Fellows hall on Penn street, now called Library hall, and was still in the employ of this firm when they retired from business. He was then employed with Asa M. Hart, a dry goods merchant on Penn square, but after several years his employer died. In 1870 he connected himself with the concern of which he is now general manager, as bookkeeper, and was gradually promoted until in 1885 he became general manager which responsible position he still holds.

Mr. Graeff was a member of the old Salome Lodge of Odd Fellows until it was suspended. He is a member of the Order of Red Men; of Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in Post work, he having served as a private in Company H, 11th Pa. V. I. Mr. Graeff and his family are members of St. James Lutheran church, and since 1895 Mr. Graeff has been a member of the vestry. For many years he has sung in the choir, and he takes a deep and active interest in church affairs.

In 1863 Mr. Graeff was married to Hannah Morris, daughter of Israel Morris of Reading. They have two children: Charles C., of Reading, m. Susan Bechtel, and has two children—George and Leonore; Edna m. George A. Snyder, of Pine Grove, now of Reading, and has two children—Donald and Josephine.

JOHN NEWTON BOWER, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Birdsboro, was born on the Bower homestead along the Monocacy creek in Amity township, Berks county, adjoining the Perkiomen turnpike, Feb. 7, 1856. He attended the township schools and the Oley Academy. In 1875 he passed a creditable examination given by the county superintendent of schools, and received from him a certificate authorizing him to teach, but he did not follow the profession.

Shortly afterward he entered the employ of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro, Pa., as a nailer, and he continued there until 1891. The directors of the First National Bank of Birdsboro then selected him as their bookkeeper, and he filled this position until March, 1905, when he was promoted to assistant cashier. He is identified with the Birdsboro Building & Loan Association, and also with the public school affairs of the borough as a director.

Daniel Bower, his father, was a farmer on the homestead in Amity township, for upward of fifty years, having been previously employed as a forgeman at the Gibraltar forge. Besides carrying on farming, he was actively engaged in conducting a sawmill, on the premises, which was run by water power, supplied by the Monocacy creek. He died in 1894, aged eighty-seven years. He married Elizabeth Matilda Lewis (daughter of Archibald and Catharine (Coulter) Lewis, of Robeson township), who was of Welsh ancestry and the descendant of a well known Quaker family. She died in 1868, aged fifty-seven years. They are both buried in the St. John's Church Yard, Robeson township. They had seven children: Catharine (1833-1889) m. John W. Hartranft; Jacob L. (1834), who lives on the homestead, m. Sarah Babb; Justina (1837) is living at Birdsboro; Samuel L. (1842-1908) m. Amanda Ludwig, and they moved to Wilmington, Del., about 1880, where he died; Susan M. (1845) m. William R. Potts, a farmer of Amity township, who died in 1888, and after his decease, she moved to Birdsboro, where she now resides; Lewis A. (1848) m. Justina Johnson, and resides in Wilmington, Del., and John Newton. The parents were thrifty and industrious, were widely known and universally esteemed for their sterling qualities of heart and mind.

Jacob Bower, or Bauer, as the name was then spelled, the grandfather, was a farmer of Amity township, having inherited his farm of ninety acres from his grandfather, Moses Bower. He died in 1867, aged eighty-six years. He married Susanna Happel, who died Dec. 28, 1854. They had ten children: Daniel, m. to Elizabeth Matilda Lewis; John, m. to Anna Bush; Jacob H., m. to Matilda Bush; William, m. to Catharine

Boyer; Elizabeth, m. to William U degrove; Hannah, m. to Jacob Moyer; Mary Ann, m. to Benjamin Rhoads; Catharine, m. to David Scheetz; Susanna; and Samuel, who died young.

Moses Bower, the great-grandfather, when a child emigrated from Germany with his parents. He was twice married, and was the father of nine children, as follows: Jacob, Elizabeth, Moses, George, Daniel, Samuel, David, John and Michael.

Moses Bower, the great-great-grandfather, and his wife Catharine and four children, Michael, John, Moses and Labright, were the first settlers of this family in America. They arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1753. In 1772, he purchased 137¼ acres of land in Amity township, a large part of which constitutes the present Bower homestead. He died in 1805, and was survived by his widow, one son Michael and twenty-nine grandchildren. He provided amply for his widow, and to his son Michael and grandson Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, he bequeathed his farm to be divided in equal portions subject to certain cash payments on the part of said son Michael and grandson Jacob, to his grandchildren. He was buried at Amityville in the old burying ground connected with the Lutheran and Reformed Church.

JOHN LINCOLN BOWER, M. D., was born in Amity township, Berks county, on the Bower homestead, July 12, 1865. The Bower homestead is part of a five hundred-acre tract of land purchased by Otto Earnest Koch from the commissioners of William Penn, by patent bearing the date of June 11, 1705. This property was given and granted by said Otto Earnest Koch to his son Zacharias (who signed his name Zacharias Cock) by a grant dated the "Thirteenth day of Aprill in the Fourth year of the Reign of our Sovorain Lord King George, Anno Dom. 1718" and remained in his possession until March 10, 1723, when it was acquired by John Waren, who dying without issue, April 24, 1734, bequeathed 150 acres of said property to his brother Jacob Waren. On March 10, 1764, 113 acres of this tract of land were sold by Jacob Waren and his wife Ann to their son Thomas (who signed his name Warren). Thomas Waren or Warren was possessed of additional property, for the records show that April 13, 1772, he and his wife Eva sold 137¼ acres of land to Moses Bauer (since Anglicized to Bower) the great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Bower, for a consideration of £480 7s. 6d.

Moses Bower was not the first of his family to hold property in this section, for on June 27, 1763, Jacob Waren sold to Michael Bower, eldest son of Moses Bower, thirty acres of land, but May 7, 1767, this was purchased by Eleanor Lotz. Moses Bower died in 1805, and in a will dated March 14th, of the same year, he bequeathed his "plantation" in equal shares to his only surviving son Michael and his grandson Jacob, son of Moses Bower, and great-grandfather of Dr. Bower—Michael to have the lower half and the grandson Jacob to have the remaining portion of the "plantation." By reason of these bequests certain cash payments were required to be made by said Michael and Jacob to the widow and grandchildren of Moses Bower.

Upon the death of Michael Bower in 1823 the property passed to his son Jacob, who retained possession until March 13, 1839, when it was purchased by Daniel Bower (grandfather of Dr. Bower) and his brother Jacob H. On April 1, 1847, Daniel became the sole owner and so remained until Nov. 8, 1882, when the property was bought by Jacob L. Bower, the present owner and the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. The farm now consists of 104 acres, composed largely of the portion bequeathed by Moses Bower to his son Michael, and lies on both sides of what was formerly known as the Reading and Perkiomen Pike, the main highway from Reading to Philadelphia, and is intersected by the Monocacy creek. A landmark of the place is a sawmill more than a century old, operated by water power supplied by the Monocacy creek and is widely known as Bower's sawmill. The original structure stands today, and the mill is still in use. Many Indian relics have been found on the farm, bearing mute testimony that prior to the coming of the white pioneer, this must have been a favored locality for the Red Man.

The great-great-great-grandfather of Dr. Bower, Moses Bauer, or Bower as the name is now spelled, and his wife Catharine and four children—Michael, John, Moses and Labright—were the first of this family to come to America, and came from Germany, landing in Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1753. Moses Bower died in 1805, and was survived by his wife, one son Michael and twenty-nine grandchildren. He was interred in the old graveyard at Amityville.

The great-great-grandfather, Moses, was the third son of his father Moses. He was twice married, and was the father of nine children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Moses, George, Daniel, Samuel, David, John and Michael.

Jacob Bower, the great-grandfather, was born Oct. 16, 1781, and was the eldest child of Moses and Barbara (Frederick) Bower. He was married to Susanna Happel who died Dec. 28, 1854. They had ten children: Daniel, John, Jacob H., William, Elizabeth (m. William Updegrove), Hannah (m. Jacob Moyer), Mary Ann (m. Benjamin Rhoads), Catharine (m. David Scheetz), and Susanna and Samuel died in early life.

Daniel Bower, his grandfather, was born Oct. 17, 1807, in Amity township, and died March 30, 1894. He married Elizabeth Matilda Lewis, of Robeson township, who died Jan. 13, 1868, aged fifty-seven years. They are buried in St. John's Church Yard, in Robeson township. There were seven children born to them as follows: Catharine, deceased, m. to John W. Hartranft; Jacob L.; Samuel L., deceased; Justina, living in Birdsboro; Lewis A., of Wilmington, Del.; Susan M., widow of William R. Potts, Birdsboro, Pa.; and John N., Birdsboro, Pennsylvania.

Jacob L. Bower, father of Dr. Bower, was born Nov. 23, 1834, in Robeson township. He resides on the old homestead. Mr. Bower for many years conducted the farm and sawmill with unusual success, but for some years he has lived retired. Some years ago, Mr. Bower served his township as school director. He is a solid, substantial and progressive man, and has always endeavored to live up to his high ideals of good citizenship. On November 4, 1860, he married Sarah Babb, daughter of the late John and Mary (DeHart) Babb, of Alsace township. They had these children, and all survive: Dr. Elmer E., a dentist of Camden, N. J.; Emma; Dr. John L. and Mary S.

Dr. Bower attended the public schools of his district and this was supplemented by several terms at the Amityville Seminary, following which he taught his home school, Leopard No. 4, for one term. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1888, and became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and remained there for a little more than fifteen months. After this he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and is one of its oldest medical examiners, having been located in Reading since Oct. 15, 1892.

Dr. Bower is a member of the Berkshire Country Club, the Wyomissing Club, the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania German Society. Professionally he is a member of the Reading Medical Association, the Berks County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, The American Medical Association and is a member of the Medical Staff of the Reading Hospital.

GOETZ. Among the leading business enterprises of Reading, Pa., is that of Ferdinand Goetz Sons Company, with main offices at No. 26 Spruce street, New York City.

The business now conducted by this firm was first established in Reading in 1869, by Winters & Blotz. Mr. Ferdinand Goetz, who was admitted to the firm upon Mr.

Blotz's retirement, was born in Germany in 1850, and emigrated to America in 1868, first settling in Maryland, and finding employment as a farm laborer. In 1870 he came to Reading, here finding employment as a laborer in the building trade. He then secured a position as reporter on the German *Daily Post*, owned and published by Mr. William Rosenthal, but finally he became acquainted with the firm of Winters & Blotz. Upon Mr. Blotz's retirement, Mr. Winters offered Mr. Goetz an equal interest in the business, which the latter subsequently accepted. From the start the business prospered, and from a poor farm laborer Ferdinand Goetz became one of Reading's best-known business men. At the time he joined the firm they were operating their tannery at the foot of Jefferson street, but in 1882 it was removed to its present quarters, formerly occupied by the Fink Planing Mill Company. Here the business was conducted under the style of Winters & Goetz until 1904, when Mr. Goetz died, the business being reorganized into a stock company under the style of The Ferdinand Goetz Sons Company, with the following officers; Fred W. Goetz, president; W. C. Billman, secretary and treasurer; and Karl Goetz, George Rumer and Charles E. Miller, as members of the corporation. This company manufactures the white and fancy colored alum tanned lamb, sheep, calf skins and hides for suspender, shoe and belt work, and white and fancy colored slipper calf as specialties, their straight line bearing a world-wide reputation. Each member of the firm is an expert in the business, and takes an active part in conducting one of the several departments.

Fred W. Goetz, president of the firm, was born in the city of Reading, in 1877, received his education in the common schools and also took a course in a business college in Brooklyn, N. Y. While still a boy he worked in the tannery of his father, learning all the details of the business. He married in 1899 Miss Elizabeth B. Potteiger, of Stouchsburg, Pa., and to this union have been born two daughters, Ruth and Grace. The family are Lutherans in their religious belief.

LEVI S. STAMM, a resident of West Reading, has been engaged at the carpenter's trade since 1867, and is one of the thrifty, intelligent citizens of the borough. He has been a lifelong resident of Berks county, having been born Aug. 21, 1848, in Penn township, where his ancestors have lived for over a century.

The name Stamm or Stam is found frequently among the lists of emigrants to America. On the passenger list of the "Hope," Daniel Reed, master, from Rotterdam, qualified Sept. 23, 1734, is the name of Peter Stam, aged twenty; on the "Samuel," Hugh Percy, captain, from Rotterdam, qualified Dec. 3, 1740, that of Adam Stam, aged twenty-five; on the "Francis and Elizabeth," George North, master, from Rotterdam, qualified Sept. 21, 1742, those of Johann Adam Stam and Werner Stam; on the "Snow Charlotte," John Mason, master, from Rotterdam, Sept. 5, 1743, Johann Jacob Stam; on the "Phoenix," William Wilson, commander, from Rotterdam, Sept. 30, 1743, Johannes Stamm; and on the "Union," Andrew Bryson, captain, from Rotterdam, Sept. 30, 1774, Adam Stam.

The Stamm family is one of the oldest in Berks county. (I) Werner (or Peter*) and Johann Adam Stam (or Stamm), brothers, were natives of Switzerland, and emigrated to the New World on the ship "Francis and Elizabeth," George North, commander, from Rotterdam. It qualified at Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1742, and of the 141 male emigrants who had taken passage many settled in Berks county, their descendants being still found in goodly numbers in the districts where they located. Where Johann Adam Stam settled, or what became of him, we do not know. The other brother, Werner, was the ancestor of the Stamms of Berks county. He was born Nov. 13, 1726, in Bern, Switzerland, and died May 16, 1795. He settled in what is now Bern township, in 1763, obtaining a large tract of land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, in this county, where he lived and died. He and his wife are buried at the old Bern Church. He married May, 26, 1748, Catharine, born in 1728, died Nov. 4, 1812. Among his children were two sons named Nicholas and Frederick, the latter the next in the line of descent we are tracing.

(II) Frederick Stamm, son of Werner, the emigrant ancestor, had the following children: John; Frederick; Jacob; Catharine married Abraham Good; Mary m. Dr. Schwartz; Maria Magdalena m. Peter Bright (1793-1877).

(III) John Stamm, son of Frederick, had these children: Benjamin; John; Levi; Henry; William; Lydia m. George Staudt; Maria m. Jonathan Eberling; Catharine m. John Billman; Julian m. Joseph Greth; Cassia m. ——— Bohn; Eliza died unmarried.

(III) Frederick Stamm, son of Frederick, and grandfather of Levi S., was born June 20, 1790, in Penn township, and died Oct. 3, 1860. He married Susanna Gerhart, born Dec. 22, 1792, died Sept. 8, 1876, and he and his wife are both interred at the Bern Church. Their children were: Emanuel; Isaac; William; Adam; Jacob; Elias; Levi; Serena m. Nathan Billman; Catharine m. Adam Moyer; Harriet m. William Hetrich; Mary m. Jonathan Spangler. Frederick Stamm, the father of this family, was a farmer by occupation. He was a prominent man in his day, serving as county commissioner from 1822 to 1825.

(III) Jacob Stamm, son of Frederick, lived at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., and his family consisted of two children, Israel and Mary. The latter married a Walborn, of Millersburg, Pa., and later they lived at Orwigsburg.

(IV) William Stamm, son of Frederick and father of Levi S., was born in Penn township Oct. 23, 1815, his birthplace being near Stamm's Hotel, which is now known as the Pleasant Valley Hotel. In early manhood he learned shoemaking, but he did not follow the trade for long, farming being the principal business of his life. For a period of sixteen years he was engaged in farming in Jefferson township, this county, whence he moved to Penn township, continuing to carry on agricultural pursuits there until his retirement, in the year 1885. He now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Fietta Shade. Though over ninety-three years old he enjoys comparatively good health, and he is a man of genial disposition and pleasant manners, highly honored and universally liked in his community. His upright life has won him the good-will and respect of the many who have known him, and he is accorded the utmost consideration wherever he goes—not only the veneration due to his years but the recognition of a life well spent.

Mr. Stamm m. Magdalena Schneider, daughter of William Schneider, whose wife was a Rothenberger. To them were born children as follows: Cassia m. Daniel F. Kline, of Strausstown, Pa., and lives in Upper Tulpehocken township; William was a member of Company G, 151st P. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Adam S., a miller, is living in Penn township, near Mt. Pleasant; Albert was a miller at Centreport, this county, throughout his active years, retired in 1906, and now makes his home at Shoemakersville; John is a farmer of Jefferson township; Levi S. is a resident of West Reading; Fietta m. Jacob Shade and resides in Penn township; Franklin, now living retired at Bernville, was a farmer all his active life; Rebecca m. William Lengel and resides in Penn township; Allison A., M. D., is engaged in the practice of medicine at Mohnton, Pa.; James, a farmer of Penn township, m. Clara Wenrich. The mother of this family died Sept. 12, 1885, at the age of sixty-six years, and her remains rest in the Bernville cemetery.

William Stamm has always been active in the religious life of his community and a zealous worker for churches

* The name Peter is said to have been Werner Stam. There is a Werner Stam buried at the Bern Church. The Pennsylvania Archives record the name as Peter, but this is reputed to be an error, the tax-lists, church records, etc., all bearing evidence to the contrary. However, it is reasonable to suppose that Werner Stamm was under age when the two mentioned in the Archives arrived, and that for that reason his name does not appear. The date of their landing agrees with the date tradition and old members of the family have of Werner's coming to America.

and church enterprises. He is a member of the Reformed denomination, has filled the offices of deacon and elder in his church, and had the honor of taking out the first spadeful of earth removed when the construction of the St. Thomas Union church was commenced, in 1904. In political opinion he is a Democrat, and he took a public-spirited interest in the administration of local affairs, serving as supervisor and school director of Penn township. During his early manhood he belonged to the State militia.

(V) Levi S. Stamm attended the schools of Jefferson township during his boyhood and youth, meantime assisting with the farm work at home until ready to commence carpentering. He learned his trade in Tulpehocken township. During the years 1885 and 1886 Mr. Stamm was in Carbon county, Pa., and thence removed to Columbia county, this State, where he lived for about eight years. In 1896 he returned to Berks county, remaining in Reading until his removal to West Reading in 1899. Mr. Stamm has found steady employment at his trade in his present location, being in the employ of a contractor, and bears a reputation for skill and reliability which brings him all the work he can attend to. His character is above reproach, and he receives the respect which he deserves.

In 1870 Mr. Stamm m. Matilda R. Blatt, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Reigle) Blatt, and to this union have been born the following named children: Robert died in infancy; Rev. James C. is pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church at Pottstown, Pa.; Maggie and Clara died in infancy; Ida has been teaching in West Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., since 1904; T. Wilhelm is at present a student at Ursinus College; Laura M. has taught school in West Reading since 1902; Gertrude died young; Charles L. is a pupil at the West Reading high school. The family are all identified with the Reformed Church, in which Mr. Stamm was formerly quite active, having served as deacon during his residence in Bernville. He is a Democrat on political questions.

(VI) Rev. James Calvin Stamm, son of Levi S. Stamm, was born in Bernville in 1876, and was nine years old when the family removed to Birdsboro. Later they moved to Bloomsburg, where he was confirmed in Trinity Reformed Church and graduated from high school with creditable standing. When the family moved to Reading he learned the locksmith's trade at the Penn Hardware Works. But it was his ambition to secure a higher education and engage in professional work, and he accordingly entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, where he was given a teacher's certificate at the end of a year's study. He immediately obtained the position of instructor at the Butler Orphans' Home, near Pittsburg, where he was principal of the school-room for one year, resigning to become a traveling salesman, in which line he was also successful. He covered the entire South, selling stereoscopes and similar goods, but after almost a year at that work he decided to take up chemistry. However, he changed his mind before he had taken any serious steps in that direction, determining that he would devote his life to the ministry. Entering the Ursinus School of Theology, at Philadelphia, he took the three years' course graduating May 3, 1906. The same year he was made a licentiate by the Reading Reformed Classis. Meantime he had gained experience in the practical duties of a minister of the gospel by serving St. Paul's Church, at Pottstown, as supply, and upon his graduation he was called to become the regular pastor of that congregation. He accepted, was ordained and installed May 27, 1906, and has since been in charge of that pastorate. He gave early evidence that he possessed the requisites of a forceful preacher, and his energy has found many useful outlets in the field in which he is located.

Rev. Mr. Stamm m. in the fall of 1906 Miss Pauline Herbrecht, of Doylestown, Pa., formerly of Philadelphia.

(V) Adam S. Stamm, son of William, was born May 22, 1841, in Penn township, and since he was twenty-one years old has conducted the old Stamm mill in Penn township. He has followed farming and milling all his life, and has been very successful in material matters, being a man of thrift and intelligence, energetic and honorable. His business has naturally brought him into contact with most of the residents of his section, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him, being regarded as a straightforward business man and an excellent citizen. Like the members of the Stamm family generally he belongs to the Reformed denomination, being a member of Christ's Little Tulpehocken Church.

Mr. Stamm m. Anna E. Kalbach, who was born Feb. 17, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Anna Elizabeth (Stump) Kalbach, and this marriage has been blessed with nine children: Morris K., Francis and Martha (twins), Isabella R., Ella K. and a son that died in infancy, Edwin A., William J., and Maggie K.

(VI) William J. Stamm, son of Adam S., was born July 5, 1873, in Jefferson township. He received his education at the schools of Penn and Upper Tulpehocken townships, attending until he was fourteen years old, since which time he has been engaged at the carpenter's trade, with the exception of three years he worked for his father. He served his apprenticeship with John Moyer, of Bernville, in whose employ he remained for a year and a half as apprentice, until he went to Reading. There he was employed by George F. Foos, contractor and builder, and in 1901 he removed to the borough of West Reading, where he has since lived and labored. For three years Mr. Stamm worked for his father at milling. During his residence in West Reading he has built up a large local patronage in his line, particularly in the execution of fine cabinet work, in which he is especially skillful. There are few mechanics as proficient as Mr. Stamm. He delights in intricate and difficult work, the kind that requires artistic ability and patience as well as expert workmanship, and several specimens of his art are worthy of mention. In 1904 he finished a chest 17 by 8¼ inches, and 10⅜ inches deep, which contains 2,384 pieces of wood of seven different varieties; the smallest pieces are diamond shaped, and measure 5/16 by 5/16 inches. Mr. Stamm has also made puzzles of various kinds. He is a master hand at any kind of wood-working. He enjoys the highest standing in his line, and is a prominent member of the Carpenters' Union.

Upon his removal to West Reading Mr. Stamm purchased the brick residence at No. 113 Obold street where he and his family have since resided. He m. in 1893 Emma E. Bohn, born Nov. 12, 1870, died Nov. 14, 1900, the mother of five children, viz.: Bertha M., Elsie E., Simon S., William J. and Elizabeth E., of whom Bertha is the only survivor. The others died in childhood, and are laid to rest in the cemetery of Christ's Little Tulpehocken Church, where their mother is also interred.

In 1901 Mr. Stamm m. (second) Lillie M. Webber, born Oct. 8, 1876, daughter of Davilla and Caroline (Strause) Webber, the former of whom is now deceased. One child has been born to this union, Caroline M. Mr. Stamm and his family are members of St. James Reformed Church, in which he at present holds the office of deacon. He is an active worker for the welfare of the church, and has aided faithfully in its upbuilding. In politics he is a member of the Republican party.

CORNELIUS S. STAMM at the time of his death was a well-known resident of Reading. He was born in Bern township, Berks county, March 21, 1828, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Seaman) Stamm.

(I) Werner Stamm, his earliest ancestor in this country, is mentioned above.

(II) Nicholas Stamm, son of Werner, born April 22, 1752, died Oct. 6, 1828. He m. Catharine Lerch, born April 21, 1754, died May 16, 1844. Like his parents, they are buried at the Bern church. Among their children were: Johann Adam, Frederick, Peter, John, Mrs. Benjamin Graeff, Philip, William, Catharine (m. Peter Reinhart) and Benjamin. Some of this family moved to Lycoming, Snyder and Northumberland counties, Pennsylvania.

(III) Benjamin Stamm, youngest son of Nicholas, was born Feb. 21, 1795. He became interested in the stonemason's trade early in life, and followed it throughout his active career. For several years prior to his death,

on Dec. 20, 1873, he lived retired. Mr. Stamm was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Seaman, he had four children: (1) William S., chief engineer in the United States navy, was on the retired list at the time of his death, June 27, 1897; he married Emily Paxton, and had four children, of whom Norman, a resident of Philadelphia, survives. (2) Cornelius S. (3) Mary A. became the wife of James P. Walter, of St. Louis, Mo. (4) Elmira married Samuel Fulton. Benjamin Stamm married (second) a widow, Mrs. Heacock (born Oct. 13, 1814, died April 11, 1897), and three children were born of this marriage, namely: Franklin, Jane (deceased) and Wellington. The family were at one time members of the Reformed Church but later became Universalists. Mr. Stamm was a Whig in politics, but on the organization of the Republican party cast his vote in its support.

(IV) Cornelius S. Stamm was educated in the schools of Reading. He learned the brick-layer's trade, and followed it for many years, later, however, engaging in contracting, a business he followed for many years. Mr. Stamm was prominently connected with the Masons, belonging to Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; and DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, K. T. For many years he also belonged to the I. O. O. F. In his political views he was a stanch Republican, and for several years he was a member of the city council. He died Feb. 21, 1902, sincerely regretted, the people realizing the city had lost an able business man and public spirited and valuable citizen.

On Feb. 13, 1870, in Reading, Mr. Stamm was married, by the Rev. Aaron Leinbach, to Emma M. Rick, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fisher) Rick; her father born Feb. 28, 1799, died Jan. 29, 1839. To this union were born: William W. B.; and Emily E., born 1876, a teacher in the public schools and an accomplished musician, who died Aug. 24, 1897.

WILLIAM W. B. STAMM, son of Cornelius S. and Emma M. (Rick) Stamm, was born in Reading April 9, 1874. He attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in 1892. He then took a course in mechanical drawing at Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, and completed it in 1894. From 1895 to 1897 he studied applied electricity at Drexel Institute, and he is now a thoroughly equipped and practical mechanical draughtsman and machinist with the E. & G. Brooke Co. at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stamm is very prominent fraternally. He belongs to Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., which he joined in 1901, and he was Worshipful Master in 1908, when the lodge celebrated its sixtieth anniversary; he represented it at the Grand Lodge in 1909. He is a member of Williamsport Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, and Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree, serving as a member of the choir. Among other Masonic bodies to which he belongs are Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T., and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Stamm resides with his mother at No. 316 Washington street, Reading.

HON. WILLIAM KERPER STEVENS, Additional Law Judge of Berks county, was born at Reading in 1861. He attended the public schools for several years and after taking a special preparatory course under a private tutor, entered Yale College where he pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1883. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered the office of Isaac Hiester, Esq., of Reading, and pursuing the regular course of reading under Mr. Hiester's direction, was admitted to the Bar Nov. 10, 1884. He immediately engaged in active practice in the office of his preceptor and after carrying it on several years in a successful manner formed a law co-partnership with Garrett B. Stevens, Esq. (an older attorney, but no relative), and they continued to practise together with increasing success until Sept. 10, 1908, when he received the appointment of additional law judge to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Hon. G. A. Endlich to the office of president judge; then the co-partnership was dissolved and he has been performing the duties of additional law judge until the present time in a most satisfactory manner. The term for which he was appointed by the Governor terminates on the first Monday in January, 1910. At the primary election of the county in June, 1909, his name was placed on the Republican ticket for the office of judge and he was nominated without any opposition, which evidences the superior manner in which he performed his judicial duties.

Immediately after being admitted to the Bar, Judge Stevens identified himself with the Republican party and took much interest in the management of its affairs. In appreciation of his services and ability he was selected as school solicitor for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, and as city solicitor in 1895. In 1901 he was the nominee on the Republican ticket for Congress from this District. He served as chairman of the county committee for some years and also as a member of the State central committee. He assisted in organizing the Reading National Bank in 1893, the Berks County Trust Company in 1900, and the American Casualty Company in 1903, and served as a director until he became additional law judge, when he resigned. He cooperated earnestly with other gentlemen of Reading in the establishment of the Wyomissing Club, and the Berkshire Club, and has since taken much interest in their affairs. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, and of the Yale Club of New York.

In 1887 Judge Stevens was married to Mary Depuy Davis, daughter of Col. Depuy Davis, and they have a son Frederick William.

His father was Dr. Sadosa S. Stevens, a prominent and successful druggist at Reading for fifty years. He was born in Cumberland county in 1825, and there obtained his education in the subscription schools until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Carlisle and, entering a drug store, became a druggist. He was then engaged for several years until 1849 in a drug store at Philadelphia when he located in Reading and embarked in the drug business, which he carried on in a successful manner until his decease in 1900. In the organization of the board of health, he was selected as one of the members and served on the board from 1874 to 1882. He also took much interest in the Reading free library, and the Historical Society of Berks County. In 1852 he was married to Eleanora B. Kerper, daughter of Abraham Kerper and Elizabeth Boyer, his wife, of Reading, and they had four children: Frank and Emily (died young); William Kerper; and Bessie Kerper (m. Rev. William P. Taylor, an Episcopalian clergyman at Morristown, New Jersey).

The first ancestor of Judge Stevens in America was Thomas Stephens, a native of Leicestershire, England, who emigrated from that place to Philadelphia in June, 1777. Two months after his arrival (Aug. 2, 1777), was born his son George, who became a prominent woolen manufacturer of Cumberland county, where he lived until he died at the age of ninety years. He was enlisted in the English War of 1812-15. In 1797, he was married to Margaret Clendenin, and they had two sons: John C. and Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson Stevens, grandfather of Judge Stevens, was born in Cumberland county in 1800, and after becoming of age succeeded his father in the woolen business which he carried on for a number of years. He was a man of unusual literary culture, and displayed great fondness for music and painting. He became an intimate friend of the famous scientist and superintendent of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., Spencer Baird, and through his association with Mr. Baird accumulated a large and interesting collection of curios. He died in 1884 leaving to survive him his eldest son, Dr. Stevens, who died April 17, 1900.

PHILIP S. ZIEBER, a prominent member of the Berks County Bar, bears a name familiar in the city of Reading, and, indeed, throughout eastern Pennsylvania, his father and grandfather before him having been identified with the manufacturing interests of the city as makers of wool hats. His grandfather Philip Zieber was the pioneer in this industry in Berks county, while Samuel Zieber, father of Philip S., continued the business in New Holland, Lancaster county, though he maintained his residence in Reading. Samuel Zieber was born in that city in 1794, and died in 1868. He married Matilda Schmeltzer, daughter of Andrew, a farmer of Bethel township, Berks county, and to them were born three children, of whom Catherine and Emma still reside at home, while Philip S. is the third.

Philip S. Zieber was born June 30, 1861, in Reading, and was carefully schooled in his native city, graduating from the Reading high school in 1876, as valedictorian of his class. In 1879 he was sent to Lafayette College, at Easton, entering the junior class, where he graduated in June, 1881. Returning to Reading he began reading law in the office of George F. Baer, then one of the leading attorneys of the city, but now president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and in November, 1884, successfully took the examination for admission to the Bar. Mr. Zieber won his spurs alone, and had established himself firmly when, in 1889, he was asked to become a member of the firm of his former preceptor, then Baer & Snyder. His acceptance changed the firm name to Baer, Snyder & Zieber, and it remained so until Mr. Baer's election to the presidency of the railway company caused his retirement, when it became Snyder & Zieber. The firm has always enjoyed a large and select practice, serving such important concerns as the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Reading Iron Company, the Farmers National Bank, Penn National Bank, and numerous smaller private corporations. It will be seen at a glance that Mr. Zieber bids fair to establish himself in the front rank of his chosen profession.

On Nov. 26, 1889, Mr. Zieber married Miss Annie Gillespie Fry, daughter of Rev. Jacob Fry, D. D., for thirty-five years the beloved and able pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, and now occupying the chair of Homiletics and Sacred History at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy. Two children came to brighten the Zieber home, one of whom, Anna, the younger daughter, passed away July 15, 1904, at the age of twelve years. Catherine Fry Zieber, the surviving daughter, is a student at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

In his private life Mr. Zieber is most exemplary, taking a lively interest in the welfare of the community. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, is a director in the Penn National Bank and also of the Berkshire Country Club and votes with the Democratic party. In the religious life of the city he is equally helpful and prominent, being a vestryman of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and is identified with its national organization as a member of the Foreign Mission Board of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America, of which board he was treasurer for a number of years.

CYRUS RICK, who died at his home in Reading, Pa., in 1895, was one of that city's leading business men, and was for many years well known in the manufacturing circles of Berks county as a member of the foundry firm of Rick Brothers. Mr. Rick was born Sept. 2, 1837, in Bern township, Berks county, son of Charles and Ellen Louisa (Ruth) Rick.

Herman Rick, the great-grandfather of Cyrus, came to this country with his parents in the early part of the eighteenth century, when about twelve years old, and received his education in the pay schools of Bern township, after leaving which he engaged in farming, an occupation which he carried on throughout life.

John George Rick, son of Herman, was also a farmer, and he became a large landowner and influential citizen of Bern township, where all of his life was spent. He and his wife, Catherine Weiser (a grand-niece of Conrad Weiser), were members of the German Reformed Church, and in political matters he was a stanch Whig.

Charles Rick, son of John George and father of Cyrus, received his education in the early schools of his native township, after leaving which he engaged in a general merchandise business at Centreport and Peacock's Locks. In 1841 he came to Reading, where he was engaged in mercantile business and in real estate operations for a number of years and where he lived retired the remainder of his life. He died in 1878, and his wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Louise Ruth, in 1880, both in the faith of the German Reformed Church. They were the parents of children as follows: (1) Cyrus. (2) John, who died in 1900, was a member of the firm of Rick Brothers. He married Emma Ammon. (3) Charles, a retired citizen of Reading and veteran of the Civil war, was also a member of the firm. He m. Emma Paul. (4) Mary m. Franklin Dundore, of Philadelphia, and had three children, Charles, Frank and Ella. (5) James is mentioned below. (6) Ellen m. William A. Arnold, deceased, and had six children, William, John, Franklin, Anna, Ellen and Mary.

Cyrus Rick was educated in the schools of his native place, and at an early age he entered the Farmers' National Bank, of which he later became cashier, becoming widely known in financial circles. On the establishment of the firm of Rick Brothers he was made a member in 1873, and he continued as such until his death, in 1895, in the faith of the Reformed Church.

In 1868 Cyrus Rick m. Emma R. Madeira, daughter of William S. and Rebecca (Shepp) Madeira, and five children were born to this union, four of whom are living; Ella (m. S. K. Spang, and has two children, Emily and Mary), Anna, Mary and Charles.

James Rick, son of Charles and brother of Cyrus, and a prominent business man of Reading, Pa., being at the head of the Rick Knitting Company, was born in Reading in 1844. He was educated in the local schools and served his apprenticeship with one of the large carpenter firms. Later he engaged in pattern-making, and also clerked for the West Reading Iron Company in 1866. In 1867, with his brother John and Franklin Dundore, he engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Dundore, Rick & Co., their plant being at Third and Buttonwood streets. In 1869 Mr. Dundore withdrew from the firm and sold his interest to Charles Rick, and then the firm changed to Rick Brothers, but the last named did not take an active part. In 1873 one-fourth of the interest was sold to Cyrus Rick, also a brother, as it was the father's wish to have his four sons together in business, but Cyrus never took an active part in the management. In 1904 this property was sold to the Keystone Hardware Company, and leased to the Consolidated Hardware Company. In 1905 Mr. James Rick organized the Rick Knitting Company, and has associated his sons with him in the business. The firm was incorporated in 1906, and has one of the successful industries of the city. The officers are: James Rick, president; Edward Rick, vice-president; James Rick, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and Albert Rick, a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Rick has been twice married. His first wife, Ellen Trate, died in 1881. In 1883 he m. (second) Julia G. O'Hara, and they have had six children, namely: Helen (deceased), James, Jr., Edward, Albert, Julia and Harrison. Mr. Rick and family are members of Calvary Reformed Church, in which he is a deacon. He has always taken an active part in civic affairs, and from 1888 to 1892 served as a member of the board of water commissioners. He is a member of several business and social clubs of Reading, including the Wyomissing, Berkshire and Maiden Creek Fishing Clubs (of which latter he was one of the organizers and has been president).

Lyman Rich

CHARLES L. MOLL, who was the competent and faithful city comptroller of Reading, Pa., is descended from German ancestry, who came to America several generations ago, his grandfather, George Moll, having been born in this country.

Alfred Moll, father of Charles L., was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, raised at Strausstown, same county, followed milling, and later engaged in farming. He married Emma E. Boltz, daughter of Isaac M. Boltz. He served with the famous 151st P. V. I., and was slightly wounded at Gettysburg. Two sons were born to Mr. Moll: Lehman, who has charge of the stock of the Hooven Mercantile Company, wholesale grocers; and Charles L.

Charles L. Moll was born at Strausstown, Berks county, April 3, 1866, and was educated at the Bernville high school and at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1884. He taught school for six years in Berks county, and later engaged in the grocery business, continuing therein in Reading for eleven years. In 1899 he was elected city comptroller for a term of three years, and was re-elected in February, 1902, his second term being readily and heartily accorded him for the capable manner in which he had discharged the responsible duties of the office. He was again re-elected in 1905 for another term of three years, and continued in office to the end of his term, when in 1908 he became the secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Laurel Slag Company, which position he still holds.

Mr. Moll was married Dec. 4, 1886, to Catherine Obold, the daughter of Elias Obold, a retired merchant and justice of the peace of Mount Pleasant, Berks county. Six children were born to this union: Alfred, with the Mt. Laurel Spring Water Company; Abner, with the City Laundry Company; Lloyd, a graduate of the Reading high school, 1909, now assistant shipper for the Barbey Brewing Company; Herbert, with Orr & Sembower, learning the machinist's trade; and Florence and Russell, at school. Mr. Moll belongs to the Order of Elks as well as a number of other secret organizations. Politically he is a Democrat, but he is very popular with men of all parties. He is a member of St. Stephen's Reformed Church.

ADAM M. ROLLMAN, formerly postmaster at Shillington, and now living retired, was born in Cumru township, Berks County, Oct. 7, 1841, son of Henry and Elizabeth S. (Matz) Rollman.

The family has long been resident in Cumru township. William Rollman, grandfather of Adam M., was a farmer and landowner in that section, and his farm descended to his son Henry. He married a Miss Elizabeth Spohn, and they had five children, viz.: Joshua, a farmer and butcher near the "Five Mile House" m. to Miss Amelia Mengel; Henry; William and Sallie, who both died unmarried; and Molly, m. to William Matz, of Reading.

Henry Rollman, born Jan. 21, 1819, was a farmer for the better part of his life. Until 1851 he operated his father's farm of ninety-six acres near Sinking Spring, but in that year he sold the place and bought instead the Schwartz farm, of 300 acres, on Mt. Penn. There he remained till 1872 when he sold this second farm also, and moving to Reading, opened a shoe store. He conducted this a number of years, but finally retired not long before his death, Sept. 3, 1890, when he was aged seventy-one years, seven months and twelve days, and he was buried at Sinking Spring Union Church. Mr. Rollman married twice. On July 11, 1840, he m. Elizabeth Sharp Matz, who died April 22, 185—, aged thirty-eight years, one month and twenty-eight days, and was buried at Sinking Spring Church. The only child of this marriage was Adam M. On Oct. 28, 1856, Mr. Rollman m. (second) Marguerite, daughter of John and Elizabeth Swartz. The issue of this second union was two daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, m. to Albert Schuck, of Hyde Park, Pa.; and Mary, m. to Martin Leininger, of Reading. Mr. Rollman and his family were Lutherans in their religious faith, members of the Sinking Spring Church.

Adam M. Rollman grew up at home, familiar with the routine of farm life, but he was sent to school for a generous portion of the time, attending first the township schools and then a private one in Reading. At the age of twenty-five he took up butchering, and has made that his trade for the greater part of his life since. He learned his trade from his uncle Joshua Rollman, under whom he worked a year, and then until 1871, did butchering among the farmers. The next two years he was associated with John Yerger, of Reading, and then from 1873 till 1877 he worked for Henry Hoover, of that city. When he left Mr. Hoover it was with the intention of going into business for himself, and he selected Shillington as his location, opening a butcher shop there in 1877, which he conducted with most satisfactory results till his retirement in 1901. This, however, was not his only interest, for his wife had previous to her marriage carried on a mercantile business, of which after 1884 her husband assumed a joint management. The preceding year they had built a home on Lancaster avenue and planned it with reference to continuing and enlarging this business at this new location. The enterprise proved increasingly profitable, and was maintained till 1904.

Mr. Rollman also combined with his other duties that of postmaster for Shillington from 1884 till 1894. He was the first incumbent, as the office was established at that time. The village had been called Shillingsville, after the Shillings residing there, but on establishing the office there the postal department asked Mrs. Rollman to suggest a name for the station. As there were so many "villes" in that section already, she proposed the present form, Shillington, and it was at once adopted. Mr. Rollman has always been a strong Republican and his appointment was made by that party. On Sept. 1, 1908, he was elected first chief burgess of Shillington, and declined a renomination, as he felt he had had honor enough.

On April 26, 1877, Adam Rollman was married to Mary, daughter of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Pennypacker) Deeds. The other children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Deeds were: Angeline, m. to Richard Schnader; Elizabeth, m. to John F. Leib; Owen, and Henry. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Mary (Warner) Deeds, were the parents of five daughters besides the only son, Henry W., viz.: Susan, Mary, Leah, Harriet and Nellie. Mrs. Rollman is a lady of much intelligence and has an unusually good memory. From 1867 till 1874 she was a teacher in Cumru township, but in July of the latter year she definitely abandoned that profession and opened the store in Shillington referred to above. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rollman are Lutherans, and members of the Sinking Spring Union Church.

In person Mr. Rollman is tall and well-built and of considerable physical power. A good business man, practical and energetic, he has accumulated a good property, and is now able to live comfortably free from all cares and responsibilities.

EDWARD J. MORRIS gave efficient service as prothonotary of Berks county, elected in 1903 for a term of three years.

John Morris, Sr., grandfather of Edward J., lived in Ireland, where he reared a considerable family.

John Morris, son of John, Sr., became the father of Edward J. He came to America in October, 1859, and stopped for a year in New York, then settled in Reading, Pa., where he has since lived. He is at present the tipstaff of Judge Bland's court. After coming to this country he married Catherine, daughter of Charles Rogers, a brewer of Cleveland, Ohio. Two of the five children born to this marriage are now deceased, Rose and John; those living are, Sallie C., a school teacher

in Reading; Joseph F., wholesale grocer; and Edward J.

Edward J. Morris was born Nov. 2, 1864, in Reading. He passed through the public schools of the city, and at an early age began his business life as a clerk in a grocery store. He continued in this line for nearly ten years, when he embarked in the grocery business on his own account. Mr. Morris is still interested in the business. He was elected prothonotary in November, 1903. He leads a very busy life, being connected with a number of the fraternal organizations of the city, and also is closely identified with local and State politics. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Total Abstinence Society, and Knights of St. John. He has also taken great interest in Building and Loan Associations, and has acted as secretary of many of them in the past few years. Mr. Morris is at present State financial secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania; a director of the Retailers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; secretary and treasurer of the Pasteurized Milk and Cream Company of Reading; and president of the Reading Wholesale Grocery Company.

In the political field Mr. Morris is a valued worker in the Democratic organizations. He has been a delegate to many important conventions of the party, notably that of the national organization at St. Louis in 1904, and is at present the Second ward member of the Democratic county central committee. He made a losing fight for the Legislature in his district in 1896, not being able to overcome the large Republican majority normally given.

The church affiliation of Mr. Morris is at St. Peter's Catholic church, and he is quite active in the different charitable institutions connected therewith. He has won a very large measure of the esteem of the general public.

ROMANUS ESTERLY, one of Reading's successful business men, and one of the proprietors of the Reading Biscuit Company, manufacturers of cakes, crackers and biscuits, located at No. 120 South Third street, was born in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Henry Esterly, and grandson of John and Mary (Clark) Esterly. John Esterly, who was a farmer and blacksmith of Exeter township, died when eighty-three years of age, and his wife at the age of eighty-two years.

Henry Esterly attended the public schools of Exeter township, receiving a fair education, and early in life engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a fine farm of 110 acres. He continued to operate in that township until 1903, in which year he removed to Mt. Penn, where he has since resided, retired from active business life. For one and one-half years, Mr. Esterly kept the old "Washington House" in Exeter township, conducting it under the name of the "Gechter's Hotel." He is known as an honest, upright citizen, and has the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact. Mr. Esterly married Sarah, daughter of Peter and Mary (Herbein) Snyder, of Oley Valley, Berks county. The children born to this union were: John, of Mt. Penn.; Harry S.; Romanus; Alice, m. to Howard Body; George, m. to Catherin Keener, of Reading; and Sallie, m. to Harvey Dunn. Henry Esterly is a Democrat in politics, and for ten years was a school director in Exeter township. He is now serving as a member of the board of health of Mt. Penn, and as member of town council.

Romanus Esterly received his primary education in the public schools of Exeter township, which he supplemented with a course at Stoner's Business College, and subsequently attended Kutztown State Normal school in 1888 and 1889. The next four years he taught schools in his native township, and was then employed as a salesman with F. S. Wertz & Co., bakers, with whom he remained until they sold out to the National Biscuit Company. Mr. Esterly remained with the latter firm until this branch of the business was closed. In April, 1903, Mr. Esterly, with his brother, H. S., formed a partnership, and since that time they have engaged successfully in the baking of cakes, crackers and biscuits under the firm name of the Reading Biscuit Company. They have a fine large four-story building at No. 120 Third street, 60x120, well equipped with all the latest machinery and improvements, employing forty-five skilled workmen. The firm works up an average of 125 barrels of flour weekly, and besides enjoying a good, steady local trade, ships the product throughout the surrounding country.

Mr. Romanus Esterly married Miss Sallie Brown, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Levan) Brown, and five children have been born to this union: Mabel, Sarah, Paul, Charles and Frances. In politics Mr. Esterly is a Democrat. He is connected with St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, serving as a deacon and as a teacher in the Sunday-school, and is a member of the Christian Endeavor. Mr. and Mrs. Esterly and their children make their home at No. 721 North Fourth street. Mr. Esterly has made his own way in the world, and his success is due to his native ability, his determination to succeed and his straightforward manner of doing business. He and his wife are highly esteemed in the community in which he has proved himself to be such a useful and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Esterly is a Mason, being connected with the Isaac Hiester Blue Lodge, No. 660.

ADDAMS. On Dec. 22, 1681, by deed recorded in Philadelphia, William Penn granted to Robert Adams, of Ledwell, in Oxfordshire, England, five hundred acres of land, to be surveyed and located in the Province of Pennsylvania. Immediately thereafter, Robert Adams came to America and settled in Oxford township, Philadelphia county (now city), where he died in 1719. From him in direct line Sarah B. (Addams) Zimmerman, of Perry township, Berks county, was descended.

Her great-grandfather, William Addams, settled in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, early in the eighteenth century, and in 1761 laid out the town which is now the borough of Adamstown. He married Ann Lane, of Philadelphia, and had five sons, Isaac, Abraham, Samuel, Richard and William, and one daughter. Two of these sons: William and Isaac, removed to Berks county and settled in Heidelberg, now Spring, township. William married Barbara Ruth, and after his death, his brother Isaac married the widow, by whom he had six sons, William, Isaac, Samuel, John, Peter and Abraham.

Isaac Addams, the elder, grandfather of Mrs. Zimmerman, was born at Adamstown in 1747, and died at Reading in April, 1809. He was a farmer, then a leading merchant and citizen of Reading. In 1776 he was captain of a company of light infantry belonging to Colonel Peter Grubb's Battalion of Associators in Lancaster county. He was a county commissioner and member of the Assembly from Berks county.

His eldest son William (1777-1858) and wife Eve Van Reed, settled on the Cacoosing creek, Berks county, at the Addams mill. They had these children: Kittie, m. to Rufus Davenport; Richard; Rebecca; Josiah; and Amelia, m. to John H. Van Reed. He afterward m. Catherine Huey Van Reed, widow of John Van Reed, and had three children: William; John; and Valeria, m. to John Knapp. William Addams was a leading citizen of his day, and served as county auditor, county commissioner, member of the Assembly, was twice a Presidential elector, a member of Congress two terms, and was associate judge of Berks county 1839-1842.

Isaac Addams, the younger (1779-1844), married Catherine Eckert, and settled at Leesport, Berks county. Their children were: Isaac; Sarah, m. to Michael Haak; Eliza, m. to Charles Kessler; Catharine, m. to

Dr. Charles Zoller; John E.; Reuben E.; and Annie, m. to John Runkle.

Samuel Addams (1782-1854) married Catharine Huey, at Sinking Spring, and they had these children: Charles H.; Rebecca, m. to Richard Adams; Mary, m. to John Van Reed; Elizabeth; Harriet, m. to Nathan Young; Jane, m. to Edwin Mull; Isaac; Lydia, m. to Rev. Daniel B. Albright; James H.; and John H. The latter settled in Cedarville, Ill., and became one of the founders and leaders of the Republican party in that State. He was for sixteen years a State senator and declined the governorship. He was the father of Jane Addams, the head resident of Hull House, Chicago, and well-known writer and lecturer.

Abraham Addams (1787-1849) married Lydia Miller, of Millerstown, Juniata county, where he settled and died in 1849. He had two daughters: Ann Eliza m. Jacob Beaver, and their son, Gen. James Addams Beaver, was a brigadier general of volunteers during the Civil war, and served as governor of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1891, and since 1891 has been a judge of the Superior court; and Lydia m. Capt. Thomas McAllister, of Virginia, who in the Civil war was captain of a company forming part of the "Stonewall Brigade" under command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The grandson of the latter, J. Gray McAllister, D.D., is president of Hampden-Sidney College (Virginia).

General John Addams (1780-1832) was long prominent in politics and for about twenty years held local office in Reading. In 1814-15 he commanded the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, one of the two brigades furnished by the State, which lay at York during the winter of 1814-15, to check the threatened British advance from Washington. He died unmarried.

Peter Addams, the father of Sarah B. Zimmerman, was born at Adamstown, Lancaster county, May 31, 1784, and came with his parents to Heidelberg township, Berks county, in early life. On Oct. 29, 1811, he married Susan Eckert, daughter of John and Barbara (Gernant) Eckert. He resided at Morgantown, Berks county, Lewistown, Mifflin county and for the greater part of his life in Bern and Centre townships, Berks county, near Leesport. He was a farmer and miller. Originally a Jacksonian Democrat, he became an ardent follower of Henry Clay. In 1825 he was a Presidential elector for Andrew Jackson, and in 1848 was the Whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated by William Strong (Democratic), afterward justice of the United States Supreme Court. He had these children: Sarah B.; Annie E., who died in July, 1891; Adeline, who died in May, 1839; and the late Rev. George Eckert, who died at Reading in June, 1897. Peter Addams died Jan. 20, 1852, and his wife Aug. 8, 1842.

Sarah Barbara Zimmerman, eldest daughter of Peter Addams, was born on her father's farm, one mile west of Leesport, in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1813. About the year 1836 she came with the family to the large farm near Dauberville, in Bern (now Centre) township. After the death of her parents, she, her sister Annie and brother George, continued on the farm until March, 1857, when she became the wife of Seth Zimmerman, and removed with her husband and sister Annie to her late home in Mohrsville, Berks county. Mr. Zimmerman was a native of Columbia county, and for fifty years was agent at the Reading railroad station, Mohrsville. He died in September, 1888, and his wife died Feb. 7, 1907, in her ninety-fourth year. They had no children.

BERTRAND H. FARR, of Farr's Music House, No. 809 Penn street, Reading, is a member of a very old family in America, the early New World home being in Stowe, Mass., where the family was established for over one hundred years, having come over from England in the early part of the Puritan movement. Abraham Farr died at Stowe in 1689.

Abraham Farr, the second of the name of whom we have definite record, was a resident of Stowe, Mass. He married Rachel Fasket, and they became the parents of a son, Abraham.

Abraham Farr, son of Abraham and Rachel, was born in Stowe, March 22, 1761. He moved to Chesterfield, N. H., and there died April 29, 1840. He married Polly Harris, who died in her one hundredth year while sitting at her spinning wheel. Their children were: Rufus, born March 23, 1783, died May 7, 1858; Amy, born June 15, 1785, m. a Mr. Miller, and died in Vermont; Jerusha, born Dec. 7, 1787, m. a Mr. Miller of Putney, Vt.; Polly, born July 7, 1790, m. Ezra Pierce, of South Windham, Vt., and died Oct. 13, 1856; Clarissa, born Jan. 21, 1793, m. a Mr. Estabrook, settled in Dummerston, Vt., and died May 11, 1839; Sally, born Aug. 8, 1796, m. Eli Hitchcock; Ira, born Dec. 1, 1797, m. Florinda Stowell, and died March 6, 1870.

Rufus Farr, son of Abraham, was born March 23, 1783, in Chesterfield, N. H., and he died at Windham, Vt., May 7, 1858. On Oct. 21, 1810, he married Susan Stone, who was born Nov. 21, 1789, in Groton, Mass., daughter of Asa and Polly Stone, and died at Rochester, Wis., Nov. 16, 1872. To Rufus and Susan Farr were born children as follows: Lurency, born Nov. 11, 1811; Eli, born July 15, 1814, died Oct. 8, 1890; Aurilla, born April 11, 1817; Philesta, born June 9, 1820, died aged eighteen years; Rufus, born Aug. 16, 1823; Merrill H., born April 16, 1827; and Orlando.

Orlando Farr, son of Rufus, was born Dec. 9, 1832, at Windham, Vt., at the homestead where his father settled on the Glebe Mountain, succeeding him in the business of sheep raising, and maple sugaring. In 1868 he went to Illinois, and located at Shannon, where he was engaged in the grain and lumber business until 1871, when he moved to Kamrar, Iowa, where he is the owner of a large amount of land and is now living retired. He married Pauline C. Holton, a native of North Walcott, Vt., and they had a family of seven children: Frank died aged four years; Bertrand H.; Nellie; Stella died in Iowa in 1903; Florence and Leslie died young; and Edward M. is in Iowa with his father.

Bertrand H. Farr was born Oct. 14, 1863, at Windham, Vt., and was six years old when he accompanied his parents to Illinois. He attended the public schools in that State, and at Webster City, Iowa. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and followed that calling three years. In the fall of 1883 he went to Boston, and entered the New England Conservatory of Music, studying piano and vocal music and also the tuning of pianos. Returning to Webster City, he spent three years in the music business, and then sold out with the intention of finishing his education at Boston, but upon his arrival at the "Hub," he received a flattering offer to go to Philadelphia, to a Chestnut street music house. This offer he accepted, and he remained in Philadelphia five years, at the end of that time coming to Reading (1891) as a piano tuner. He had his office in the store of C. W. Edwards for fourteen years. He opened a store in Lancaster, in 1900, in the new Y. M. C. A. building, but later sold this to the Weaver Organ Company. In 1904 he formed a partnership with H. E. Gerhardt, in Reading, and under the firm name of Farr & Gerhardt carried on an extensive business in pianos, organs, talking machines, musical merchandise, etc. In March, 1909, Mr. Farr purchased Mr. Gerhardt's interest in the firm, and is now carrying on the business alone.

Mr. Farr is active in the ranks of the Republican party, and is very public spirited. He was one of those instrumental in organizing the borough of Wyomissing, and in September, 1906, he was elected its first chief burgess and shortly after his term of office expired he was appointed a member of Council to fill a vacancy in that body. He built the first house in the borough. Besides his music business he has devoted considerable time to floriculture making a specialty of hardy plants, such as irises, peonies, phloxes, devoting about fifteen

acres to his nursery, and he issued his first catalogue in 1908. It is said to be the most complete catalogue of peonies and irises ever published in this country. He was elected president of the American Peony Society, at the last meeting, at Queens, L. I.

Mr. Farr married Annie Willis, of Farmington, Maine, a member of a very old New England family.

JEROME LUDWIG BOYER, who has been prominently identified with the great iron interests of Reading and vicinity for many years, and has gained the reputation of being one of the most prominent directors of these immense industries, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most honorable families of Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was born at Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 19, 1843, son of Jacob K. Boyer, a distinguished citizen of the Keystone State.

The Boyer family is of French Huguenot extraction and was founded in America by Jacob DeBeyer, the great-grandfather of Jerome Ludwig. He settled in Berks county and there became a man of substance and standing and lived to the unusual age of 103 years. His remains lie in the cemetery at Amityville, one of the oldest graves in that sacred spot.

Henry Boyer, father of Jacob K., was born in 1779, and was a pioneer settler at Boyertown, giving his name to the hamlet, in which he built the first log house and opened the first blacksmith shop. Here he followed blacksmithing for some years, and he took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1824 he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for representative and was elected, being re-elected in 1827 and 1832. He died at Boyertown at the age of ninety-eight years, and was buried at that place. He married Catharine Krebs, of Montgomery county, who died at the age of eighty-four years, and they became the parents of a large family.

Jacob K. Boyer, father of Jerome Ludwig, was born in 1821, in Boyertown, and in his youth followed farming and engaged in school teaching. He later engaged in the mercantile business at Boyertown, following this for a few years, when he came to Reading and made that city his home for the remainder of his life. During his residence there he was employed in the freight house of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad on Eighth street. Like his esteemed father Mr. Boyer was a Democrat, and served in the House of Representatives. Mr. Boyer died in the prime of life, aged thirty-nine years, and his wife, who was Lucy K. Ludwig, died in 1867, aged fifty-eight.

Jerome L. Boyer received his literary training in the common schools of his native locality, and when a boy was employed as a clerk in a store at Boyertown. He later went to District township, and after clerking a few years there, removed to Reading, where he was first employed by Kline, Eppihimer & Co., for three years as a clerk, and later was made a member of the firm. Staying there three and a half years, he left to accept the position of head bookkeeper of the First National Bank, later being made cashier of the institution, and there he remained three years. Then, with others, he organized the Reading Fire Brick Company, being elected president thereof, and this position he continues to hold. In connection with this industry, Mr. Boyer has also been identified with many other large interests, including mining and the manufacture of iron. He was at one time manager and part owner in the Temple Iron Company, had charge of the E. & G. Brooke plant at Birdsboro, and in 1880 acted as general manager of the Chestnut Hill Iron Company, at Columbia, Lancaster county, a position he held for four years. At present this firm is gradually disposing of its plant, although Mr. Boyer still retains his interests therein. Mr. Boyer was prominently identified with the building of the Bachman Valley railroad for the carrying of ore, and was its president for some time. During the existence of the Citizens Bank of Reading, Mr. Boyer was largely interested in that institution, and was one of the board of directors.

Mr. Boyer is serving as adviser of the Home for Widows and Single Women, and during the years 1891 and 1892 he served as president of the board of this institution. He is prominently connected with fraternal organizations, being a member of Chandler Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 227; Reading Chapter, No. 152; Reading Commandery, No. 42; Philadelphia Consistory; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In religion Mr. Boyer is connected with Trinity Lutheran Church, and for a period of thirty-seven years has been an official member thereof.

On Oct. 20, 1868, Mr. Boyer married Miss Susan E. McHose, daughter of Isaac McHose, of Reading, and two children have been born to this union: William McHose, chemist for the Reading Iron Company, is the father of one child; Frederick Jacob is a machinist and resides at home.

In 1892 Mr. Boyer was president of the Board of Trade of Reading, and during his incumbency the membership grew from seventy to three hundred. We here give his address, delivered at the banquet held at Neversink Mountain Hotel, Sept. 29th, of that year:

"Gentlemen: Our last banquet, held April 21st at Mineral Springs was a success. There were present at that time eighty members; to-night we have one hundred and thirty. At the April Banquet we had with us Hon. Erastus Wiman, and I trust none of us has forgotten his grand speech. To-night we have with us Gen. Gregg, without whom the State government could not get along; so we have for the present, loaned him, as it were, to Harrisburg, but expect him back to Reading at some future time. We have also present Col. Brown, the inventor of the Segmental Wire Gun, and his very able co-laborer, Lieut. Whistler, from whom we expect to hear.

"This Board of Trade was organized April 21, 1881. Its first president, J. H. Sternbergh, Esq., is with us; as are Isaac McHose, Peter D. Wanner and S. E. Ancona, the succeeding and all the presidents. During the first year of its organization the Board had 149 members. It subsequently commenced growing backwards, and in April, 1891, its membership was seventy. Jan. 1, 1892, we had 110 members; at this date we have 216; and on Jan. 1, 1893, we will have 300.

"This Board of Trade represents a city of 70,000 people. We have reason to feel a pardonable pride in our city, its population and its Board of Trade. We have industries that we can well foster, manufactures that we sustain and in return are sustained by; and if we have any individual amongst us who would make invidious and disrespectful comparisons with other cities, may such an one's flesh be mortified and his vanity seared, for we are in such a prosperous condition, as I will endeavor to show you, that none dare to molest us or make us afraid; and I can conceive only the perfidy of man to lower the estimate of our city.

"Think of it! We manufacture stockings amounting to $550.000 per annum. A few years ago some other cities were making this hosiery, and all we had in the matter was buying and wearing them, whilst some of us went about sockless. So with boots and shoes. Our city produces $150,000 worth. The stove industry is growing fast—the present capacity is $659,000. Cotton and silk industries, $1,725,000. An industry in our city, of which many of us know nothing and hear very little about, I mean cordage, ropes and twine, goes along begging with an output of $600,000. Fire brick and terra cotta and glass, $320.000. Fur and wool hats, $3,000,000. This means a good hat for every tenth person in the United States, or say forty hats for every man, woman and child in Reading. Hardware, locks, butts, etc., $1,650,000. Pig iron, plate iron, wrought-iron pipe and machinery, $8,400.000. Iron bridge work, beams and steel, $4,000,000. Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc., $1,000,000.

"The capacity of our cigar factories is simply amazing; and had I not made a special effort to get at the facts I would not believe it. One hundred and five million cigars is the present capacity, some new shops now building not being taken into this account. A number of factories turn out fine goods, $60 to $75 per thousand. Am told a fair average for Reading's output would be $30 per thousand. This smoke production then aggregates $3,150,000.

"Our streets and electric railways carried 3,607,920 passengers in 1891. Gross income, $225,000. For 1892 I could not get, but am told the business on all our lines aggregates an increase of ten per cent yearly.

"Our Trust companies show a constant and healthy growth, and enjoy the well deserved confidence of our good people. They show loans, $688,000; deposits, $480,600; Trust funds, $1,248,300.

"Our eight banks will bear comparison with any other eight banks of a city of our size. Any business man in Reading can get all the money he wants if he presents good paper. There is not one bank in our city but which is first class in every particular. The capital aggregates $1,425,000. The deposits aggregate $4,760,000. The loans aggregate $5,150,000.

"I have given only about twenty industries, which for lack of time to collect does not cover one-third of all, such as wagon works, red brick, cast iron pipe, and many others, which would require weeks to get at. Yet it shows an aggregate of over $30,000,000.

"This certainly requires a strong constitution and a clear conscience to believe at one sitting. But, gentlemen, this is not a theory, but a condition. I trust I have given enough to stimulate our Committee on Statistics, who will, no doubt, give us a full and accurate report early in 1893.

"Gentlemen, we have a grand city—a fire department which I doubt has its equal in the world. Our business opportunities are vast. Let every stranger who comes within our boundaries be made welcome. Let us deal honorably with one another. Let us hang our banners on the outer walls and proclaim our strength from the mountain top."

HENRY R. NICKS, A. M., an educator of note in this section of Pennsylvania, where he is particularly well remembered in his association with the early days of the now famous Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, Berks county, was born Feb. 27, 1833, in the Palatinate on the Rhine.

Melchior Nicks, his father, was born in Germany in 1795, and came to America in 1842. For a short time he remained in Baltimore, Md., and then settled on a farm at Redland, Adams Co., Pa., near Littlestown. He married Margaret Rosenberger, and they had the following children: Henry R., Mary, Margaret, Lizzie (a teacher at Littlestown, Pa.), and Magdalena (who died young).

Melchior Nicks lived to be ninety years of age, and during the last twenty years of his life was blind. He understood the profession of veterinary well, and his services were often solicited by his neighbors. Mr. Nicks was possessed of wonderful psychic powers, and, although blind, could tell by touch the ailment from which an animal was suffering. He was also a gifted mathematician, and in his blindness was able to make all kind of difficult calculations. For instance, he could tell by mental calculation, at any time of the day, his own age in minutes and seconds, or that of any friend who would give him the date of birth and the hour of the day. His powers were very remarkable.

Henry R. Nicks came to America with his father in 1842. He worked on his father's farm in Adams county, attending school whenever opportunity offered, and teaching in his early manhood. In 1856, after strenuous endeavor, he was able to enter the junior class of Franklin and Marshall College, and graduated in 1858 with honors, being the salutatorian of his class.

After graduating from college he continued to teach, filling important stations at Limestoneville and Mechanicsburg. Having the ministry in view he had commenced a course of study in the theological seminary at Mercersburg, when he was called, through Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, to come to Kutztown and open a classical school. On Nov. 15, 1860, he located at Kutztown and opened what was known for a number of years as Fairview Seminary, in what is the beautiful mansion of Thomas S. Fister, immediately south of the borough. Here he began with five pupils, and for a period of months it was a severe struggle and a problem as to the success of the venture, but hard work, sound scholarship and superior teaching ability won, and by the spring of 1861 the school had been placed in a flourishing condition and continued until pupils overcrowded the school quarters and the town became filled with boarding students. The success was phenomenal, and by 1863 Professor Nicks began to look around for permanent quarters, and through his efforts a sufficient amount was subscribed to erect what was known as Maxatawny Seminary, which stood where the Principal's office of the Keystone State Normal School is now located. These schools were the beginning of the Keystone State Normal School, and Professor Nicks was the real founder. He broke the soil and sowed the seed, and others came to reap. He led in the work of raising stock to enlarge the institution and turn it into a State Normal School, and if it had not been for his work and the confidence which his success inspired, there would to-day be no State Normal School at Kutztown.

When the Normal School was organized in 1866 he accepted the position of associate principal and professor of higher mathematics, and filled same with great efficiency until 1867, when he accepted the principalship of Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., now Albright College. This position he held for seven years, and during his incumbency the institution was in a very flourishing condition. Failing health, however, compelled him to resign in 1874, and thus ended his career as a teacher. The remaining days of his life he spent on the farm, known as the old David Levan farm, where he died Oct. 16, 1903, and he lies buried in Hope cemetery. He was an educator of rare ability, untiring, thorough and, withal, tactful. He had few equals in the work of inspiring pupils with noble zeal and lofty ambition, and many there are who rise and bless him for his noble work.

Professor Nicks married Sarah Levan, daughter of David and Lydia (Jarrett) Levan. David Levan was a son of John Levan, who was the grandson of Jacob Levan, the immigrant, and one of the most prominent early citizens of this section of the county. The children of David Levan were: Anna Eliza m. James G. Treichler, a well-known farmer and business man of Kutztown; Sarah m. Henry R. Nicks; Alvin m. Anna Weidner, and died at Kutztown in 1888. Professor Nicks and wife had three children, namely: Annie, m. to Nicholas Rahn; Mame, m. to Dr. Oscar W. Sellers, of Philadelphia; and David Levan.

DAVID LEVAN NICKS, an expert civil engineer at Kutztown, was born April 8, 1869, at Myerstown, Pa., and was educated at the Keystone State Normal School and at Lafayette College, from which he graduated in 1899. During 1890 and 1891 he was employed by the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, and from 1902 to 1904 by the Lehigh Engineering Company, Allentown, Pa. For one year he was also in the employ of the United States Bureau of Forestry, and was stationed in the Adirondack Mountains and in the State of Maine. For the past three years he has been in the employ of the city of Reading, being one of the resident engineers in the department of public improvements.

On Oct. 23, 1900, Mr. Nicks married Annie E. Stoudt, daughter of Francis and Catherine (Emore) Stoudt, and they have one child, Jarrett Levan, born Oct. 15, 1901.

GEORGE F. HAGENMAN, a leading member of the Berks county Bar, and a most public-spirited and progressive citizen of Reading, was born March 9, 1857, and died one of the victims of the wreck of the special train bearing the members of Rajah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in California, May 11, 1907.

Judge Jeremiah Hagenman, father of the late George F., was born in Phoenixville, Pa., Feb. 6, 1820, son of Jeremiah F. and Mary H. (Idler) Hagenman, who came to this country from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1816, shortly after their marriage. The family lived in a little house near the Phoenix Iron Works for a number of years, the father winning their support by his work as a nail packer in the neighboring nail works. They moved to Reading in 1836, and there the father, Jeremiah F., died in 1856. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. His wife, Mary H. Idler, lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Their three children were: Lewis; Jeremiah; and Mary (Craig).

Judge Hagenman procured his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, and when old enough began to assist his father in the nail works. But the whole course of his life was altered by an accident. He was out with a number of companions for the purpose of gathering hickory nuts; they came to a tall tree and this it was decided young Hagenman should climb and then shake off the nuts. In some way he lost his hold and fell, breaking his arm, and although the fracture was set and did not seem severe, the bandages were left on too long, and amputation became necessary. Now, unfitted for manual labor, he determined to enter the legal profession. He continued his studies until old enough to teach, in the meantime assisting his father packing nails. In June, 1836, at Phoenixville, he began teaching, and at the end of three months removed to Reading, where he was also engaged in teaching, and at the same time pursued some of the higher branches of study until he was nineteen years of age. He then began the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Peter Filbert, teaching occasionally, and he was admitted to the Bar April 7, 1842. In the following autumn he opened an office in Reading, and entered upon a successful general practice, which he conducted successfully for seventeen years. At the end of that time he was elected additional law judge for Berks county for a term of ten years. In 1875 he was elected president judge, and in 1879 re-elected.

Soon after his admission to the Bar Judge Hagenman began to be actively interested in politics, and until his elevation to the Bench was very prominently identified with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to a number of State conventions, and was a member of the convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for President in 1868. He was the first incumbent of the office of district attorney elected in 1850, and at the end of three years was re-elected. He was elevated to the Bench as stated above, and his duties thereon terminated in 1890. His career on the Bench was an honorable one, and rarely, indeed, were any of his decisions reversed in higher courts, though some of the cases tried before him were of the most notable in the history of the county. Among these may be mentioned the Hunsecker case, brought over from Schuylkill county. This trial continued for thirteen weeks, and in the course of the argument one of the attorneys cited the opinion of Judge Woodward, which was in opposition to that of Judge Hagenman. The latter indicated his decisive character by replying: "I am responsible for my opinion; Judge Woodward for his."

Judge Hagenman was for forty years interested in the public schools of Reading. About 1846 he became a director in the Southeast ward, serving several years. In 1858 he was elected to represent the same ward (afterward the Third and then the Fourth) on the school board and was afterward re-elected each term until 1883, when he declined. For twenty years he was chairman of the high school committee, and he advocated better buildings and more modern heating appliances. In recognition of his valuable services the board named the J. Hagenman School Building after him. He served the county commissioners as solicitor for a number of years, and about 1860 he was instrumental in having them to allow half of court fines to be appropriated toward establishing a law library for the Bench and Bar in the court house. This was done for five years, and a Law Library Association was incorporated, which now has a valuable library.

In 1889 Judge Hagenman was elected president of the Keystone National Bank, and he held that position until his death March 26, 1904. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, being affiliated with Salome Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; and Reading Encampment, No. 45. He was prominent on the Council of Grace Lutheran Church.

In 1850 Judge Hagenman was married to Louisa E. Boyer, daughter of George Boyer, who was a member of Trinity Lutheran Congregation, and who took an active part in the erection of the church building in 1791. To Judge and Mrs. Hagenman was born one son, George F.

George F. Hagenman was educated in the Reading high school, and then took a three years' private course, his mother's delicate health making him unwilling to leave her the length of time required for a collegiate course. It was this same thoughtful, chivalric consideration for others that characterized his entire life, and endeared him to all who came in contact with him. After completing his literary studies, he pursued a law course, reading under the direction of the late Henry C. G. Reber, of Reading, and he was admitted to the Bar of Berks county Jan. 22, 1881, and later to the Supreme, Superior and United States District Courts. He practised alone until 1889, when he formed a partnership with his father under the name of J. Hagenman & Son and this was terminated only with the death of the senior member. Father and son showed a marked resemblance in disposition and in tastes. Both were sternly just, yet their mercy tempered justice—both loved their profession, yet in their love never lost sight of its mission, and never through legal technicalities were blinded to the welfare of the community.

Like his father Mr. George F. Hagenman was a Democrat, and was active in party work. He was elected county solicitor a number of terms, and acquitted himself with honor. For seven years he was a member of the school board, taking a deep interest in the cause of education. For a number of years he was a director in the Keystone National Bank.

Mr. Hagenman had long taken an active part in Masonry, in which he had attained the Thirty-second degree. He belonged to Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., Reading; was past high priest of Chapter No. 152, Royal Arch Masons; was past commander of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; and a member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also affiliated with the Odd Fellows.

DR. PHILIP M. ZIEGLER died at his home No. 524 Franklin street, Reading, Nov. 23, 1907, after a long life devoted to ministering to the sufferings of mankind. He was born near Annville, Lebanon county, Jan. 11, 1834, a representative of the fourth generation of the family in America, his great-grandfather, Philip Ziegler, having come to this country from Switzerland in 1734 and located in Berks county.

Dr. Ziegler's parents, Philip and Catharine Ziegler, moved from Lebanon county to near Mastersonville, Lancaster county, when the Doctor was but a boy. He attended Mt. Joy Academy and Lititz Academy. Returning then to Mt. Joy he read medicine under Dr. J. L. Ziegler, and after a course at the Pennsylvania Medical School, graduated from that institution in 1859. He located for practice in Elizabethtown,

Lancaster county, and won a high place in the estimation of the people.

The Civil war broke out, and he became an assistant surgeon of the 62d Pa. V. I., and in that capacity served until the close of the war. When peace was declared, acting under the advice of the regimental surgeon, Dr. Kerr, he applied for a commission as surgeon in the regular army, but while this was pending, he purchased the drug store of Dr. J. Heyl Raser, at No. 526 Penn street, Reading, Pa. His commission arrived in due time, but he resigned it out of consideration to his family and his new enterprise, and continued in the drug business until his death, a period of more than forty-two years.

Dr. Ziegler was by profession a Presbyterian, and was one of the organizers of Olivet Church, at Reading, being elected an elder of same. He labored earnestly and efficiently in developing the congregation and placing it on a sure foundation. While at school he had become proficient in the classics, and never allowed this attainment to suffer by disuse. As a teacher of the Bible class in his chosen church, no matter what other helps he might use, his scholars received the benefit of his study of the lesson in original Greek. Though a man of warm impulses and kind heart, the decisiveness with which he expressed his convictions—and they were never wavering—often gave color to a severity not intentional. Eminently successful in his business, his prosperity was based as much on his unflinching honesty as on sound business principles so that his store became known for honest drugs. Purity rather than price influenced his purchase, and if a salesman deceived and ventured to trade with him again, he found his reception very frigid, and if he persisted the interview would be terminated abruptly in a most startling manner. He was bashful in everything that called notice to personal merit, and seemed uncomfortable when paid a compliment. The earnestness with which he regarded everything in life was stamped on his countenance, giving it a look of severity, yet no man could laugh at a clean joke more heartily than he. While he undoubtedly felt much satisfaction in having been an officer in the Union army, he seemed to think the part he played was too humble to publish by joining any of the organizations based on army service, and it was a long time before he would consent to be mustered into Gen. William H. Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., and just the year before his death he became a companion of Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was one of the founders of the Reading Hospital, and among its most liberal contributors, and for many years was its treasurer and a manager until his business interests interfered. He was conducting his business with his usual energy, when suddenly stricken, and the whole community was shocked to hear of his death.

On July 13, 1871, Dr. Ziegler married Sarah Ann McFarland, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Arbuckle) McFarland. To this union were born two children: Howard P.; and Stella, wife of Dr. William W. Livingood, of Reading. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Catharine Geib and Mrs. Isaac Zook, of Mastersonville, Lancaster county.

CHRISTIAN H. RUHL, attorney at the Reading Bar since 1875, and President of the Berks County Trust Company since its organization in 1900, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1853. He was educated in the local schools, and at Dickinson College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. During his course of study in the College he had entered the law offices of Charles E. McLaughlin, Esq., at Carlisle, for the purpose of taking up the practice of law as his profession, and shortly after his graduation was admitted to the Cumberland County Bar (Aug. 24, 1874). Having decided to locate in a larger county, he selected Berks county for his field of practice and removing to Reading was admitted to the Bar April 15, 1875. He gradually secured an increasing practice by his careful attention to business, and when James N. Ermentrout, Esq. (member of the law-partnership of Daniel and James N. Ermentrout), was elevated to the Bench Jan. 1, 1886, his senior partner, Hon. Daniel Ermentrout (then in Congress from the Berks District), selected Mr. Ruhl to take the place of his brother, and formed the partnership of Ermentrout & Ruhl; and this partnership continued in a very active and successful practice until the decease of Mr. Ermentrout in 1899.

Mr. Ermentrout having been prominently identified with the political affairs of the county during this time, the legal business of the firm was attended to almost wholly by Mr. Ruhl. Their business embraced an extensive practice in all the local courts, and the prosecution of numerous cases and the settlement of intricate estates having involved much litigation, he came to attend the terms of the Supreme court annually during the week set apart for Berks county. He began his practice before the Supreme court in 1877. The State reports during a period of thirty years show cases annually which were represented by Mr. Ruhl, either for the plaintiff or for the defendant, and the paper-books display his great care and ability in the preparation of his legal contests. Besides appearing before the Supreme and Superior courts of the State, he has also had considerable practice before the District, Circuit and Supreme courts of the United States, which has given him a wide acquaintance with the legal profession in many States of the Union. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for many years. In 1904 he represented the association as one of the delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers which assembled at St. Louis, Mo.; and in 1905 to the American Bar Association which assembled at Narragansett Pier, R. I. During this time, from 1898 to 1905, he officiated as the Register in Bankruptcy. From the time of locating in Berks county, Mr. Ruhl has taken an active part in local politics with the Democratic party and exerted a large influence throughout the county in the nomination of candidates for office.

Mr. Ruhl has been identified with different financial institutions of this community, either as counsel or director, for many years: National Bank of Boyertown, Womelsdorf National Bank, and East Reading Electric Street Railway Company. He was one of the organizers of the Berks County Trust Company in 1900, and has since officiated as its president; also of the Reading Glove & Mitten Manufacturing Company in 1898, and has since served as a director.

In 1878, Mr. Ruhl was married to Elizabeth K. Runkle, daughter of John Runkle, of Reading, manufacturer for many years, who died in 1904, aged eighty-seven years. They have been active members of the First Presbyterian Church since their marriage. He served as a trustee of the congregation and as superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years. They also co-operated heartily in the successful establishment of the Homeopathic Hospital in 1888, and the Young Women's Christian Association in 1898, Mr. Ruhl serving the former as secretary for five years, and as president for twelve years, and the latter as president since its organization.

Mr. Ruhl's father, Jesse Ruhl, was born in 1812, in Lancaster county, near Mt. Joy. He was a year old when his parents moved to Cumberland county, about three miles east of Carlisle, and engaged in farming. Upon the decease of his father, he carried on the farm until 1865, when he removed to Carlisle, and lived there in retirement until his death in 1891. He was married to Mary Ann Gladfelter, daughter of George Gladfelter, of York county, and they had four children: Joseph (farmer on the homestead); George (for many years

in business at Carlisle and died in 1906); Catharine (m. to John H. Strickler); and Christian Henry (the subject of this sketch).

His grandfather was Christian Ruhl, born in 1751 in Lancaster county, and brought up to farming. He removed to Cumberland county in 1813, and besides carrying on farming was also engaged in lumbering, milling and distilling until he died in 1850.

His great-grandfather was also named Christian, born in Lancaster county, followed farming, and died in 1829.

His great-great-grandfather emigrated from Holland in 1743, and settled near Mount Joy, in Lancaster county.

WILLIAM RICK, Mayor of Reading for the term of 1908-11, was born July 28, 1875, at the village of Millersburg, Bethel township, Berks county. He acquired his preliminary education in the local schools and at the Keystone State Normal School, after which he entered Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pa., and remaining there three years, was graduated in June, 1893. He then began the study of law by registering as a student in the law office of Jacobs & Keiser, at Reading, and on Nov. 11, 1896, was regularly admitted to practise before the courts of Berks county. He then went to the Yale Law School, and graduated in 1897. Immediately beginning active practice, he has continued with increasing success until the present time, his offices being at No. 526 Court street. Shortly after entering upon his legal practice, he identified himself with the Republican party, and in appreciation of his services was given the appointment of deputy controller of Berks county by Joseph N. Shomo, who was appointed on May 22, 1901, by the Governor, as the first controller of the county, a position which he filled until Jan. 6, 1902. In 1904 in the organization of the school board of that year, Mr. Rick was elected school solicitor of the Reading school district, and served for the term of 1904-'07.

In 1908 Mr. Rick was nominated for mayor of Reading on the Republican ticket, being chosen in preference to several other candidates. His Democratic opponent was Edward Yeager, who had been Mayor three years before, and who was popular with the community. A vigorous campaign was waged, Mr. Rick conducting much of it himself and making numerous speeches. Though Reading was normally Democratic by about 500, Mr. Rick was triumphantly elected mayor by upwards of 1,800 majority, being the youngest candidate ever elected to that position. Shortly before his inauguration he formed a law partnership with Frederick W. Nicolls, under the title of Rick & Nicolls, and, though he spent part of his time in attending to his law business, devoted himself principally to the intricate municipal affairs of the city. One of the most remarkable local improvements during his term was the completion of the Spring street subway, connecting the northeastern section of the city with the north central, and greatly expediting traffic and transportation which had formerly been almost impossible between these districts except by a circuitous route.

Mr. Rick has always had a good business head, and it is as a business lawyer, seeing the common sense side of the law and discarding its technicalities and inequalities, that he has been particularly successful. His conduct of city affairs thus far has also been on a strictly business basis, as well as of absolute integrity. His business capacity is evidenced by his connection with a number of local enterprises, being a director of the Berks County Trust Company, the American Casualty Company, the Reading Wood Pulley Company, and the Reading Saddle and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Rick, both as lawyer and as public officer, has always been animated by a keen desire to do his full duty to his clients and to his constituents, and nothing is too laborious or unpleasant for him to undertake in attaining this end. His courtesy and patience are inexhaustible, and if his resentment is ever aroused, it means that he has endured until endurance is no longer right, and that the offender has been guilty of some utterly indefensible action.

In 1899 Mr. Rick was married to Carrie B. Lawshe, daughter of Abner Lawshe, merchant at Reading, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

Mr. Rick's father was Garrick Mallery Fisher Rick. He was born June 15, 1831, in Penn township, at Centreville, now Garfield. He attended the local schools during his boyhood, and also a school in Chester county. Upon his return home he was employed on a farm for a number of years, and then entered a general store at Rehrersburg for the purpose of learning the mercantile business, and in 1855 he embarked in business for himself. He continued at Rehrersburg until 1860, and then moved to Millersburg, where he carried on a large general store with increasing success until 1884, when he retired, and lived in retirement until his decease Oct. 10, 1908. For forty years he was prominently identified with the business, financial and political affairs of his section of the county, and exerted much influence in the community. Upon his retirement from business, he was succeeded in his business by his son John George Rick. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church for many years, and in politics was a stanch Republican. He officiated as postmaster of Millersburg for twenty-five years. He married Sarah Ann Beyerle, daughter of Dr. George Beyerle, of Bernville. They had three children: John George (m. to Clara Kline); Mary (m. to Harry A. Reinoehl, a lumber merchant at Lebanon, Pa.); and William, the subject of this sketch.

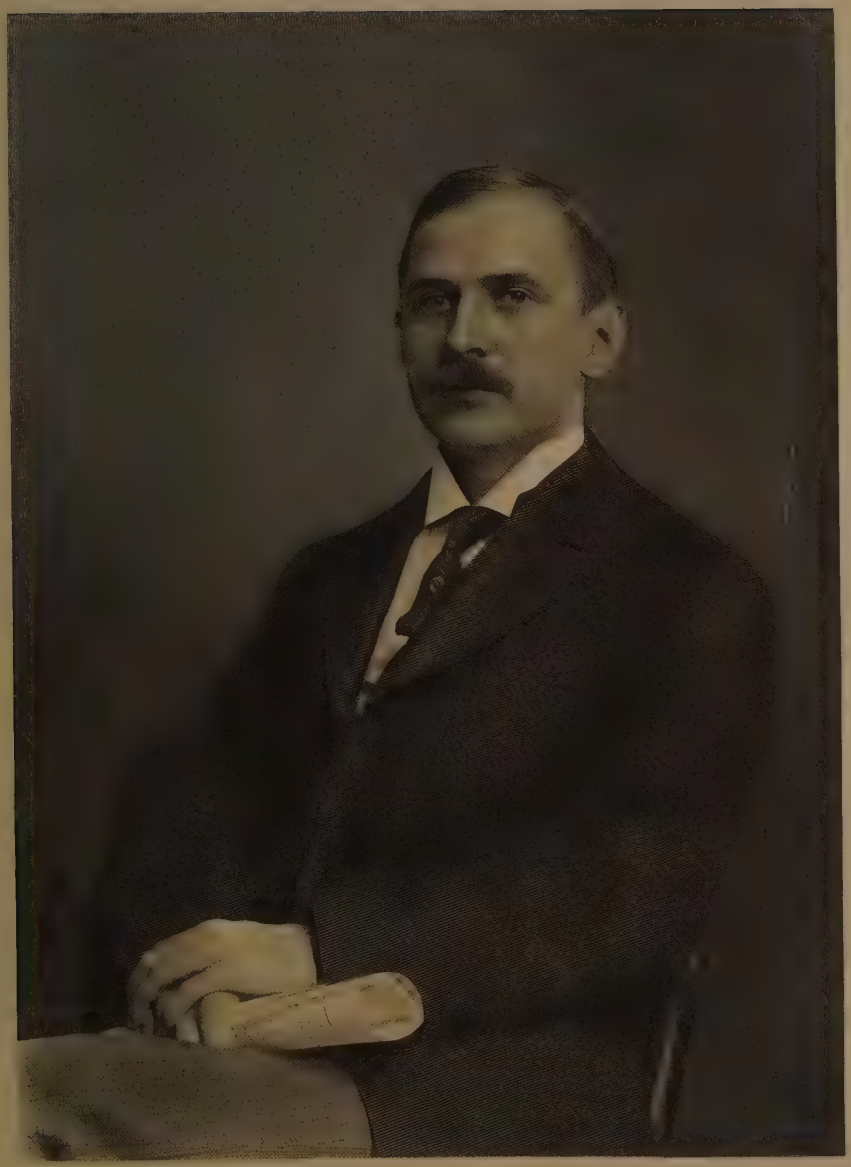
Mr. Rick's grandfather was John Rick, who carried on a store and tannery at Centreville for many years. He died in 1839, aged thirty-nine years. He married Elizabeth Fisher, by whom he had eight children: Louisa (m. to William Schaffner); Fayetta (m. to John Heighold); Garrick M. F. (m. to Sarah Beyerle); Emma M. (m. to Cornelius Stamm); Lydia (m. to Amos Huyett); John; Sidney, and George (m. to Mary Ann Deppen).

DIETRICH. The Dietrich family is one of the most numerous and prominent in Berks county. It has been distinguished for the loyal and intelligent citizenship, and for the honorable and upright lives, of those bearing the name. The ancestry was of royal blood in the German empire, and acts of valor and deeds of philanthropy of the Dietrichs have illumined the pages of German history for more than one thousand years. Five distinct houses of Dietrich or Dieterich have been elevated to the same armorial bearings as have been worn by the kings and emperors themselves. In the New World they have participated in all the wars of this country, and in times of peace have been among the industrious and useful members of society.

The Dietrich Family Association was founded along original lines in the year 1903 by William J. Dietrich, of Reading. Meetings were held in 1903, at Lenhartsville, and in 1904 and 1906 at Kutztown. At the last meeting were representatives from seventeen States, and also from Canada and Mexico, and upward of three thousand persons were present. Up to the present time this is the largest family gathering ever held in Pennsylvania.

In the following record of the family, the Roman numerals indicate the number of the generation, beginning with the first American ancestor.

(I) Adam Dietrich, born in the German Palatinate, in the Rhine Valley, Oct. 28, 1740, was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native country, where he also learned the trade of weaver. In 1751 his elder brother, Johannes Dietrich, emigrated to America, and settled in Greenwich township, Berks County, Pa. He was followed to this country by Adam and another brother, Casper, in 1767. The two brothers crossed the Atlantic in the good ship "Britannia," which qualified at Philadelphia Oct. 26, 1767. Casper located in Northampton county, Pa., where he lived until about 1790, when he settled in Virginia, from which State his



WILLIAM RICK

MAYOR OF READING 1908-1911

son, Casper, Jr., served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Casper Dietrich had a large family.

For some years after coming to this country Adam Dietrich apparently lived in Lowhill township, Northumberland county, where in 1772 he paid a proprietary tax of $27.96. His occupation was that of a farmer and innkeeper at Sunbury. In 1785, when a federal tax was collected in that county, he was no longer a resident there, but the State records, and the old tax lists of Berks county, show him a resident in Greenwich township, Berks county. In 1779 he owned there 130 acres of land, four horses and three cows. In 1780-81-82-83 he was assessed with 130 acres, two horses, two cattle in Greenwich; and in 1779-80-81-82-83-84-85 he was assessed also in Maxatawny township with two horses, two cattle and two sheep. He conducted an inn a quarter of a mile northeast of Topton for some years, in addition to farming in Greenwich. A warrant for eighty acres of land located in Northumberland county was deeded to him Feb. 15, 1767, by the Commonwealth. On Feb. 15, 1787, he obtained another warrant, this one for sixty acres located in Greenwich township. In 1785 he bought several lots of ground located on White Oak street, Kutztown, from George Kutz. In 1789 he bought from Michael Roth, who lived in Virginia, a tract of land located in Maxatawny township, Berks county. This deed states that Adam Dietrich was a yeoman, and a true and trusty friend of the grantor. In 1793 he purchased more land, this being a tract in Kutztown, from Samuel Schoedler. On November 30, 1809, a warrant was granted Adam Dietrich by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a tract of 200 acres located in Greenwich township, and this he sold, June 3, 1812, to his youngest son, Johann Christian, for $2,796. Adam Dietrich was loyal to his adopted land, and the Dietrich Family Association have certified records that he was a sergeant in Capt. Jacob Baldy's company, under Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hiester, of Berks county, in the Revolutionary war in 1780.

Adam Dietrich was married before his emigration to America, and two of his children, Johann Adam and Johann George, were born in the Fatherland. He married Maria Barbara Steinbruch, who was born March 13, 1741, daughter of Jacob Steinbruch. She died on the homestead in Greenwich township, June 6, 1821, aged eighty years, two months, twenty-four days. He died in Greenwich township March 1, 1817, aged seventy-six years, four months, and three days. Both Adam Dietrich and his wife were stanch Lutherans, and were members of the Moselem Church (which was established in 1742), of which he was an official, and they are both buried in the cemetery adjoining this church. To this couple were born seven sons and five daughters, all but one of whom lived to old age. All the sons were named Johann, but each was known by his second name with the exception of the sixth son, who had no second name. These children were: (1) Johann Adam, born Dec. 11, 1765, died Aug. 19, 1823, aged fifty-seven years, eight months, eight days. (2) Johann Georg, born May 7, 1767, died Nov. 4, 1845, aged seventy-eight years, five months, twenty-seven days. (3) Maria Barbara, born 1769, m. Johannes Zimmerman, of Albany township, where their descendants still reside. (4) Maria Catharine, born 1771, m. Rev. Johann Michael Schmidt, mentioned elsewhere. (5) Johann Jacob, born June 25, 1773, died Sept. 1, 1857, aged eighty-four years, two months, six days. (6) Johann Michael, born April 6, 1775, died June 19, 1861, aged eighty-six years, two months, thirteen days. (7) Johann Heinrich, born 1777, died 1857. (8) Johann, born Jan. 7, 1779, died July 28, 1830, aged fifty-one years, six months, twenty-one days. (9) Maria Elizabeth, born 1781. (10) Johann Christian, born Jan. 13, 1783, died Nov. 21, 1873, aged ninety years, ten months, eight days. (11) Maria Magdalena, born 1785, was known by the name of Polly. She m. a Becker. (12) Anna Margaret, born January, 1787, died July 14, 1838, aged fifty-one years, six months. She was called Beckie, and she m. Jacob Heffner (1781-1867), of Virginville, Pennsylvania.

(II) Johann Adam Dietrich, oldest son of Adam the emigrant, was born Dec. 11, 1765, in Germany, and when a mere child came with his parents to Pennsylvania. He grew up on the farm, and when twenty-one years old, in 1788, married Catharine Christ, born 1767, who died in Greenwich in 1837, aged sixty-nine years. He lived in Greenwich township for some years, and then owned a farm on which he lived in the Stony Run, in Albany township. Here he died suddenly of apoplexy, Aug. 19, 1823, aged fifty-seven years, eight months, eight days. He and his wife are buried at Grimville. His three children were: Johannes, born Feb. 26, 1795, died April 1, 1872; George died in infancy; Mary (1803-1883) m. Jacob Wessner.

(III) Johannes Dietrich (1795-1872), son of Johann Adam, lived in the Stony Run, on the homestead which latterly was owned by his son John, who was over six feet tall, and very strong. Johannes Dietrich kept many bees, and was very successful in raising them. Visitors to his family were treated to an abundance of honey, which he had the year around. His sons and grandsons inherited from him the art of bee raising.

In 1823 he married Catharine Kunkel, born in Albany June 8, 1800, died Sept. 22, 1880, aged eighty years, three months, fourteen days. They had the following eight children: Polly m. Daniel Fenstermacher; Rebecca (1824-1891) m. Johannes Schlenker; Daniel m. Catharyn Dietrich; Anna m. Samuel Miller; Maria C. m. William S. Mosser; John H. m. Polly Leiby (they had no issue); one died young; David (1840-1852).

(IV) Daniel Dietrich, son of Johannes, was born in Albany on the homestead in Stony Run, where all his brothers and sisters were also born. He died on his farm at the top of Stony Run hill Oct. 5, 1901, aged seventy years, seven months, eighteen days. He was a life-long farmer, and also raised bees. He was an honest and kind-hearted man, tall, strong and a little stooped; he wore a heavy beard. He and his family were Lutherans and are buried at Grimville. His wife, Catharyn Dietrich, a daughter of Michael Dietrich, died Oct. 10, 1895, in her sixty-sixth year. They had these seven children: Levi D. m. Mary Dietrich; Catharyn m. Augustus Dietrich (they have Newton E. and Walter L.); Daniel m. Emma Reinhart; Ellen m. Jacob George; Sarah m. Mr. Baer; Charles A. m. Louisa Kutz; Mary A. m. Nathan Zimmerman.

(II) Johann Georg Dietrich, born May 7, 1767, son of Adam the emigrant, came with his parents to America when a mere child. He located in Greenwich township, near Dunkel's Church, of which he was an official Lutheran member. In 1809 his name appears as a church official and active member. He died Nov. 4, 1845, aged seventy-eight years, five months, twenty-seven days. He and his wife, Elizabeth Brunner (1773-1850), are buried there. Their eight children were: (1) Johannes (born 1793, died 1872) m. Maria Moyer (1793-1861), and had children: Polly, Hannah, Jeremiah, Hettie and Lucinda. Polly and Hettie still live on the farm, the former past ninety years old, and the latter nearly ninety. (2) Katie (1796-1870) married Jacob Stoyer, and had eight children. (3) Beckie (1798) married Benjamin Hummel, of Greenwich, and had three children. (4) Maria Magdalena (1801-1880) married John Komp, and had four children. (5) George B. (born 1805, died 1878) was of Greenwich. He married Polly Riegelman, and had children: Fennias, Jonas, Katie, Lewis and Helena. (6) Daniel (born Nov. 12, 1809, died Jan. 18, 1842). (7) Ann married Benjamin Riegelman, of Greenwich township, and had two children. (8) Lucinda married Jacob Lesher, of near Topton, Pa., and had six children.

(III) Daniel Dietrich, son of Johann Georg, was born Nov. 12, 1809, and died Jan. 18, 1842, aged thirty-two years, two months, six days; he was buried at Dunkel's Church. He was a farmer in Greenwich township. On Oct. 17, 1830, he married Catharine Lesher (1812-1844), and they had five sons and one daughter, namely: (1) Benjamin married and had children: John, Mary, Ella, Rachel and James D. The last named was the father of Prof. A. M. Dietrich, of Reading. (2) Samuel lived at Lewisburg, Union county, where he died. He had two children, Frank and Laura. (3) Daniel died at Mifflinburg, Pa., at the age of fifty-four. He had three children, Charles, George and Irwin. (4) Joel L. (born June 6, 1837). (5) Isaac is buried at Hamburg. His son Irwin lives at Schuylkill Haven, Pa. (6) A daughter.

(IV) Joel L. Dietrich, son of Daniel, born June 6, 1837, in Greenwich township, was reared to farming. In his young manhood he went to live with his uncle, Solomon Lesher, who was a farmer in Upper Tulpehocken township. There he lived some years, and was married to Catharine Unger, daughter of David Unger, of that township. Mr. Dietrich worked at carpentering for some years, and then engaged again in farming. He owned a farm of over one hundred acres in Jefferson township, near Bernville, and this he cultivated some years. He also owned a smaller tract adjacent. In 1905 he sold his land and retired, moving into Strausstown, where he makes his home at the present time. He is a man very highly respected, and for many years he was active in church life at the Zion's Blue Mountain Church. To him and his good wife were born twelve children, as follows: (1) Franklin P. (born April 2, 1860). (2) George B., of Reading, m. Valeria Groff, and has one daughter, Mary. (3) Milton C., of Reading, m. in 1890 Ida Fox, and their children are: Robert F., Ida S., John J. and Annie C. (4) William A. (born Feb. 24, 1866, died Sept. 9, 1903). (5) Mary m. in 1888, Charles Christman, and has four sons and four daughters. (6) Katie m., in 1892, William Kenney, and has one son and four daughters. (7) Amelia m., in 1889, Calvin Himmelberger, and has three sons and one daughter. (8) Lizzie m. in 1892, Levi Christman, brother of Charles, and has a daughter, Ella. (9) Fietta m., in 1892, Moses Ebling, and they have four sons and one daughter. (10) Charles (1863-1884). (11) Isaac, of Rehrersburg, m. Lizzie Gehart. (12) John, a music teacher and organist and chorister of the Rehrersburg Lutheran Church, m. Lillian Bright, and has a son, Charles.

(V) Franklin P. Dietrich, son of Joel L., born April 2, 1860, at Schaefferstown, Jefferson township, this county, is a farmer in Bern township. He obtained a common school education, and remained at home until he was thirty-two years of age. He then began farming in Cumru township, near Mt. Penn Furnace, where he remained three years. In the spring of 1902 he went to his present farm, located near Leinbachs, in Bern township. This farm, which contains thirty-seven acres of good land, he purchased from Jacob Balthaser. In his young manhood he learned the painter's trade, and this he followed for nineteen years, of which time three years were passed in Reading and three years in business for himself at Strausstown. He is an energetic and progressive citizen. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious connection he and all his family are members of Eplers Lutheran Church. On June 18, 1893, he married Ellen Schlappig, daughter of William and Mary (Savage) Schlappig, of Upper Bern. They have three children, all in school: Lillie, Mary and Charles W.

(V) William A. Dietrich, son of Joel L., born in Upper Tulpehocken township Feb. 24, 1866, died at Strausstown Sept. 9, 1903, aged thirty-seven years, six months, fifteen days, and was buried at Blue Mountain Church. He was a musician of note, was organist of Blue Mountain Church and Sunday-school for seven years, a leader of the Strausstown choir, and made great efforts to improve the younger element in vocal and instrumental music. He was a man of high ideals, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. By trade he was a stone-cutter, and this he followed in connection with the teaching of music. He moved to Strausstown in 1895 from Hamburg, having lived in the latter place three years, there following the profession of music teacher with great success.

On April 29, 1892, he married Sallie M. Potteiger, daughter of William Potteiger, a former member of the State Legislature, and justice of the peace of Berks county many years. No children were born to them.

(II) Johann Jacob Dietrich, son of Adam the emigrant, was born in Berks county, June 25, 1773, and he died on his farm in Albany township, whither he had moved in 1817, Jan. 1, 1857. He was an official member of the Lutheran congregation of the Union Church at Lenhartsville, and is buried in the cemetery there. He was an extensive landowner. In about 1817 he settled at "Spitzenburg," in Albany township, where he successfully conducted a tannery and hotel for many years. On Jan. 30, 1829, he purchased seventeen acres and three rods from Jacob Trautman, a neighbor in Albany township. On Dec. 22, 1829, he obtained a grant from the Commonwealth, through the Secretary of the Land Office, for sixteen acres, twenty-six perches, for $33.-78. This tract was lying adjacent to his other land. He also purchased a tract from John Stoudt, a neighbor, for £3,100. From the Christian Henry estate (to whom it had been ceded by the Commonwealth) he obtained 194 acres, 84 perches, in Albany, and adjoining his other land. He owned about 500 acres of land in the southern end of Albany township, around the south and west base of Spitzenburg, part of this land lying across the Albany line into Greenwich township, and he was known as "Spitzenburger Jake Dietrich." This land is now divided into three large farms: The 148-acre farm owned by Jacob H. Dietrich (son of Samuel P. and grandson of Johann Jacob); the Nathan Stump farm (on which Johann Jacob Dietrich built the present barn in 1837); and the Simon Bautsch farm. The last named tract was the homestead farm of Mr. Dietrich, and on it is a one and one-half story stone house, which was erected in about 1760 by the Henry family, the original owners. This had no cellar, and was used as a church many years ago, and also as a schoolhouse, one Karl Cook being the teacher. In a corner in the wall was a hollow or hole, in which the Holy Bible was kept. Mr. Dietrich kept a very popular hotel, known as "Dietrich's Hotel," in this house for many years, and about 1800 built a stone addition on the west side. Battalion days were held annually in an open field at the Spitzenburg, and on this day the militia met and drilled in all the splendor they could muster. Each company tried to exhibit the best discipline. Dietrich's battalion was always largely attended, and was a very joyful occasion, the ladies in their bright attire adding to the brilliance of the scene. The day, however, usually wound up somewhat disastrously, as the disputes regarding the relative merits of those participating in the day's work were frequently settled by blows. Mr. Dietrich was also a distiller, and burned considerable apple-jack, the ruins of his old distillery still being visible in the meadow facing the house. He sold a "smaller," a drink of apple-jack, for two cents. He was a man of no little prominence and influence in his district, and while of mild disposition, and kind heart, he was unbending in his convictions, and was very strict in his discipline of his children. He was smooth-shaven, had black hair and clear white teeth, and though small in stature was possessed of great strength, being able to carry twelve bushels of wheat at one time, six bushels of which he could shoulder alone.

In 1806 Johann Jacob Dietrich married Christina Peiffer (1786-1861), and they became the parents of eleven children, namely: (1) Daniel (born 1808, died

1872) m. Anna Christman. (2) Samuel (born 1810, died 1898) m. Sarah Heinly. (3) Henry (born 1812) m. Anna Kline. (4) Jacob P. m. Leah Greenanwald. (5) Gideon P. (born 1815, died 1898) m. Susan Moser. (6) Solomon P. (born 1817, died 1901) m. Anna Hein. He was a well-known citizen of Albany township. (7) Polly (born 1819, died 1900) m. Charles Greenanwald. (8) Sally m. Peter Kline. (9) Moses P. (born 1824, died 1906) m. Anna Dreibelbis, owned and conducted a grist mill on the Ontelaunee, at Lenhartsville, for many years. (10) Charles P. (born Nov. 11, 1826), formerly a well known citizen of Albany township, who now lives at Reading, m. Kate Smith. (11) Caroline (born 1830) m. Peter Krause, of Klinesville. He died in the ninetieth year of his age, in 1909. She died shortly afterward.

(III) Daniel Dietrich, eldest child of Johann Jacob, was born in Albany township, July 27, 1808, and died of smallpox at Reading, Aug. 30, 1872, aged sixty-four years, one month, three days. He was first engaged in farming immediately west of the borough of Kutztown, from there moving to Oley township, where he was engaged in farming for many years. On retiring from agricultural work, he moved to Reading, and there for ten years conducted a dairy, meeting with great success. In 1833 he married Anna Christman, born May 6, 1814, daughter of Peter Christman. She died Oct. 24, 1883. Both Daniel Dietrich and his wife are buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. They had a family of thirteen sons, and we have record of the following: (1) James M. (born Aug. 11, 1834, died in Nebraska, Feb. 5, 1901) m. Sarah Neiferd, of Iowa, and had seven children—Franklin, Daniel, John, Charles, Rebecca, Mary and Amelia—and fourteen grandchildren. (2) Daniel P. (3) Charles C. (born Oct. 20, 1837) lives at No. 923 Elm street, Reading. He m. Sophia Gehret, who has been an invalid since 1898, and they have had four children: Mary Ann, Cyrus (1862-1891), Alice and Amanda. (4) Penrose (born 1838) m. Wilhelmina Mary Buchanan, from the West, and has children: Anna Mary, William F., Edward C., Franklin A., Carrie M., Albert A. and Elmer J. (5) Alfred m. Beckie Fisher, and lives at No. 110 North Tenth street, Reading. No issue. (6) Francis F. (born Jan. 6, 1841) m. in 1872, Amanda Jane Zumbrun, of the West, and they live in Nebraska. Their children are: Alvin M., Truman O., Mary A., Emma M., Fianna S., George F., Valetta J. and Lloyd J. (7) Thomas T. (born Feb. 29, 1848) m. and with his son, Fred W., lives in the West. (8) Alvin, of Yellow House, Berks county, m. Catharine Miller, and has children: Oscar M., Alvin M., Elmer M., Bertha, Anna, Katharyn and Mary. He also has four grandchildren. (9) Cyrus died young. (10) Jacob (born 1850, died 1897) was unmarried. His remains rest in the Charles Evans cemetery at Reading.

(IV) Daniel P. Dietrich, the second oldest son of Daniel, was born in Albany township, June 12, 1836. He was educated in the schools of Albany and Greenwich townships, and when fourteen years of age was sent to Columbia county by his father to obtain an English education. While at this place he made his home with his uncle, Gideon Dietrich, and he attended school until eighteen years of age. He remained with his uncle eight years, the last four at work on his uncle's farm. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Montour county, and there in Derry township worked on a farm. In 1859 and 1860 he operated a farm for his father-in-law, Leonard Raub, and he later became foreman for a large lumber company in Cameron county, Pa., remaining there four years. He again worked at farming, following this occupation for ten years, when he removed to Richardson county, Neb., where he worked on a farm for three years. He then purchased a farm which he operated for nine years, and then bought 440 acres in Buffalo county, Neb., and 360 acres in Phillips county, Kans. These large farms he operated successfully for sixteen years, selling them at a very large profit. He understood the nature of the Western soil, and raised very large crops. He also engaged in stock raising, meeting with great success. He purchased his land at several dollars an acre, and commenced raising alfalfa, which greatly enhanced the value of the land, and his real estate speculations always were profitable. During the winter of 1898-99 Mr. Dietrich came East, and, becoming ill, decided to remain in the region of his nativity. Until the spring of 1907 he resided on South Third Street, in Hamburg, and he then located in Reading, where he purchased a fine home at No. 1019 Franklin street. He is now living retired. Mr. Dietrich has been twice married. In 1859 he married Catharine Raub, daughter of Leonard Raub, and to this union were born children as follows: Sarah died aged twenty-two years; William L. lives at Sweetwater, Buffalo Co., Nebr.; Lucinda C. died in her fourth year; Emma R. m. Wellington Moser, a native of Columbia county, and they now live at Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania.

In 1900 Mr. Dietrich married (second) Lizzie Hoff, of Hamburg, daughter of John and Ellen (Gehris) Hoff, of Reading.

(II) Johann Michael Dietrich, the sixth child of Adam the emigrant, was born April 6, 1775, and died near Klinesville, on his large farm in Greenwich township now owned by Daniel J. Fraunfelder, June 19, 1861, aged eighty-six years, two months, thirteen days. He married Sophia Brunner, born in Greenwich, Nov. 8, 1779, died Sept. 23, 1863, aged eighty-three years, ten months, fifteen days. They are buried beside each other in the graveyard at Lenhartsville. They were devout Lutherans, and he was a foremost member of the Lenhartsville church, serving the congregation faithfully as an official many years. He helped to build the church in 1856 and gave liberally toward its erection. Michael Dietrich, as he was known, began farming on a large tract located midway between Lenhartsville and Virginville, on the Ontelaunee. This farm is now owned by a Luckenbill. On April 14, 1814, he bought a 156-acre tract from George and Eva Heinly, located in Greenwich, one mile east of Klinesville. Here he built a big stone house and greatly improved the land. On Aug. 15, 1853, he sold this farm to his son Michael for $3,600 in gold or silver. Michael Dietrich and wife remained on this farm until they died. Some of their children were born at this place.

After the father's death Michael Dietrich, Jr., lived on the farm, and on April 17, 1867, sold it to his son Eli for $6,660. Eli Dietrich in 1882 traded the farm to Henry Fraunfelder, for a 117-acre farm in Maxatawny, located to the right of the main road leading from Eagle Point to Kutztown. Here Eli has since lived and prospered. The "Dietrich Farm," as it is still known locally, is one of the best farms in the township, and is bounded by lands of other Dietrichs.

Sophia Brunner, wife of Johann Michael Dietrich, was a devout Christian. She read her Bible daily and taught her children the love of the Master. She liked to collect relics, and had many old dishes, coins, etc. The children of Michael and Sophia Dietrich were as follows: (1) Maria Barbara (Polly), born Jan. 2, 1799, died June 11, 1877, m. Christian Braucher. (2) Michael, born May 12, 1801, died July 14, 1880, married Hannah Will. They had these children: Catharyn, Mary, Willoughby, Caroline, Benneville, Abby, Anna Caroline and Eli. (3) Daniel is mentioned later. (4) Lydia, 1805-1863, m. Daniel Stump. (5) Betsy m. John Kistler. (6) Hannah, 1808-1886, m. Samuel Kunkel. (7) Sallie, 1810-1895, m. Jonas Wiesner. (8) Catharine m. Nathan Kistler. (9) Heinrich ("Harry").

(IV) Benneville Dietrich was born in Greenwich township June 15, 1836, son of (III) Michael, Jr., son of (II) Johann Michael, son of (I) Adam the emigrant. He was reared to farm life in his native township. In 1868 he came to Albany township, where he purchased the farm of ninety-five acres on Pine

creek now owned by Mrs. Braucher. This farm he cultivated some twenty-four years, operating at the same time a sawmill. Benneville Dietrich was a veteran of the Civil War, going forth to do battle under the flag in Company K, 179th Pa. V. I. With his family he belonged to New Bethel Lutheran and Reformed (Corner) church. He is described as of sturdy build, and wore his red beard long and flowing. He married Matilda, daughter of Christian Braucher. Mrs. Dietrich was born March 22, 1835, and died Feb. 13, 1907, aged seventy-one years, eleven months, twenty-two days. To her were born six children, noted as follows: Mary m. Clayton Smith of Sellersville, Pa.; William L., of Sittlers, Schuylkill county, m. Emma Smith, who died in 1907, the mother of Jennie, Mamie, Annie and Sallie (twins), Irene and Frank; Daniel O., of Watkins, N. Y., m. Esther Robinson, and they have Samuel, Oliver and Clayton; Charles W.; Sarah Jane, born 1871, died when less than a year old; Jonathan F., a blacksmith at Tamaqua, Pa., m. Clara Ely (no issue). The father of this family died July 26, 1887, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years.

(V) Charles W. Dietrich was born March 22, 1868, in Albany township. He passed his life to the time of his majority on the home farm, acquiring such education as the country schools afforded. Upon attaining his majority, he served the farmers about the neighborhood for five years, and then took up residence on his present farm in 1894. The farm had been owned by his father-in-law, David S. Kamp, and consists of seventy-nine acres, twenty-nine of which is woodland. To this Mr. Dietrich has added a tract of 136 acres of wooded land adjacent. One of the particularly strong points of this farm is the excellent and abundant water supply. Mr. Dietrich built a barn in 1889, and in 1896 a substantial frame farm-house. These, together with other minor improvements, have greatly increased the value of the farm. General farming is carried on by Mr. Dietrich and with a success which always attends earnest and persistent agricultural effort in Berks county. He is an influential member of the Democratic party in his locality, and has at different times served as delegate to county conventions. He is now serving as registry assessor of the district, having been elected at the spring election of 1909. In a social way he affiliates with Washington Camp No. 288, P. O. S. of A., at Steinsville, and the Independent Order of Americans, Lodge No. 544, at Kempton. He and his family are members of the New Bethel (Corner) church, which Mr. Dietrich has served three terms as deacon.

Mr. Dietrich married, Oct. 10, 1891, Amanda E. Kamp, only child of David S. and Fianna (Berk) Kamp, of Albany township. Their children are: Ida N., who graduated from the public school of Albany at the age of twelve; Oscar J., Mabel F. and Edna M.

(III) Daniel Dietrich, son of Johann Michael, was born in Greenwich township, one mile northeast of Klinesville Jan. 2, 1803, and died March 22, 1884. He and his wife are buried in the cemetery at the United Brethren Church in Tilden township. He was educated in the pay schools of his native township, and was trained to farming, remaining at home until his marriage, in 1828, after which he located in Albany township, on a farm belonging to his father. There he lived for three years. In 1834 he located in Bern (now Centre) township, where he purchased a farm of 121 acres from the Kauffmans. This was extremely fertile land, and was located along Irish creek about two miles west of Centreport, and the cultivation of this farm engrossed his attention until his death. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was a man of high repute and of great influence in his district. In his earlier life he was a Lutheran member of Belleman's Church, serving as an official, but later he became active in Salem United Brethren Church of Tilden township. He was liberal in his contributions toward religious and charitable objects. At the time of his death his estate was valued at $32,000.

In 1828 Mr. Dietrich married Salome Fisher, born Sept. 29, 1808, daughter of Philip and —— (Weaver) Fisher, of Windsor township, and she died July 10, 1878. They had children as follows: Levi F. is mentioned below. Daniel F. is mentioned below. Henry died age sixteen years. Samuel died unmarried. Eliza m. Isaac Rhoads and lives at Shoemakersville.

(IV) Levi F. Dietrich, son of Daniel and Salome, was born in Windsor township July 23, 1832, and was educated in the common schools of his district and at White Hall Academy, in Cumberland county, Pa. He taught school in Centre township three terms. In 1855 he became a practical farmer, and has attained considerable success in that line. His home farm consists of 165 acres of the best land in the township (Centre) and is kept in excellent condition; the buildings and general condition of farm and live stock could not be improved upon. He also owns a farm of 103 acres elsewhere in the same township, and this he has rented. About 1897 he sold a half interest in the old Centre township Dietrich homestead to his brother, Daniel F. Mr. Dietrich has ever been prominently identified with the progressive movements of the district. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director seven years and as assessor nine years. In 1884 he was elected prothonotary of Berks county, serving most efficiently from Jan. 1, 1885, until Jan. 1, 1888. He and his family are faithful members of Belleman's Lutheran Church, where Mr. Dietrich has served as a deacon for many years. On Nov. 10, 1854, he married Louisa Moser, and they have ten children: (1) Henrietta m. George B. Miller, of Hamburg, who for seven years was a leader in the Democratic party, and who for three years was register of wills. (2) Salome m. William E. Gruber, a carriage manufacturer of Mt. Pleasant, Berks county. (3) Howard M. lives at Bernville. (4) Valeria m. James H. Hollenbach, cabinet-maker and undertaker at Bernville. (5) Emma m. Jeremiah Heckman, hosiery manufacturer at Shoemakersville. (6) Levi H. is a prosperous farmer in Centre township. (7) Nelson C. lives in Centre township. (8) Wilson P. lives in Centre township. (9) Irwin R. resides in Philadelphia. (10) Horace is a farmer in Centre township.

(IV) Daniel F. Dietrich, son of Daniel and Salome, was born Sept. 6, 1834, and is now a prominent citizen of Reading. He attended pay schools four winters, and then the public schools of his district, later for three months a boarding-school at Amityville, and lastly the Freeland Seminary, at the Trappe, in Montgomery county. Until he was twenty-four years of age he assisted his father on the home farm. At that time he was married and began for himself on one of his father's farms in Centre township, where he remained four years, and then moved to a farm in Exeter township, near Jacksonwald, belonging to his father-in-law. For one year he lived there as a tenant and then purchased the farm, cultivating it four years. In 1868 he moved to Reading, where the previous year (Nov. 7, 1867) he had bought out the mercantile firm of Leinbach & Brother, then located at No. 325 Penn street. Mr. Dietrich formed a partnership with Peter A. Althouse, under the firm name of Dietrich & Althouse, general merchants and merchant tailors, and this lasted eighteen months, when Mr. Dietrich took in Elijah Ammon, who bought out Mr. Althouse, and for twelve years the firm of Dietrich & Ammon had one of the largest and best known stores in the city and county. Mr. Dietrich continued the extensive business alone from 1882 until his retirement in 1902, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Elmer W. The Dietrich store at No. 325 Penn has been a well-known stand since 1868.

Mr. Dietrich is a director and large stockholder of the Reading Real Estate Exchange, with offices at No. 612 Washington street. Before he became a member of the Real Estate Company he built nineteen houses in the city. He owns the Dietrich farm of 160 acres in Centre township. Since 1864 he has been the owner of the

farm on which he formerly lived in Exeter township. He has made his residence since 1868 at No. 203 South Fourth street. While engaged in farming he took a fancy to fine horses and cattle, his herd of Holsteins being the finest in the county.

In politics Mr. Dietrich is a Democrat. While living in Exeter township he served as school director. In 1897 he was a candidate for register of wills, and had ninety-seven delegates in the convention. In 1888 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and at the same time his brother was a delegate to the same convention from the country. He and his family are faithful members of the First Reformed Church in Reading, and he has served for more than a quarter of a century as elder. He is prominent in the Classis of the Reformed Church of Eastern Pennsylvania, serving frequently as a delegate and in various other important capacities.

On Nov. 6, 1858, Mr. Dietrich married Catherine A. Althouse, daughter of Henry and Mary (Kissinger) Althouse, of Bern township. They had children: (1) Clara A. m. William A. Heilig, of Cleveland, Ohio. (2) Ida m. Joseph W. Holmes, a coal merchant at Reading. (3) Irvin died in infancy. (4) Elmer W. succeeded his father in business; he m. Laura Ermentrout. (5) D. Wellington is unmarried and is president of the Seaboard Milling Company, West Reading. (6) Harry W., manager of Seaboard Milling Company, m. Ella Showalter.

(III) Heinrich Dietrich (son of Johann Michael and grandson of Adam the emigrant) was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, April 16, 1816, and died suddenly of apoplexy near New Smithville, in Maxatawny township (where he had his home), on May 27, 1901, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He is buried at Grimville, by the side of his wife Judith (nee Kutz), a daughter of the late Joseph Kutz, who lived on the Sacony near Kutztown, and was nearly one hundred years old when he died. Heinrich Dietrich was reared upon the farm, and after he became of age rode on horseback to Ohio, where he lived two years and worked upon a farm. In 1842 he married and for some years was a farmer at Kohler's Hill, in Greenwich. Here one of his horses which had been bitten by a mad dog had hydrophobia, which caused a great sensation in the district. Later Heinrich Dietrich bought a large farm located in Maxatawny township, across the line of Greenwich, and along Weisenburg township, Lehigh county. This farm he operated for many years. He also operated a clover mill located on this place, in the Mill Creek valley. Early in the seventies he retired to a 40-acre tract lying adjacent to his large farm, which he sold to his son-in-law, Henry Fenstermacher. Here he lived until, becoming too old, he was requested by his daughter Isabella, wife of Henry Fenstermacher, to make his home with them. This he did, and he died at their home, ripe in years, a highly esteemed man. Heinrich Dietrich was better known as "Harry Dietrich." He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and throughout his lifetime a constant reader. He is remembered with profound reverence by his many grandchildren. He read the Bible often. He was a man of strong convictions and a strict disciplinarian in the family. He had one favorite ejaculation, "By Judas." He was never heard to use God's name in vain. He was tall, about six feet in height, and erect in his bearing until he was seventy-five years old, when he became very stooped and walked with a cane, but he was well preserved, had good teeth, eyes and ears, and retained all his faculties to the last. His thick hair was black until he was sixty-five years old. Altogether he was a man of fine appearance. He was a pleasant talker and loved company. On his eighty-fifth birthday his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren held a birthday party in his honor. They had an elaborate dinner, and he was given the seat of honor at the table, and with happy tears streaming down his cheeks praised God for this pleasant event. He told the gathering that this was his last birthday on earth, and his prediction proved true. In the late afternoon of the last Monday in May, the following month, his spirit took its flight. His wife Judith had preceded him in death about twenty-five years. The following were their children: William J., 1843-1876; Susan, born April 7, 1845, is unmarried; Isabelle m. Henry Fenstermacher; Henry A., born Feb. 6, 1850, m. Sallie Buchman, and they live at Ricketts, Pa. (they have Franklin, Louisa, and Emma); Hettie E., born July 14, 1853, m. Amos Loch; Alfred, 1855-1856; Emma, born Aug. 1, 1857, m. Amos Loch; Annie M., 1860-1882; Sarah, born 1862, is the widow of Sylvester Weil.

(IV) William J. Dietrich (son of Heinrich) was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, Dec. 9, 1843, and died at Hamburg, from typhoid pneumonia, July 19, 1876, in the thirty-third year of his life. He was reared upon his father's farm, and in his youth attended the public schools with regularity. He had a bright mind and was a student. He was made administrator of an estate before he was thirty years old, and was helpful in many ways in his community. He owned a small farm one-quarter of a mile from where his father lived, located in Greenwich township, now owned by Lewis Behler. This he operated until the latter part of 1874, when it was sold and he moved to Hamburg, where his death occurred. He worked in the ore mines in Maxatawny township in 1873 and 1874, during the spring and fall. At Hamburg he followed huckstering and butchering, and for a short time worked in the rolling-mill, which is now abandoned. He and his family were devout Lutherans, and constant in their attendance at worship. Mr. Dietrich was a man of fine appearance. On July 11, 1868, he married Susanna F. Seaman, youngest daughter of Jonathan Seaman, a foremost man of Tilden township. She was born Dec. 24, 1844, and died suddenly of apoplexy Sunday night, June 4, 1899, in her fifty-fifth year. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are buried in the Dietrich family plot at Hamburg. Mrs. Dietrich was a woman of noble character and high intelligence. She had many virtues, and was a pious woman. Being left a widow with six children, the youngest a posthumous son, she reared them in the fear and admonition of God, and her last spoken word was "God." She was esteemed by all who knew her.

William J. and Susanna F. Dietrich had the following children: (1) Lizzie C., 1868-1881. (2) Agnes V., born Feb. 1, 1870, m. G. J. Heintzelman, the financial manager and general superintendent of the Trexler & Turrell Lumber Company, Ricketts, Pa. They have a daughter, Carrie May, and a son, Henry Clay. (3) Zivilla J., 1871-1872. (4) Oscar H., born July 23, 1872, m. Aquilla Kostenbader, and has daughters, Mabel and Susan. He is the secretary and treasurer and business manager of the Dietrich Motor Car Company (Inc.) of Allentown, Pa. He is a successful and prosperous business man of Allentown. (5) David J., born March 1, 1874. (6) William J., is mentioned further on. (7) Alfred M., born Nov. 30, 1876, is married and has one son, Alfred.

(V) William J. Dietrich, of Reading, is a representative and native citizen of Berks county, Pa. He was born at West Hamburg, Tilden township, May 12, 1875, son of William J. and Susanna F. (Seaman) Dietrich, both deceased. When he was five years old his mother moved to Hamburg, and in 1884 they moved to the home of his grandfather, Harry B. Dietrich, in Maxatawny township. From 1885 to 1894 he was hired to farmers in Maxatawny and Greenwich townships, and for one year (1891) he lived in Lynn township, Lehigh county. The young man even in those boyhood days showed the same conscientiousness in the performance of duty that has characterized all his later years. In 1894 he worked in the lumber-mill at Ricketts, in Wyoming and Sullivan counties, Pa., and in seven months saved $112. Mr. Dietrich is a self-made man. The public schools afforded him his mental training, and he early showed a fondness for

books, coupled with an investigating mind—a desire for thorough understanding of every subject within his sphere of observation. In the winter of 1894-95 he last attended public school as a pupil, and in the spring of 1895 he entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, with four teachers from Tilden township. In the examination that was required for their admission Mr. Dietrich made a high average. In the same spring he was also examined by the county superintendent, receiving a creditable certificate, entitling him to teach in the public schools. In September, 1895, he went to Philadelphia, and remained until March, 1896, working during the holiday season for John Wanamaker, and afterward in a wholesale dry goods house. On his return from Philadelphia he again entered the Normal School, at Kutztown, and continued there until June, 1898, when he graduated. The school board of Tilden township then tendered him the West Hamburg school at a salary of thirty dollars a month, for seven months, which he accepted. In the fall of 1899 he began teaching the Five Mile House school in Cumru township, at forty dollars a month, teaching this school one term, when the board offered him his preference of six schools in Mohnton, where he resided. He accepted the grammar school, and taught there three terms; and later, during 1905-06, he taught Yocom's school one term in the same township. He was original in many of his methods to interest the pupils, which won their attention, respect and goodwill. He considered order and discipline necessary for effective work, and few teachers in the county stood equally high with patrons and pupils. Mr. Dietrich also taught night school in Reading for a number of terms, winning commendation for the success of his efforts.

In October, 1904, Mr. Dietrich was appointed a clerk in the Philadelphia post-office, but this position he resigned in March of the following year because of family ties, his wife and children having continued at their home in Reading. Postmaster Clayton McMichael endeavored to dissuade Mr. Dietrich from resigning, saying that "he had a future in the government postal service," but he persisted, and during 1904-05 worked at life insurance in Reading and Berks county—a business that he had followed to some extent in 1902. Mr. Dietrich is of the temperament that does not permit of idleness, and when he was engaged in teaching, as soon as the vacation season approached he found something to engage his time and attention profitably. During the summer of 1900 he was engaged as a conductor on the trolley. During 1901 he represented a New York publishing house before school boards and succeeded in securing the adoption of their text-books in a number of school districts. Since the early spring of 1906 Mr. Dietrich has been in the employ of J. H. Beers & Co., publishers of Chicago, collecting much of the genealogical material used in their Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pa. Mr. Dietrich has a valuable collection of coins, stamps and chinaware. He has a large acquaintance among professional men and those in public life, and has traveled the entire county by political districts a number of times. He is well read, and posted on public questions. His library of standard works has been carefully selected, and contains all the works on local history (Berks county) ever published. He is especially fond of history and has collected much information pertaining to the county. He is a member of the Pennsylvania German Society; and of the Berks County Historical Society, and has contributed articles to both. In the latter his "Caves of Richmond and Perry Townships, Berks County," was published in permanent form and is preserved in the archives of the Society. In 1903 he organized along original lines the Dietrich Family Association, which held successful reunions in 1903, 1904 and 1906. He is also a member of the P. O. S. of A.; K. of P.; I. O. O. F.; and Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 236, R. A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree; and Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.

On May 20, 1899, Mr. Dietrich married Miss Sallie M. Merkel, daughter of James K. Merkel, of Berne Station, Tilden township. To this union have been born three children: Naomi Evangeline, Ruth Emily and William Joseph, Jr. The two daughters became members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution in 1909. Mr. Dietrich is much devoted to his family, all of whom are members of the United Evangelical Church, in which Mr. Dietrich has served as an official, and for some years has been teacher of the Men's Bible Class.

(II) Johann Heinrich Dietrich, son of Adam the emigrant, was born in 1777, and was brought up as a farmer. After his marriage he lived a half mile northeast of Klinesville. He owned the farm now the property of Albert D. Kunkel, and the adjoining farm now owned by Peter Stump. In addition to farming "Heinrich" Dietrich, as he was known, conducted a sawmill. He was a fairly prosperous man, but was drawn into an unfortunate piece of litigation. One Jacob Stein stole some clover seed from him, but through some technicality of the law Dietrich could not obtain his conviction. He spent his small fortune, and died in August, 1857 or 1858, a poor man, in Albany township, where he was nevertheless respected by all knew him. In subsequent years Stein confessed, but the evil was done. Heinrich Dietrich in the later years of his life lived along the Ontelaunee, below the Albany Station, near the railroad. He was a man of dark complexion, of medium height and weight. He is buried at Dunkel's Church. He married Hannah Kraemer, who is buried at Grimville, and had the following children: (1) John m. Christiana Bautsch. (2) Adam, who left Berks county when he was about twenty years of age and still unmarried, located in Mercer county, Pa., where he married and reared a family. (3) Hannah. (4) Sallie m. Joseph Greenawald and they moved to Emporia, Lyon Co., Kans. (5) Henry K., born March 16, 1817, died of smallpox Feb. 20, 1862, aged forty-four years, eleven months, four days. He lived in Greenwich on the farm now owned by Peter Stump. He was known as "Der Wake Mashter Henny" ("The supervisor Henry Dietrich"), holding this office many years. His wife was Sarah (Sally) Opp. They had the following children: Willoughby, Samuel, Peter, Mary and Wallace A. (6) Polly m. Samuel Ernest. They are buried at Paradise Church, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Willoughby Dietrich (son of Henry K., son of Johann Heinrich, son of Adam the emigrant) married Ellen Gorman. They had four sons and one daughter. Two of the sons and the daughter reside at New Orleans, La. They are highly educated and are prominent in the social and business world. After the Civil war Willoughby Dietrich located at New Orleans, where he is buried. He was a soldier in the Union army from Oct. 5, 1861, to the end of the war, being the first volunteer soldier on record from Greenwich township. He was a graduate of the Government Military School, and was an officer in the army. His brother, Samuel O. Dietrich, was also a soldier in the Union army, and died on the field of battle at Vicksburg, Miss., where he is buried. Peter Dietrich, brother of Samuel O. and Willoughby, was a soldier in the Union army, enlisting when only seventeen years old, and served with honor from the beginning to the end of the war. He returned to Berks county and married Sarah Hunsicker. They have a son Charles, and two daughters living at Seigersville, Pennsylvania.

(II) Johann Dietrich, son of Adam the emigrant, was born on his father's farm in Greenwich township, Jan. 7, 1779. He engaged in farming in that same district, not far from Dietrich's mill, on a farm consisting of upward of 100 acres. He died upon his

place July 28, 1830, aged fifty-one years, six months, twenty-one days, and is buried at the Grimville Church. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Ohl, who survived him many years, and they became the parents of thirteen children, as follows: John, Reuben, Samuel, Anna Maria (born 1809), Jonas, Hanna (born 1812), Benjamin (born 1813), David, Eva, Daniel (1828-1834), Joseph, Esther and Catharine.

(II) Johann Christian Dietrich, son of Adam the emigrant, was born on the Dietrich homestead in Greenwich township, Jan. 13, 1783. This farm he purchased from his father in 1812, and on it all his life was spent. He was a farmer, and by industry and frugality accumulated a small fortune. He was a short-set, strong and robust man, very fond of horseback riding. Like most of the family, he was full faced and had very black hair. He was kind-hearted and affable, but firm in his convictions. He was very prominent in his community, and was an official member of the Lutheran congregation at Dunkel's Church, where he and the members of his family are buried. He died Nov. 21, 1873, aged ninety years, ten months, eight days. He married Elizabeth Georg, born Jan. 27, 1786, who died Jan. 17, 1846, aged nearly sixty years. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: (1) Benjamin (born 1806, died 1894) m. Anna Wiltrout. (2) Solomon (born 1807, died 1874) m. Beckie Will. (3) Jonathan (Jonas) (born 1808, died 1862) m. Betsy Shearer. (4) George B. (born 1811, died 1887) m. Polly Heinly. (5) Beckie m. Jacob Heinly. (6) Samuel (born 1817, died 1893) m. Juliannus Schollenberger. (7) Anna m. Daniel Spohn. (8) Hettie (born 1822, died 1904) m. John Moyer. (9) Daniel (born 1824, died 1898) m. Sally Ann Christ. (10) Jeremiah (born 1826, died 1901). (11) Nathan (born 1827, died 1880) m. Elizabeth Stump. (12) Henry (born 1832, died 1905) m. Lydia Merkel.

(III) Benjamin Dietrich, son of Johann Christian, was born in 1806, and died Aug. 26, 1894, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a prominent citizen and large taxpayer of Greenwich township, owning 375 acres lying between Dunkel's Church and the Three Mile House. He married Anna Wiltrout, and they enjoyed a happy wedded life of more than fifty years. They were the parents of children as follows: Magdalena, Levi, Daniel W. (m. Sallie Ann Merkel), Benjamin, Lewis, James W. (m. Elizabeth Fetherolf), Henry W. (m. Amelia Heinly), Samuel A., Adam, Susanna and Eliza (m. Rolandus Dreibelbis).

(IV) Samuel A. Dietrich, son of Benjamin, was born in 1848, and his death occurred in 1894. He was a farmer by occupation, and his land was located in Greenwich township, about one and one-half miles southwest of the Three Mile House. In the year 1870 he married Susanna Spohn, only child of Daniel and Anna (Dietrich) Spohn, the former a farmer in Greenwich township. Eleven children blessed this union, viz.: (1) Clara A., born March 2, 1871, m. Samuel S. Mengel, and lives in Maiden-creek township. They have had children: Katie M., born in 1891; Flossie A., born in 1897; Elsie L., born in 1899, and Lizzie I., born in 1903. (2) Wilson L., born July 29, 1872, lives with his family at the old Dietrich homestead. He m. (first) Kate Adam, by whom he had one son, Clarence S., born in 1893, and m. (second) Cora Dietrich. (3) Robert Daniel, born Oct. 14, 1874, is mentioned below. (4) Henry B., born Sept. 17, 1876, died Dec. 8, 1876. (5) Louisa Kate, born Jan. 31, 1878, married Charles H. Fegley, of Maiden-creek township, and has had three children: Edna, born in 1896; John S., born in 1899, and Jennie S., born in 1903 (died in 1905). (6) Elmer Samuel, born June 14, 1880, died July 7, 1880. (7) Charles L., born Aug. 26, 1883, married Sallie Leob and has two children: Elda, born Jan. 31, 1907, and Florence S., born Sept. 21, 1908. (8) George Herbert, born Nov. 7, 1885, (9) Jennie Susan, born Dec. 21, 1887, (10) Calvin Andrew, born Aug. 26, 1890, and (11) Edward Christian, born April 8, 1892, are all at home.

Mrs. Susanna (Spohn) Dietrich, widow of Samuel A. Dietrich, resides on a fine farm of 140 acres, in Greenwich township. Her great-great-grandfather was George Spohn, who married Margaret Schulter, and her great-grandfather was Conrad Spohn, born April 18, 1755, who married Dorothea Bohlig, born 1763, died 1830. They had these children: Johannes, Johann Peter, Susanna, Maria, Abraham and Elizabeth. Of this family, Johannes Spohn, the grandfather of Mrs. Dietrich, was born in 1785 and died in 1857. He married Maria Sitler, and they had the following children: Polly, Hannah, Sarah, Samuel, Jonathan, Rebecca, Catherine, Daniel, John and Eliza. Daniel Spohn, Mrs. Dietrich's father, was born in 1818 and died July 29, 1902, and he married Anna Dietrich, who was born in 1820 and died in 1881.

(V) Robert D. Dietrich, a rising and respected young farmer in eastern Richmond township, where he owns a fertile farm of fifty-seven acres, was born Oct. 14, 1874, near Dunkel's Church, in Greenwich township, son of Samuel A. He was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools, later attending the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. He is very industrious, and by his own energy has acquired his present property. He is a Lutheran member of Dunkel's Union Church in Greenwich township, as is also his wife. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, and in the progress of his community.

Mr. Dietrich married Laura S. Fraunfelder, daughter of W. Adam and Catharine (Lenhart) Fraunfelder, prominent farming people of Windsor township. Five children have blessed this union, namely: Susanna May, born in 1896; Harry Adam, born in 1898; Raymond Daniel, born in 1899; Paul Leroy, born in 1900; and Helen Fannie, born in 1902.

(III) Jonathan (or Jonas) Dietrich, son of Johann Christian, born Dec. 2, 1808, died Jan. 29, 1862. When a young man he followed blacksmithing and later in life became a farmer, in Greenwich township, where he lived all his life. He is buried at Moselem Church. In 1831 he married Elizabeth (Betsy) Schearer, born Sept. 25, 1810, who died June 7, 1897. The following children were born to this union: Ephraim died at Silver Lake, Kans., in 1905, aged seventy years, leaving a large family, and is buried in Kansas; Jonathan died in 1870; Joel, born in 1837; William, born in 1838, died in 1906; Daniel S., born Sept. 20, 1840, died in Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1907; Henry; Samuel; Edwin; Sarah Ann m. Cyrus Lesher, of Reading.

(IV) Daniel S. Dietrich, son of Jonathan (or Jonas), was born in Berks county Sept. 20, 1840. While a young man he moved to Montour county, Pa., where he married Catherine B., daughter of Jacob and Justina (Boyer) Moser. Her father was born in Montgomery county, Pa., oldest son of Peter and Anna (Steinbruch) Moser. Peter Moser was the son of S. P. Moser, who lived in Pottstown, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich were the parents of four sons: S. P., Jacob M., Edwin M. and J. Calvin. Jacob M. and J. Calvin died young. Edwin M. married Susan C., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Mauger. They have two sons, Mark S. and Kenneth, and live in Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. Catherine B. (Moser) Dietrich died at Milton, Pa., March 14, 1897. The father then moved to Baltimore, where he followed building and contracting until the time of his death, which occurred May 8, 1907. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are buried at Oak Grove cemetery, in Montour county, Pennsylvania.

(V) Prof. S. P. Dietrich, of Reading, was born in Montour county, Pa., Aug. 3, 1866. He was reared on a farm, upon which he worked during the summer, attending the rural schools during the winter until he was fourteen years old. He then attended the Potts Grove Academy and Prof. Schneider's select school, at Milton, Pa. At the age of eighteen years he began teach-

Leob

ing in the rural schools of Montour county, Pa. In this manner he earned sufficient money to pay his own way through the Williamsport Commercial College and Ursinus College. He graduated from the former in 1888 and from the latter in 1894. In 1897 he took the examination with the junior and senior classes in the Bloomsburg State Normal School under the State board of examiners and passed the same, receiving his credentials with the senior class. After graduation he in 1894 accepted the principalship of the McEwensville Academy, where he remained two years. In 1896 he resigned to accept a position in the Danville (Pa.) high school. In 1899 he resigned his position in Danville to accept the vice-principalship of the Sunbury (Pa.) high school. He remained in Sunbury, Pa., eight years, and in 1907 resigned to accept a position in the Boys' High School, Reading, Pa. Professor and Mrs. Dietrich are members of the New Lutheran Church. He is a man of marked intellectual attainments, and is a fluent and able speaker, frequently called upon to make addresses at public functions.

On Dec. 23, 1896, he married Sara H., daughter of Alem and Hannah (Hood) Mauser. They have no children.

(IV) Edwin Dietrich, son of Jonathan (or Jonas), born in Greenwich township, is a small farmer in Richmond township, where for many years he was engaged in milling. He has served in the office of supervisor of this township, and is now acting in the capacity of road-master. He married Rufena Adam, daughter of George Adam, of Greenwich township, and to this union have been born the following children: Wilson G. is mentioned in full farther on; Charles E. is a miller in Greenwich township; Pierce A. is a well-known druggist in Philadelphia; Mahlon J. is a miller by trade; Jane m. Henry Adam; Francis A. is a student in Muhlenberg College; Alice resides at home.

(V) Wilson G. Dietrich, son of Edwin, was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, March 4, 1869. He obtained an ordinary common school education in his native township and in Albany township, and his early boyhood was spent on the home farm, where he early learned that industry was requisite to success in life. In 1899 he began farming in Maxatawny township, where he lived seven years, removing to Richmond township in the spring of 1906. He now lives on one of the farms of Lawson G. and Calvin J. Dietrich. He is a man of good traits of character, and is industrious and persevering. By thrift and economy he has earned sufficient capital to buy a good farm stock. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his family and children.

On May 20, 1893, Mr. Dietrich married Katie M. Adam, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Mengel) Adam, farming people of Perry township. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are both members of Dunkel's Church. In political matters he is a Democrat, and he is well informed on all topics of the day. He and his wife have had children as follows: Llewellyn, Edna (died in childhood), Minnie (died in childhood), Pius, Mamie, Effie, and Lizzie (died in childhood).

(III) George B. Dietrich, son of Johann Christian, was born Jan. 20, 1811, and died May 2, 1887. He owned land in Richmond township, along the Easton road, two miles west of Kutztown, and while he always followed his trade of carpenter, he also worked at farming. He married Polly Heinly, and they became the parents of three children: James H., born Nov. 22, 1840, died Aug. 26, 1893; Maria, who is unmarried, lives on the old homestead, which she now owns; Katie m. Enoch J. Heinly (mentioned elsewhere in this work).

(IV) James H. Dietrich, son of George B., was born in Greenwich township Nov. 22, 1840, and was there reared and educated, making his home throughout life in the same township. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and this he followed in connection with farming all of his active years. He died Aug. 26, 1893. He married Mary Behler, who survives him and lives with her sons on their farm in Richmond township. Three sons blessed the marriage of James H. and Mary (Behler) Dietrich, as follows: Lawson G., Llewellyn J. (died in 1890, aged twenty-two years) and Calvin J.

(V) Lawson G. Dietrich, son of James H., and one of Berks county's representative men, was born in Greenwich township, May 2, 1864. His early years were passed upon his father's farm and in attending the public schools of his district. Later he attended the Keystone State Normal School, and in 1881, when seventeen years of age, he began teaching, a profession he followed with marked success for nine years. After spending two years as a student and bookkeeper in the city of Reading, he moved to a farm in Richmond township, two miles east of Kutztown, where he has since made his home. Since 1890 he has been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and with his brother Calvin J., with whom he formed a partnership, he cultivates 276 acres of excellent land. The brothers employ only modern machinery, and are always the first to give practical tests to the new methods. Mr. Dietrich has made earnest efforts to improve conditions in his section, and on his own farm lays great stress upon hay raising, shipping annually car-loads of baled hay to the city market. He is a man of large business capacity, and is a financier as well as a thorough farmer. In 1892 and 1893 he studied civil engineering and surveying, and he is an able mathematician. Frequently he is appointed by the court of Berks county to survey new roads or lands in dispute, having the largest practice in his profession in the upper part of Berks county. He is often called upon by the courts of both Berks and Lehigh counties to give expert testimony, and has rendered valuable service. He was elected a justice of the peace in Richmond in 1895, re-elected by an overwhelming majority in 1900, and re-elected without any opposition whatever in 1905. His decisions have never been reversed by any higher court. Mr. Dietrich is an uncompromising Democrat, and a man of great influence in the party. He has served as delegate to many State and county conventions, and for ten years he represented his township as committeeman on the county committee, being one of the oldest members of that body in point of service. In the spring of 1906 he was a candidate for the office of clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Berks county, receiving nearly 3,000 votes. Mr. Dietrich is a man of varied interests, and is prominently identified with the Kutztown Fair Association, of which he was an organizer and is a director. He is a stockholder in several banks and trust companies in Berks county. He is a close student of men and events, and is possessed of calm, prudent and sound judgment. His life has been above reproach.

On May 20, 1893, Mr. Dietrich married Miss Mary Alice Shollenberger, daughter of the late Capt. Jonas and Mary (Dry) Shollenberger, the former a successful farmer in Richmond township and prothonotary of Berks county. To this marriage has been born one son, Irwin, a public school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich have also an adopted daughter, Ida Shollenberger, who is a niece of Mrs. Dietrich.

(V) Calvin J. Dietrich, youngest son of James H., was born in Greenwich township June 30, 1869, and is now one of the prosperous citizens of upper Berks county. He obtained a good education at Shofer's school in his native township, and at the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, which he attended in 1884 and 1885. He then taught his home school for several terms, and in 1900 entered into partnership with his brother Lawson G., in the agricultural business. They have a modern threshing apparatus, and in addition to threshing do shingle and wood sawing for the farmers of their vicinity, also engaging extensively in hay raising, selling baled hay by the car-load lots annually. Mr. Dietrich is an intelligent and respected citi-

zen, a Democrat in political principle, and actively interested in the success of his party. He is prominently connected with the Dietrich Family Association, which has members all over the country.

On April 25, 1891, Mr. Dietrich married Evada E. Trexler, born Dec. 28, 1868, daughter of Benneville and Maria (Hoch) Trexler, the former born Dec. 14, 1839, died Feb. 25, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Trexler were the parents of: Evada E. (now Mrs. Dietrich); Francis, who married Clara Stein; Beulah, who died in childhood; and Miss Mamie. Mrs. Dietrich was confirmed in the Lutheran faith by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Mueller, at Moselem Church, and there she and her husband both attend. They have no children.

(III) Daniel Dietrich, son of Johann Christian Dietrich, was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, April 24, 1824, and died at Dietrich's mill in the same township April 20, 1898. He was one of the best known men in all that locality, and for many years conducted what is known as Dietrich's mill, located on the Sacony on the road from Kutztown to Hamburg, two miles north of the former place. With the mill property were fifty acres of land, which Mr. Dietrich cultivated and improved. He built the large brick residence there in 1857, and the barn some years later. He was public-spirited and progressive, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and one of its first trustees, serving as such from the time of its organization until his death. He is buried in Hope cemetery at Kutztown. On May 28, 1842, he married Sally Ann Christ, born Nov. 12, 1824, died July 5, 1898. To this union were born ten children: (1) Willoughby, born Jan. 10, 1850, died aged twenty-three days. (2) William C., born 1851, died 1876. (3) Jonathan C., born Nov. 26, 1852, in Greenwich, owns and lives on the old homestead, where he operates a creamery, and is also engaged in the ice business. For a number of years he was chief bookkeeper for the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, and he was deputy county controller under H. F. Livingood and A. L. Rhoads. (4) Mahlon C. (5) Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 25, 1857, is the widow of Levi D. Dietrich. (6) Franklin, born Aug. 15, 1858, died aged forty-four days. (7) Diana, born Sept. 5, 1859, died March 22, 1862. (8) Aaron, born Oct. 11, 1860, died March 23, 1862. (9) Emma Amanda, born Oct. 25, 1861, died May 31, 1870. (10) Amelia, born April 14, 1863, is the widow of Charles A. Ketner, and has two children, Anna Bell and William R.

(IV) Mahlon C. Dietrich, grain, potato, lumber, coal and general merchandise dealer at Kempton, Pa., was born January 3, 1855. He early became familiar with the milling and lumber business, and on August 3, 1874, located in Kempton, which then consisted of one private dwelling and the hotel, but which has since grown to contain twenty-five houses. He conducted the grain warehouse for Dietrich & De Turk, the senior partner of the firm being his father. In 1877 he purchased his father's interest in this business and the firm continued under the same name until 1881, when he also purchased the interest of his partner, Isaac L. De Turk. Since that date he has been alone, building up one of the largest businesses of its kind in the State. He has a large stock of general merchandise, carrying everything that might be included among the needs of a farmer. He is an extensive potato shipper—in fact the most extensive on the Schuylkill & Lehigh railroad, a branch of the P. & R. road, and he has many customers in the large cities of the East.

Mr. Dietrich is interested in all that tends to the development of his county. He was active in the Dietrich Family Reunion Association, and gave great assistance in the preparation of the family record. He is a member of the New Jerusalem Church, belonging to the Lutheran congregation.

On Sept. 2, 1876, Mr. Dietrich married Miss Sarah E. Bachman, daughter of Nathan and Eliza (Donat) Bachman, of Lynn township, the former born 1817, died 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Bachman had children as follows: Rev. Adam J., of Schaefferstown, Lebanon county; Rev. James N. (1854-1907), of Lynnport, Pa.; and Sarah E. To Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich have been born two daughters and one son, namely: Roie Annie Eva, born Sept. 12, 1877, died Jan. 21, 1883; Edgar Adolphus, born Nov. 20, 1886, died Jan. 23, 1889; Blanche R., graduated from the public schools of Albany township in 1906, and is a member of the class of 1910 at the Keystone State Normal School.

Mr. Dietrich is so well known in his district as a shipper of potatoes that a few words from him about the potato growing industry which plays so prominent a part in the agricultural prosperity of the section will be of interest here:

Potatoes are raised on every farm in Albany township and in part of Greenwich township, Berks county, and in the lower section of Lynn township, Lehigh county, which adjoins the two townships named, are raised more than in any other township. From all these localities a good many are brought to Kempton, Berks county, for shipment. Hence not all the potatoes shipped from that station are raised in Berks county. A good many were raised before the building of the Berks County railroad, which was first operated in 1874. The nearest markets then were Allentown, Reading, Pottsville and Tamaqua. To each place the distance is about twenty-five miles from this section, the trip taking two nights and one day or two days and one night. Since the railroad was built more have been raised from year to year. The old varieties have been supplanted by new favorites, and many have held their reputation as good yielders. At present the Dewly, Vulcan, State of Maine, Prince Henry, Twenty Century, World's Wonder, National and Banner are principally raised, and all are a round white potato, good yielders, and also best adapted for the market.

The planting season begins about April 10th. Many turn the sod in the fall, some in the early spring, and make ready to plant with the Aspinwall and other planters; the slanting tooth harrow is used, then the weeder and cultivator. The Colorado potato bug or beetle is very injurious to the plants and the growers must spray them in time with Paris green or arsenic; and some also spray for the prevention of the blight, which is a much dreaded disease, as potatoes commence to rot about the time when the first shipments are made in car-load lots, which is about Sept. 1st. York State stock is always about two weeks later, and Michigan and other northwestern States still a few weeks later. The shipping of potatoes is a most hazardous undertaking. All kinds of risks are connected with it. The rot, the cold weather and the overstocked markets have to be contended with. Most of the farmers have not yet provided a good protected storage place, and have to sell about half the stock raised before the cold weather sets in, being therefore obliged to sell those outside the cellars and other protected places. Some three hundred full car-loads and a number of bushels in bag lots are shipped from the different stations in Albany township; six hundred bushels is about the average for a car, or about two hundred thousand bushels at an average price of fifty cents; the shipments amounting to $100,000.

(III) Nathan Dietrich, son of Christian, was born in Greenwich township, July 30, 1827, and died Jan. 24, 1880. He was reared to farm life and when about twenty-five years old began work for himself. He lived in Montour county, Pa., for a time, working on a farm for a man by the name of McCormick. When he returned to Greenwich township, Berks county, he began farming at Stein's mill, and then lived on different farms in that locality until the spring of 1860, when he went to Albany township, and purchased a farm, now the property of Henry Heffner, which he sold six years later and bought the 162-acre farm from Daniel Kunkel, that is now owned by his son,

Henry S. The barn on this farm is 114 feet long—the largest in the township, and the farm and surroundings are kept in first-class condition. Nathan Dietrich was a Lutheran member of New Bethel Church, in which he was an official. He married Elizabeth Stump, daughter of Samuel Stump, who now lives at Kempton. Six children, all still living, were born of this union: (1) William S., now living retired at Weatherly, Pa., owns two farms and a mill. He is married and has children—Wilson, James, Maud, Annie and Francis. (2) Catharine, widow of Moses Hein, lives at Kempton. (3) Henry S. (4) Rosetta m. Francis Lenhart, a farmer in Albany township. (5) Annie m. Owen Snyder, a farmer at Steins Corner, Lehigh county. (6) Lenius S., a farmer in Albany township, m. Ellen Miller, and has three children—Verna, Alma and Anson.

(IV) HENRY S. DIETRICH was born in Greenwich township, Aug. 17, 1859, was educated in the public schools, and worked at home until he was of age. For four years after he attained his majority he had charge of the home farm, and in the spring of 1886 he began for himself on the homestead, near Albany postoffice. This farm consists of 162 acres of excellent potato land, and he plants from twenty-five to thirty acres every year. He has excellent crops, and besides this farm he owns sixty-four acres of woodland at the Blue Mountains. He has his farm well stocked, and is very justly proud of his horses, their equal being hard to find in the township. He has from fifteen to twenty-five head of cattle all the time.

In politics Mr. Dietrich is a Democrat, and he and his family are Lutheran members of the New Bethel (Corner) Church, in Albany township.

Mr. Dietrich married Caroline Sechler, daughter of Joel Sechler, late of Albany township. Five sons and five daughters have blessed this union: Addie m. Fred Fetherolf; George; Joel; Albert, a graduate of the township schools, is now attending the Normal at Kutztown; May is a graduate of the township schools; William; Maud; Ina; Frank and Helen. Mr. Dietrich is a believer in the cause of education, and is giving his children good school advantages.

ALFRED K. DIETRICH, late of Albany township, was born Feb 7, 1854, and died Aug. 5, 1907, aged fifty-three years, five months, twenty-eight days. He was a son of Reuben A. and Catharine (Kunkel) Dietrich, and a direct descendant of Johannes Dietrich, the first of this numerous Berks county family to come to America.

(I) Johannes Dietrich was a native of the German Palatinate, and emigrated to the New World on the good ship "Phoenix," landing (qualifying) at Philadelphia Sept 25, 1751. It appears that soon after his arrival in this country he settled in Berks county, Pa., where he married Barbara Braucher, of Albany township. Johannes Dietrich died in 1785, and his widow, Barbara, was administratrix of the estate; she had as her sureties Christ. Braucher and Jacob Merkel. Johannes and Barbara Dietrich had three children, all sons, as follows: Johannes, Jacob (who is said to have settled in Schuylkill county) and John Adam.

One Johannes Dietrich, probably son of Johannes, born Nov. 7, 1760, in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, located in East Buffalo township, Union Co., Pa. From there he enlisted in Colonel Servant's regiment, Wayne's brigade, Pennsylvania Line, when eighteen years old, and returned at the expiration of his service, in 1781. One of the sons of Reuben Dietrich, now living in Greenwich township, recalls that his father visited his uncle (Johannes) in Union county, making the journey on horseback, and that the visits were returned.

Johannes Dietrich, the emigrant, had brothers Adam (1740-1817) and Casper, both of whom came to America, the latter, with a man named Bollinger, settling in Virginia, from which State one Casper Dietrich, Jr., had enlisted in the war of 1812.

(II) John Adam Dietrich, son of Johannes the emigrant, was born Nov. 23, 1784, in Greenwich township, and died on his farm July 23, 1864. He was baptized Dec. 12, 1784, by Rev. Heinrich Hartzel, in Greenwich township, and the certificate states that his sponsors were his uncle Adam and his wife, Maria Barbara Dietrich. This is proof conclusive that Johannes, Adam and Casper Dietrich were brothers. The line of Adam is fully treated of elsewhere.

In 1803 John Adam Dietrich married Susanna Arnold, born Feb. 5, 1783, died Oct. 6, 1869, and both are buried immediately back of the Lenhartsville Church, of which they were prominent members. They were pious people, good though strict parents, and "Mother" Dietrich was an excellent housekeeper, noted especially for her old-fashioned bread. She had few equals as a breadmaker, and her rye bread was the best that could be made. Visitors were always treated to butter-bread and honey. Most farmers in those days had from five to twenty-five beehives, and there was always plenty of honey. "Father" Dietrich was equally noted in his way. He began farming near Dreibelbis Station, and owned the tract now owned by a Stettler, from there moving to the farm which his youngest son, Reuben A., came to own after his death. It is now the property of Reuben's son, Thomas K., who is the fourth generation to own and live upon this land. This Dietrich homestead originally belonged to the Brobst family.

John Adam Dietrich was a carpenter by trade, and did such excellent work that he was known as one of the best wood-workers of his day. He built the present barn on the place in 1836, and the house in 1844. The house is of stone, and as only the best stones were used, and the masons of that day knew their work well, the walls are very substantially made, as well as workmanlike. The woodwork in the house shows the same care and skill, and was done for the most part by "Father" Dietrich himself. The last will and testament of this worthy man is a model of its kind and shows that the spirit of a pure heart actuated all his deeds. It was made a few years before his death, and is on record in Will Book II, page 333. The old family Bible is well preserved, and is now owned by his grandson, Henry K. Dietrich.

To John Adam Dietrich and his wife were born fourteen children, of whom we have the following record: Maria, Dec. 29, 1803; Rebecca, Oct. 11, 1805; Jacob, June 27, 1807; Isaac, March 30, 1809 (died July 22, 1822); Elizabeth, Oct. 25, 1810; Annie, Oct. 25, 1812; Gideon, March 30, 1814; Adam, Oct. 17, 1815 (died April 16, 1826); Moses, Oct. 22, 1817; Rufena, Nov. 20, 1819 (died Nov. 28, 1848); Catharine, Dec. 15, 1821; Reuben, Oct. 20, 1823. It will be noticed that six members of this family were born in the month of October. Isaac, Adam and Rufena are buried at Dunkel's Church.

(III) Reuben A. Dietrich, youngest son of John Adam and Susanna (Arnold) Dietrich, was born in Greenwich township Oct. 20, 1823, on the John Adam Dietrich homestead near Klinesville, and died July 31, 1889. He was a lifelong farmer, succeeding his father on the home place, which now consists of 155 acres of valuable land. He was prosperous, and added seventy acres to this tract, but this extra land was sold off again after his death. Mr. Dietrich was originally a Lutheran member of the Dunkel Church, but in 1854, when the Lenhartsville Church was organized, he became one of its members, and he was an official of that church until his death. He married Catharine Kunkel, born in 1834, daughter of Daniel and Maria Magdalena (Zimmerman) Kunkel, and eight children were born to them: Alfred K. is mentioned below; Lewis K. is a prosperous farmer in Kistler's Valley, Lehigh county (he married Alice Howerter, and they have had five children, Valorius, William, Lizzie, Edgar and Norman); Ellen (deceased) was the

wife of Alfred Greenwalt, of Bernville; Henry K., born in 1860, a farmer near Lenhartsville, is the vice-president of the Dietrich Family Association (he married in 1883, Mary Seidel, and they have children, Robert, Lizzie, Edgar, Flora, Nora, Harvey and Annie, of whom Lizzie, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, is engaged in teaching); Florenda married George Kutz; Thomas K. owns and farms the homestead (he married Ida Komp, who died June 17, 1907, and has a son, Ira); Charles and James both died in childhood. The burial ground of this family is at Lenhartsville. Mrs. Catharine (Kunkel) Dietrich now makes her home with her son Thomas, on the old homestead.

Alfred K. Dietrich was reared to farming, and when twenty-one years old went to learn milling from Solomon P. Dietrich, who then operated what has been known for many years as the Dietrich mill. The spring after his marriage Mr. Dietrich engaged in the business for himself at Dietrich's Mill, which he bought about 1889, and which he conducted in all for almost thirty years—from 1877 until two years before his death. This mill is located in the Stony Run Valley in Albany township. The first mill at this site was built by a Grim, in 1750, and the present stone mill is at least the second, probably the third, mill at this place. On a stone in the wall of the south gable are the dates 1750 and 1795, the latter being probably the date of the building of the second mill or the repairing of the first one. To the mill property belongs a fine farm of ninety-five acres, lying in the potato belt of this section. Mr. Dietrich raised many potatoes, planting twenty acres every year. This property is a valuable one, the buildings being very substantial. The large Swiss barn was erected by Alfred K. Dietrich in 1891. He owned also the old Wiesner homestead in Stony Run Valley, a farm of 122 acres, which he bought in 1898, and which is now tenanted by his son Irwin C., who is an enterprising young farmer, and extensively engaged in potato planting. On this farm stands a stone house which was built in 1796, and which originally belonged to one Samuel Miller. On a stone in the west gable of this house is the following:

S B & H M
P E & H M
1796

On Jan. 21, 1877, Mr. Dietrich married Louisa Merkel, daughter of William D. Merkel, of Windsor, and to them were born five children, as follows: Irwin C., Anson W., Mary V. (married Elton J. Trexler, of Albany, Pa., and has a son, Clinton M.), Howard W. and Agnes C.

With his family Mr. Dietrich belonged to the Wessnersville Friedens Church, all being members of the Lutheran congregation there, of which Mr. Dietrich served as deacon. He was the third person buried in the new cemetery of that church. In politics Mr. Dietrich was a Democrat. He was a man much esteemed for his devotion to his family and his duty.

DIETRICH (Line of Conrad). This branch of the Dietrichs, so far as is known in no way related to Adam Dietrich and his descendants, has its origin in Conrad Dietrich, who was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1763. In his young manhood he came to Berks county, Pa., and located in Hereford township. He was married there, and in 1790 the Federal Census Report records him the head of a family consisting of four persons, himself and wife and two daughters. Their seven other children were born after 1790. About 1795 he and his family came to Reading, and there he passed the remainder of his life. He owned considerable property, and was regarded as a fairly well-to-do man. His wife was Elizabeth Seisholtz of Longswamp township, Berks county, born March 3, 1769, died Sept. 22, 1837, aged sixty-eight years, six months and nineteen days. Conrad Dietrich died Dec. 18, 1841, aged seventy-eight years, eleven months, seven days. They are both buried in the western part of the Aulenbach cemetery. The tombstone inscription states that they were the parents of nine children—four sons and five daughters. The names of four children only could be ascertained as follows: (1) George settled in the vicinity of Scranton, Catawissa or Tamaqua, Pa., where he manufactured bricks. He was born Aug. 4, 1813, was married, and had a number of children. (2) Jacob is mentioned below. (3) Susan married Henry Fry of Reading. (4) Conrad is mentioned below.

(II) Jacob Dietrich, son of Conrad, was born in Reading, and he made his home on Tenth street, south of Cherry. He was a laborer, and for many years was the grave digger for Trinity Lutheran Church, at Sixth and Washington streets, and there he, too, was laid to rest, but later his body with others was removed to the Lutheran cemetery. He married Abbey Dieter, and to this union were born three sons and five daughters, namely: (1) Savannah m. Amos Giley, of Reading. (2) Conrad m. Hannah Geeze of Allentown. (3) Jacob m. in Schuylkill county, where he had settled and reared a family. He had a son, Al. Dietrich. (4) Catharine m. Fred Ulrich Hains. (5) Susan (born in Reading Dec. 5, 1835) resides in Reading. She m. Charles Houck, a native of Germany, who was a saddler in Reading. They had children: Hattie, Mary (deceased), Rosa and Katie (who are both deaf mutes), and Elizabeth. (6) Isaac (born at Reading in 1837) settled when about twenty-five years old in Drehersville, Schuylkill county, where he married Deborah Hollenbach. Their son, William H., born Sept. 18, 1853, at Temple, Berks county, died March 9, 1909, at Reading, and is buried at Alsace Lutheran Church. He was a laborer. He was twice married, first, April 27, 1875, to Emma Kissinger, who bore him four children—Irwin W., George A., Katie D. and Sallie M.; and (second) to Hannah D. Sell, by whom he had children—Bertha E., Edward H., Carrie L., Gertie E., Deborah A., William H. and Christian R. (7) Mary died young. (8) Abbey m. in Philadelphia where she lived and died.

(II) Conrad Dietrich, son of Conrad, was born at the big dam at Reading, July 26, 1798, and was confirmed in the Lutheran faith. He was a paper manufacturer in Snyder county for many years, but his plant was destroyed by fire in 1840. In later life he moved back to Reading, where he died Feb. 12, 1861, aged sixty-two years, six months, sixteen days, and was buried in Aulenbach cemetery, by the side of his father. He was twice married, and by his first marriage had three children: (1) Henry left the parental home when twenty-two years of age, while the father lived in Snyder county, and his whereabouts were unknown for twenty years, when one afternoon, to the surprise of all, he came home only to remain one night and to leave without telling any one where he had lived or where he was going. It was afterward learned that he was comfortably situated in Wilmington, Del., and in later years he paid annual visits to his brother, William H., in Reading. By his first wife he had a son, Reuben, who lived at Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland county, Pa. (2) Mary m. Hon. Reuben Keller, a State senator from 1859 to 1862. (3) Adam.

Conrad Dietrich was married (second) Oct. 9, 1836, to Martha (Moyer) Spohn, widow of Jacob Spohn, of Spring township. She was born Jan. 13, 1805, and died in 1889, aged eighty-four years, daughter of Jonathan Moyer. In the old Spohn Bible the following children are credited to the marriage of Conrad and Martha Dietrich: Amelia, born Dec. 17, 1837; Conrad, born Feb. 9, 1839; William H., born Oct. 29, 1840; Rebecca, born May 4, 1847, died Nov. 14, 1870 (m. John L. Homan).

(III) William H. Dietrich, Sr., son of Conrad, was born in Snyder county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1840. When a young man he came to Reading with his parents, and here he learned the art of photography with S. B. Howard, who after the business had been thoroughly mas-

tered, admitted him as a partner, under the firm name of Howard & Dietrich. Some years afterward Mr. Howard retired from business, and Mr. Dietrich formed a partnership with Mr. Patton, under the firm name of Dietrich & Patton, and for twenty years they conducted a successful business at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, where Rosenbaum's hall now stands. Later Mr. Dietrich conducted a grocery store at the corner of Ninth and Robeson streets. Since 1895 he has been the proprietor of the "Veteran Hotel" of Reading, located at the northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. In 1860 he married Hannah Brobst, of Reading, who died Oct. 17, 1900, after a married life of more than forty years. She is buried in the Dietrich family lot in Aulenbach's cemetery. Seven children were born to this union: (1) Martha m. George Snyder, of Reading, and has children—Howard, Chester, George, Bert, Martha, Clara and Hannah. (2) Emma died in infancy. (3) Emma (2) m. Elmer Stott, of Reading, and their children are Eugene, Bessie, Harry, Frank and Wallace. (4) William H., Jr., is mentioned below. (5) Annie died unmarried aged twenty-one years. (6) George P. (born at Reading, Dec. 6, 1869) is associated with his father in the management of the "Veteran Hotel." In 1907 he was the Republican nominee for the office of high sheriff, and received the highest vote ever given a Republican candidate for that office. He m. Annie Jenkins of Pottsville. (7) Clara married James Yost, a farmer of Spring township, whose record appears in these volumes.

(IV) William H. Dietrich, Jr., son of William H. Sr., and proprietor of the "Muhlenberg Mansion" at No. 1057 North Ninth street, Reading, was born at No. 145 Mulberry street, Reading. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the city, and after leaving school he was employed at Mohn's hat factory for two years. He then worked for Augustus Hassler in the restaurant at No. 503 Penn street, where he remained a number of years. He was next manager for William H. Reist's cafe, Mr. Reist being proprietor of the "Hotel Penn." There he continued until 1893, when he assumed the proprietorship of the "Hyde Park" Hotel, in Muhlenberg township, which he conducted with great success for two and one-half years. In October, 1895, he took charge of the Reading "Fair Ground Hotel," which he carried on until April 1, 1899, when he assumed control of his present stand, where he enjoys a large patronage. He is a successful hotel man, genial and popular with his guests, and has many warm friends in Reading.

Mr. Dietrich is connected with a number of social and fraternal organizations, among them being: B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 115, Reading; Reading Aerie, No. 66, F. O. E.; K. G. E. Castle No. 391, of Hyde Park; Neversink Fishing Club; Junior Fire Company; Juniata County Fishing Club; Old Bachelors' Club; Marion Fire Company. In his religious faith he is a believer in the doctrines of the Reformed Church.

On March 12, 1891, Mr. Dietrich married Miss Annie Leitheiser (born Feb. 5, 1869, died April 11, 1906, aged thirty-seven years, two months, six days), and they had one son Wilson F. (born Sept. 8, 1893).

REV. GEORGE BORNEMANN, the only priest of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church for a continuous period of forty-two years, and most affectionately recognized and spoken of in the community as "Father Bornemann," was born at Lingen, in the province of Hanover, Germany, Oct. 5, 1838. He is the son of William Bornemann, a ropemaker, who died at Reading in 1884, aged eighty-two years, and Louisa Rolfs, his wife, who died while he was still a young boy. He emigrated to the United States when fifteen years of age, his father following some years afterward. He was specially educated for the priesthood in Germany and the United States, graduating from St. Vincent's College at Latrobe, Pa., in 1862, and then extended his ecclesiastical studies at St. Charles Seminary, in Philadelphia. He was regularly ordained as a priest in 1865 by Bishop (afterward Archbishop) Wood. After serving as assistant priest at Philadelphia for a year, and as priest at Newcastle, Del., for the same period, he became pastor at St. Paul's Church in Reading in 1867, and this large and growing parish he has served most devotedly and successfully for forty-two continuous years, a truly remarkable period. His communicant members have come to number three thousand. During his ministrations the church property at Ninth and Walnut streets, for religious, educational and charitable purposes, has become the largest at Reading, evidencing in a high degree his superior judgment and executive ability.

Besides being directly interested in the success of his own parish, Father Bornemann has been very active in the establishment of other institutions immediately connected with the Roman Catholic denomination: St. Joseph's Hospital; House of the Good Shepherd; St. Catharine's Orphan Asylum for Girls; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum for Boys; the Polish, Italian and Slavic Roman Catholic Churches; St. Bernardino's Convent and Asylum, Oak Brook; and Gethsemane Roman Catholic Cemetery; all of which are successfully administered.

GEORGE HENDEL, hat manufacturer at Reading for over thirty-five years, was born in 1835, at Adamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he received his education in the local public schools and then learned the hatter's trade in his father's factory. He continued in his father's employ until 1860, when the latter formed a co-partnership with him and his brother John, and they traded together under the name of Levi Hendel & Sons for four years. The partnership was then dissolved, and he and his brother John located at St. Lawrence, in Berks county, and there they carried on business until January, 1867, when they removed to Reading, having erected a plant on Maple street south of Chestnut. Here they traded for three years and then dissolved the partnership. In 1871, he and his brothers, John and Henry B., formed a co-partnership under the name of John Hendel & Bros. and purchased the Wyomissing Woolen Mills, situated on Fifth street below Laurel, which they remodeled and supplied with superior machinery for manufacturing wool hats, and he continued in the firm until 1895, when he sold his interest to his brother John.

In 1878, Mr. Hendel erected a wool hat factory along the Wyomissing creek, near Shillington, and he and his brother John carried on business there until 1895 as Hendel Brothers; and in 1886, they erected another wool hat factory along the Cacoosing creek at Montello, which they operated under the name of Hendel Hat Company until 1895; then he purchased the interest of his brother in the two plants. The former was converted into a fur hat factory, and it has since been carried on by him and his two sons, trading as George Hendel & Sons, employing about 225 hands. The wool hat business in the Montello factory was continued by him and his two sons as the Hendel Hat Company until 1901, when they dismantled the plant and removed the machinery to a factory at Tenth and Spruce streets, Reading, and here they have continued the manufacture of wool hats under the same name until the present time, employing about one hundred hands.

Mr. Hendel was made a Free Mason in Chandler Lodge, No. 227; and he is a member of DeMolay Commandery No. 9, K. T. In politics he has been a Republican for fifty years; and in religious matters identified with the Evangelical church since 1864. He was married to Catharine Mohn, daughter of William Mohn and Polly Gerner his wife, by whom he has two sons: John R. and William H. His wife died in 1902. Mr. Hendel's father was Levi Hendel, a hat manufacturer at Adamstown for many years. [See sketch of his older brother John Hendel in this publication.]

Leo. Bornmann.

MAHLON E. WEIDNER, director of the National Bank of Boyertown, proprietor of the Manatawny Flour Mills, in Amity township, and extensive land owner, is a member of an early settled Berks county family.

(I) David Weidner, son of Adam of Oley township, located in Amity township prior to 1752, and settled on a farm now (1909) owned by Matthias Levengood, but which at that time was much more extensive, including the adjoining property now owned by Anthony Albright. On the Levengood farm was a private burial ground which since 1900 has been under cultivation. Here were buried David Weidner and wife, and some of their children and grandchildren. David Weidner was a farmer by occupation. He married Hannah Moser. In the federal census of 1790 he is recorded as the head of a family consisting of nine persons, as follows: father and mother, one son above sixteen years of age, and two sons below sixteen years of age and four daughters.

(II) Jacob Weidner, son of David, in the federal census report of 1790 is recorded the head of a family consisting of eight persons: the parents, four sons under sixteen years of age, and two daughters. Jacob Weidner married Barbara Weidner, and their children were: Peter; Jacob lived in Amity township, where he owned a small farm now the property of a Frymuth; David m. and lived at Birdsboro (No issue); Susanna m. a Romich, and had a blind daughter, Susanna; Elizabeth m. Tobias Fisher; and one whose name is not given. Jacob Weidner owned the farm on the Swamp road in Amity which later became property of John Swavely.

(III) Peter Weidner, son of Jacob, was born Dec. 4, 1787, and died Nov. 9, 1847. He was a weaver by trade, and had a shop in Amityville on a lot now owned by John Bertolett. He also owned a small farm at Amityville, which became the property of his son Charles. He married Elizabeth Levengood, born May 1, 1792, and died May 21, 1844, and they are both buried west of the present church at Amityville. They were members of the Reformed congregation. Peter Weidner and his wife became the parents of twelve children, namely: Harriet m. Jared Jones. Charles and Samuel were twins. Nellie m. Charles Goodman. Sallie m. John Lundy, and they moved to Greencastle, Ind., where both died. Lewis (Ludwig) is mentioned below. Anna, born Jan. 6, 1823, m. in 1852, Christopher Renz, a native of Germany, who died Nov. 10, 1876, aged seventy years, the father of Lydia, Emma, Rosa, Albert, Annie and Laura, and Mrs. Renz now lives with her daughter Laura, widow of Edward G. Davis, of Reading. Peter was next in the order of birth. Aaron, born 1826, died 1847. Elizabeth m. William Schaeffer. Catharine is the widow of Samuel DeHart, of Bloomsburg, Pa. Lydia died aged nineteen years.

(IV) Lewis (Ludwig) Weidner, son of Peter, was born in Amity township, Dec. 27, 1820, and died Aug. 25, 1907. He was a laborer and post fence maker, being an expert at the latter. In the possession of his son, Mahlon E., is the following document: "On the 19th day of August, 1843, Lewis Weidner was honorably and legally discharged from all the duties enjoined of him as a member of the National Blues attached to the Washington Battalion of Volunteers, within the Second Brigade, 6th Division of P. M. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written. J. W. Rhoads, Capt." Lewis Weidner was a private in Company B, 205th Pa. V. I., enlisting Aug. 24, 1864, to serve one year. On June 2, 1865, he was honorably discharged. During the latter years of his life he lived with his son Mahlon E., and from the time of the Spanish-American war in 1898, in which James S. (son of Mahlon E.) served as a private under Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the Porto Rico campaign, three generations of one family lived in the same house, who had served their country in time of war. Lewis Weidner married Hannah Engel (daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth), born Oct. 1, 1820, died Dec. 3, 1895, and both she and her husband are buried at Amityville, where they were Reformed members of the Amityville Church. Their children were: Mahlon E.; Francis, of Amityville; George, who died in 1867; Bertolet, of Pottstown; and John, of Reading. Lewis Weidner was a stanch Republican from the time of the organization of the party.

(V) Mahlon E. Weidner was born in Amity, Oct. 2, 1844. His schooling was limited, and was all received in the common schools of Amity. From the time he was ten years of age he worked among the neighboring farmers, and at fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade. He had served eighteen months of his time when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, at Lebanon, Pa., in Company B, 93d Pa. V. I., under Capt. John E. Arthur (afterward Col. Arthur), and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and served principally in the Sixth Army Corps. While with the regiment (which was one of the fighting regiments from Pennsylvania) he participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Retreat, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the Wilderness. In the last mentioned battle Mr. Weidner was wounded in the right fore arm (May 5, 1864), and was confined eight months in the Carver General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was first honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1863, at Halltown, Va., and re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer Jan. 1, 1864, and was promoted for merit to corporal, and was honorably discharged at Carver General Hospital Jan. 27, 1865, because of wounds received in battle.

After the war Mr. Weidner learned the milling trade at Solomon Rhoads' mill, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked two years more as a journeyman at the same place and eight years at a neighboring mill. In the spring of 1879 he took possession of the Manatawny Flour Mill, which he had purchased of the Solomon Rhoads estate in the fall of 1878, and he has successfully conducted this mill for thirty years. In 1884 he entirely remodeled the mill, and installed the roller process, and since then has made many other improvements, having one of the most up-to-date mills in the county, with a capacity of two and one-half barrels an hour. There is a tract of sixty acres of land with this mill, on which in 1899 Mr. Weidner built a new barn 43 x 70. The large stone house was built in 1807 by Othniel R. Sands. In 1893 Mr. Weidner purchased the Amity mill, also on Manatawny creek, and this has been named the Glen Alpine Flour Mill. It also has the roller process and a capacity of two barrels per hour. To this mill belongs thirty acres of land. On this property was a stone mill erected in 1745, but the present brick mill replaced it in about 1840. This mill is conducted by Mr. Weidner and his brother Francis, under the firm name of F. E. Weidner & Brother. The flour is shipped to Philadelphia. Mr. Weidner owns the Ezekiel Rhoads farm of 122 acres in Amity township, which he purchased in October, 1907. He is a director of the National Bank of Boyertown, to which position he was elected in 1896. He is one of the substantial and foremost citizens of the township, and wields great influence in public affairs.

In politics Mr. Weidner is a stanch Republican, and from 1866 to 1902 served as a member of the county committee, giving efficient and faithful service. He has, however, always refused to hold office. Fraternally he belongs to Camp No. 43, Union Veteran Legion, of Reading; Post No. 16, G. A. R., of Reading; and the P. O. S. of A., No. 213, of Amityville.

On Sept. 23, 1865, Mr. Weidner married Amanda Shadler, daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet (Schealer) Shadler, who in later years lived near Republic, Ohio, where they died and were buried. They became the parents of eleven children: Mary Ellen m. Irwin Reinert; George is deceased; Grant C. died in infancy; Emma m. Marks Boyer, and both are deceased; William H. is a miller at the Glen Alpine Mill; Anna m. George

Delcamp; Louisa m. Jeremiah Hine; Irwin died in infancy; John is a farmer in Amity; James operats the Manatawny roller mills; and Sallie died in infancy.

ISRAEL CLEAVER, M. D., a prominent physician of Reading, represents a family that dates back to the time prior to the Revolution. The first of the name in Pennsylvania of whom record is found was Derrick Cleaver.

(I) Derrick Cleaver was twice married. By his first wife he had one child, John. By his second marriage there were seven children, one of whom was also named John, and he became the great-grandfather of Dr. Cleaver.

(II) John Cleaver was also married twice. By the first union were born Joseph, John and Ruth. On Nov. 2, 1767, John Cleaver was married by Rev. Joseph Miller, to Catherine Kline, and they had seven children, Peter, Derrick, Isaac, Jonathan, Martha, Rebecca and one that died in infancy. John Cleaver died in 1790. and his widow married Benedict Martz. After about forty years of wedded life she was again left a widow, and survived Mr. Martz ten years. She died April 14, 1841, aged ninety-two years, eleven months and seventeen days. John Cleaver was a Quaker in religious belief, but as he married out of the church he was dropped from the Society.

(III) Jonathan Cleaver was born in 1781, in Earl township, Berks county, Pa. He learned the business of woolen manufacturing, later owning and operating a woolen mill. He was interested in military matters, and during the period of "training days" held rank as a colonel. He died in 1862.

Jonathan Cleaver married Elizabeth Boyer, born in 1782, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Boyer, and children were born to this union as follows: Anna, born July 4, 1806, m. to Samuel Armpreister; Esther, born July 17, 1808; Peter, born April 1, 1810, father of Henry Tyson Cleaver, an engineer in the United States Navy; Elizabeth, born Feb. 2, 1812, m. to Isaac Bertolet (their son was Dr. Jonathan Bertolet late of the U. S. Navy); Jonathan, born April 30, 1814; George K., born May 18, 1816; Lewis, born Nov. 24, 1820; Mary (deceased) and Catherine (twins), born Jan. 8, 1822, the latter of whom married Joel Golden; and Leida, born Oct. 14, 1824. Jonathan Cleaver was a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Whig.

(IV) George K. Cleaver was educated in the common schools, and he learned the trade of wool fulling. In 1852 he moved to Reading, and accepted a position in the county prison as assistant under the warden, Dr. Henry Tyson. This responsible place he occupied for twelve years, but finally went back into the business world and engaged in the manufacture of carpets, which occupied his attention until his death in 1897. He married Miss Christiana Neiffer, and to them were born eight children, namely: Israel, of Reading, Pa.; George W., of Hackensack, N. J.; Christian H., deceased; Jonathan, deceased; John W., a hatter residing in Reading; James T., who died in April, 1907; Gertrude A., deceased wife of Linton Miller, who left two children Earl and Alma J.; and Charles E., deceased. The mother of these children died in 1893. In early life a Lutheran, later Mr. Cleaver united with the M. E. Church.

(V) Israel Cleaver, M. D., was born Nov. 26, 1842, and in his early childhood was sent to the public schools in Reading. He completed the high school course, and then after his graduation began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Henry Tyson. He took his medical course in the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree in 1863. During this period he was appointed medical cadet at Buttonwood street military hospital in Philadelphia, and after receiving his medical diploma he was appointed by Edward M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, as assistant surgeon in the Mississippi Marine Brigade and Ram Fleet, a special organization designed to keep the river clear of bushwhackers, and equipped for both land and water engagements. He served until the discharge of his Command per General Orders in 1865.

After the close of the war Dr. Cleaver settled in Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., and remained there a year, when he removed to Philipsburg, Centre county, and entered upon a professional career that lasted until 1871. In 1871 he left Centre county, and after a course in certain special branches he located in Reading, Pa., in the spring of 1872, being still in practice in this city. He is connected with a number of professional organizations viz.: the Berks County Medical Society, the Reading Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He is a member of the board of managers of the Reading Hospital, and secretary of that body. He holds the position of County Medical Inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Health, and is in charge of the local Dispensary for tuberculosis under the Department.

In 1866 Dr. Cleaver was married to Miss Lorena Moore, daughter of the late Wilson Moore, of Clearfield county, Pa. Of their four children Mildred died at the age of four years; Wilbur M. is the office manager of J. C. McCrorey & Co., New York City; Hattie m. J. Freeman Boas, office employe of the Reading Hardware Company; and Helen Guthrie is at home, a graduate of the Reading high school and a teacher in Sternberg School of Music, Philadelphia. The family belong to the M. E. Church. Fraternally Dr. Cleaver is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 579, F. & A. M., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery. He is also a member of Gen. William H. Keim Post No. 76, G. A. R., while his loyal interest in the school of his early days is evinced by his connection with the local alumni association of the University of Pennsylvania.

EDWIN L. MOSER was for many years at the head of the drafting room of the motive power department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, located at Reading, Pa. He learned his trade in the establishment where he was until recently engaged, and with the exception of two years spent in Philadelphia was connected therewith until May 1, 1909. He was born in Reading June 5, 1865, son of Solomon L. and Catherine (DeTurck) Moser, members of two of the oldest families in the Schuylkill Valley in Berks county, numerously and creditably represented, particularly in the central and northern parts of the county. Mr. Moser is of Swiss and French Huguenot descent, his French ancestors coming from Alsace-Lorraine. Representatives of the Moser family settled in Berks county in pioneer days, and George Moser, grandfather of Edwin L., was a farmer in Baumstown, Berks county, during the first half of the nineteenth century. He died there in 1863.

Solomon L. Moser, son of George, was engaged at various times as a carpenter, cabinet maker, organ builder and patternmaker in Reading. He married Catherine De Turck, daughter of Jacob De Turck, who for many years owned and operated a fulling mill near Baumstown. To Mr. and Mrs. Moser were born the following children: Calvin De T.; Amanda E.; Emma M.; Howard L. and Henry I. died in infancy; and Edwin L.

Edwin L. Moser was educated in the public schools of Reading, and during the winter of 1881-82 taught school, in Spring township, this county. From April, 1882, until August, 1883, he was in the employ of the Reading Hardware Co., and on Sept. 1, 1883, began his apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the Philadelphia & Reading shops. He served his time in the machine shop and drawing room, and in what was then the primitive nucleus of the testing department. Finishing his trade in 1887, he continued intermittently in the shops and the drawing room until transferred to the latter in August, 1888. There he

remained, engaged as a draftsman, until June 1, 1891, when he was advanced to the position of chief draftsman. Upon the resignation of Samuel F. Prince, Jan. 1, 1892, Mr. Moser was promoted to be mechanical engineer, and was thus engaged until Nov. 15, 1897, when he resigned and accepted a position in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia. While there he devoted his time principally to designing electrical locomotives. On Nov. 1, 1899, he returned to the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, as chief draftsman in the Motive Power Department—the position of mechanical engineer having been abolished—where he remained until May 1, 1909, when his health demanded his retirement from the confinement of office work.

Mr. Moser has been twice married. On May 24, 1888, he m. Sallie Schaeffer, a native of Berks county, who died May 12, 1905. To this union were born two children, Esther A. and Ruth K. On Nov. 27, 1907, he m. (second) Elizabeth R. Brunner, daughter of Hon. David B. and Amanda (Rhoads) Brunner. Mr. Moser is a Lutheran in religious belief, and served three years as deacon of Grace Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Reading Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Washington Camp, No. 61, P. O. S. of A.; and of Mt. Penn Council, No. 495, Royal Arcanum.

DANIEL J. DRISCOLL, manufacturer of seamless steel tubing, was born at Reading Dec. 25, 1862. He received his education in the schools of the city and in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Resigning from the navy he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of motive power. After serving there several years he secured a position in the large establishment of J. H. Sternbergh, manufacturer of nuts and bolts, for the purpose of learning the business, and he continued with Mr. Sternbergh until 1887, when he established a plant of his own at Auburn, in Schuylkill county, along the Schuylkill river, twenty-five miles north of Reading.

Mr. Driscoll operated this plant in a successful manner until 1896, when he abandoned the further manufacture of nuts, bolts, rivets and bar-iron, and substituted machinery for the manufacture of seamless steel tubes, his establishment being the first plant of the kind in the United States to manufacture seamless tubing from American steel. His product was highly appreciated by the Navy Department of the National government, and he came to supply a considerable proportion of the seamless steel tubes in the building of the monster war-ships for the new navy. He continued to operate the plant until 1902, when it was absorbed and abandoned by the United States Steel Corporation. However, in one year, Mr. Driscoll succeeded in repurchasing the plant, and after installing new machinery resumed the manufacture of seamless steel tubes. Since then he has carried on a large business under the name of Delaware Seamless Tube Company.

In 1888 Mr. Driscoll married Laura B. May, daughter of Isaac May, and Mary Sterling, his wife, of Shamokin, Pa., and they have four children: Marie, James, Caroline and Elizabeth. They are members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Driscoll has established a superb country home, "Doneraile," in Bern township, on a bluff along the west bank of the Schuylkill river, a short distance beyond the Berkshire Club, which commands a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. He is a director of the Keystone National Bank, and a trustee of St. Joseph's Hospital, both of Reading.

Daniel Driscoll, his father, was born in 1824, in County Cork, Ireland, and was an infant about a year old when his parents emigrated to America, locating at Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, Pa. He learned the trade of machinist in the large works of Haywood & Snyder, and continued with them until 1848, when he removed to Reading and entered the machine shop of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company. He worked continuously for this company in the same shop for nearly thirty-five years, filling the position of foreman of one of the departments in the large shop for a considerable part of the time. He lived in retirement for about ten years before his decease, in 1894. He married Elizabeth Grady (who died in 1905, aged eighty years), daughter of Patrick Grady and Margaret (Hayes), his wife, who also emigrated from County Cork (Doneraile), Ireland, in 1840, and settled at Philadelphia. They had thirteen children, of whom the following reached maturity: Catharine, who became a sister in the Notre Dame Convent at Cincinnati, Ohio; Agnes, a graduate of the Reading Girls' high school and teacher in the public schools; Johanna, m. to Matthew J. Buckley, mechanical superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia; Daniel J.; and another son, John A., who was educated for the priesthood in St. Charles Seminary at Overbrook, Pa., ordained as a priest in 1892, and stationed at St. Mark's Church, in Bristol, Pa., but died four years afterward. [See succeeding sketch.]

Mr. Driscoll's grandfather, also named Daniel, was born and brought up in County Cork. He was married to Mary Conway, of the same county. Their families were prominent in that section of Ireland.

Mr. Driscoll's wife's father was born in Cornwall, England, emigrated to America when a young man, and settled in Schuylkill county, afterward removing to Shamokin, where he became a prominent mine operator.

REV. JOHN A. DRISCOLL, Catholic priest at Bristol, Pa., for a time, was born at Reading Oct. 14, 1867, and received his preliminary education at the Convent of the Immaculate Heart at Reading, where he attended until he was thirteen years old. He was then a pupil at the Boys' high school until he was fifteen, when he entered the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, Pa., for the purpose of preparing to enter the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. He devoted nine years to his studies in the most assiduous manner, and finally reaped the reward of his great industry and perseverance by being ordained at the Cathedral in Philadelphia on June 11, 1892. He celebrated his first Mass at St. Peter's Church in Reading on the following day. Shortly afterward he was given his first charge at St. Patrick's Church, in Norristown, but his health failing he was transferred to St. Mark's Church, at Bristol, where he continued in the active and successful performance of his duties, winning the great love and confidence of the members of his congregation, for nearly four years, when his physical condition was so weakened and he himself so incapacitated that he was relieved of his charge and returned to the home of his mother at Reading (the house in which he was born). There he died on Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1896.

The following extract from an interesting account of his funeral was taken from the Philadelphia *Times*: "On Thanksgiving night the remains of Father Driscoll lay in state at St. Peter's Church, where several thousand persons took a last view of the familiar features then cold in death. . . . . Members of the T. A. B. Society acted as guard of honor during the night. . . . . On Friday morning Solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Thomas Farrelly, of St. James Parish, West Philadelphia, celebrant; Rev. Michael McCabe, of St. Agatha's, deacon; Rev. J. Kiernan, of St. Paul's, sub-deacon; and Rev. P. J. McMahon, master of ceremonies, who had been his classmates, and were ordained with him at the Cathedral. Absolution of the body was pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop Prendergast, of the Philadelphia diocese, after which an impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. P. J. Garvey, D. D., of St. James Church, Philadelphia, a lifelong friend of Father Driscoll's who took for his text,

Verses, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15, Chapter IV, Book of Wisdom:

"'For venerable old age is not that of long time, nor counted by the number of years, but the understanding of a man is gray hairs.

"'And a spotless life is old age.

"'He pleased God, and was beloved, and living among sinners he was translated.

"'He was taken away, lest wickedness should alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul.

"'Being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time.

"'For his soul pleased God, therefore he hastened to bring him out of the midst of iniquities, but the people see this and understand not, nor lay up such things in their hearts.

"'That the grace of God and His mercy is with His Saints, and that He has respect to His chosen.'

"He paid a glowing tribute to the well-known nobility of soul and high intellectual qualities possessed by the departed young clergyman.

"There were a number of religious societies in attendance, and upward of eighty clergymen participated in the solemn, impressive ceremony, which truly manifested their great love for this promising and admirable young priest, and their deep sorrow at his untimely departure."

JACOB KNABB, in whose death, which occurred Jan. 30, 1889, at his home in Reading, this city and section lost a man of more than ordinary distinction, was born in Union township, Berks county, Aug. 21, 1817, son of Jacob, Sr., and Hannah (Yoder) Knabb, and grandson of Michael and Eve Magdalena (Seltzer) Knabb.

Michael Knabb, the grandfather, was a native of Bavaria, born at Pfeldersheim, in the Pfalz, April 17, 1717. About 1737, in company with his two brothers, John and Peter, he came to America, and settled near the Exeter township line, in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., on the farm now occupied by Samuel B. Knabb. The old house was burned in 1816-17, and the same year the present house was erected. A family cemetery on the farm contains the remains of the three brothers and many of their descendants. John died in the forty-eighth year of his age, unmarried, but Peter lived to his seventy-fourth year and left a numerous progeny. Michael Knabb married, on March 11, 1755, Eve Magdalena Seltzer, only child of Jacob and Elizabeth Seltzer, of Heidelberg township, and they became the parents of eight children: Nicholas, Peter, Jacob, Daniel, Susan, Sarah, Catharine and Mary. Michael Knabb died June 17, 1778, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was laid to rest in the family cemetery above mentioned.

Jacob Knabb, son of Michael, was born in Oley township in 1771. Soon after his marriage, in 1800, he moved to Union township, where he prospered as a farmer. He died in February, 1825. In 1800 he married Hannah Yoder, daughter of John Yoder, and a descendant of John (Hansel) Yoder, a Huguenot, who on account of religious persecution emigrated from Switzerland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and went first to England, thence coming to America and locating early in Oley township, Berks county. From John (Hansel) Yoder, Mrs. Knabb's descent is through John (2) and Daniel. To Jacob and Hannah (Yoder) Knabb were born six children: Daniel, George, Jacob, Margaret, Catharine and Hannah. The mother died in August, 1824.

Jacob Knabb, son of Jacob, and the subject of this sketch, was but seven years old when his parents died. Until he was about eleven he attended the pay schools of the township, making his home with an elder sister. He apprenticed himself to learn the printer's trade under George Getz, of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal,* and remained there until Mr. Getz sold the paper. By this time Mr. Knabb realized the benefit of an education, and he set about remedying his deficiency in that line, studying for one year in the Lititz school, and for another year in Lafayette College. From the time he left college until 1840 he was engaged in printing in Reading, and in Harrisburg. In the latter city he worked on the Harrisburg *Telegraph,* where the State printing was done, and he held the position of foreman for a time. In 1840, with Mr. J. Lawrence Getz, he began the publication of a weekly paper, the Reading *Gazette,* but in 1843 he sold his share, and the next year found him in Harrisburg, publishing the *Clay Bugle,* a campaign paper. In 1845 he came back to Reading and became the editor of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal,* some time later becoming also its proprietor. This he continued for about forty-five years. In 1866 he associated two partners with himself, and the firm became J. Knabb & Co. Three years later (1869) they purchased the Reading *Daily Times,* and some years afterward the *Evening Dispatch,* and the two papers were consolidated under the name of Reading *Times and Dispatch,* and published daily and weekly. Prosperity attended the venture, and in 1881 Mr. Knabb erected the substantial four-story brick building, which became the paper's home.

Mr. Knabb's mature life was devoted to the interests of Reading, and he was particularly prominent in all public movements which contributed to the spread of education. The Reading Library received his assistance for many years, and for many years he was its president, up to the time of his death. During the Civil war he responded to the call for emergency militia in 1863, and after the battle of Gettysburg he served in Maryland as a member of Company C, 42d P. V. I.

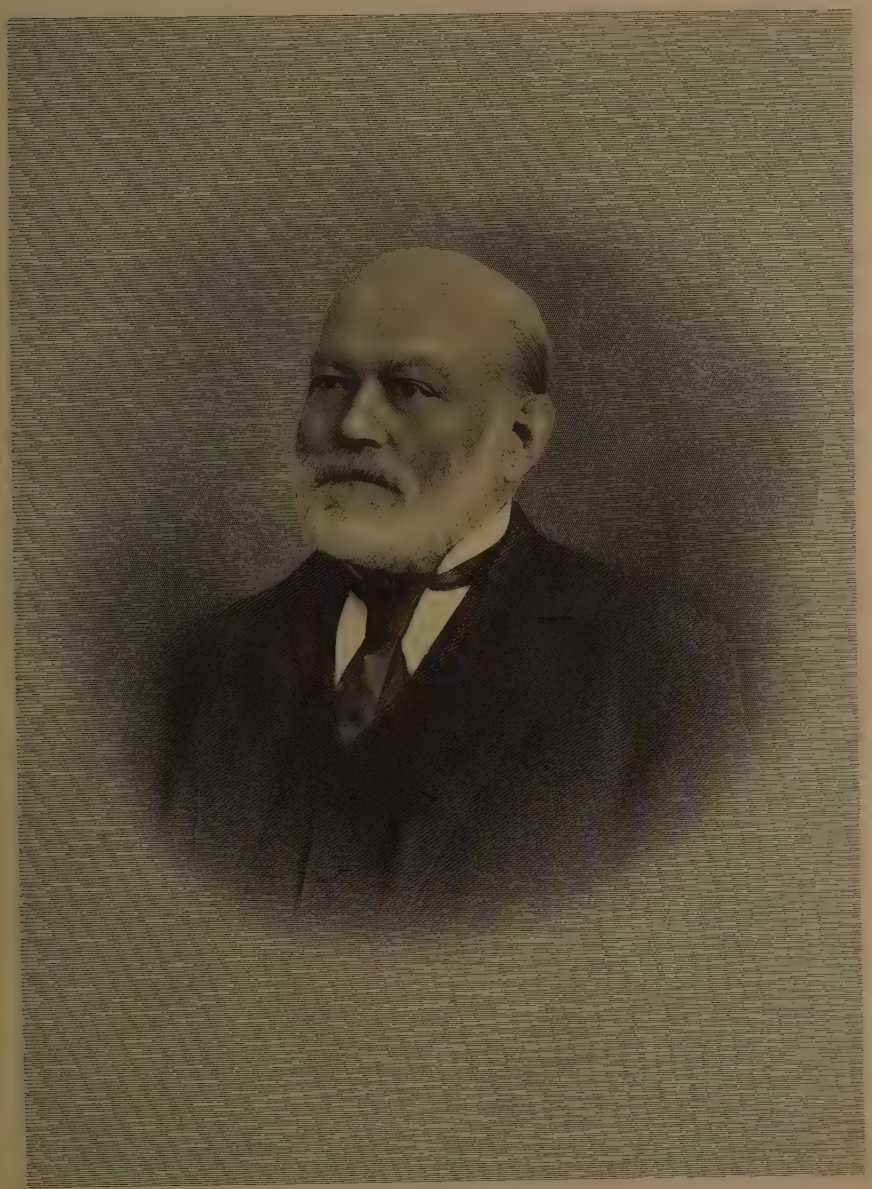
Mr. Knabb cast his first vote in support of the Whig party, and when the Republican party was formed he became one of its active supporters, acting for some years as chairman of the county Republican committee. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Berks district, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He was postmaster of Reading under that administration, and in 1876 he was Presidential elector from this Congressional district and cast his ballot for President Hayes. He was prominent and influential in party politics for a quarter of a century.

In 1878 Mr. Knabb, with a friend as a companion, made an extended tour through Europe, and his letters, published from time to time in his paper, were so full of interest that he was urged to publish them in book form, but with his natural modesty he declined. In 1856 he published the first directory of Reading.

Mr. Knabb was twice married. In 1846 he married Ellen C. Andrews, daughter of Machiavel Andrews. During the Civil war she was active in caring for soldiers in the local hospital, and was in charge of one of the departments of the Sanitary Fair, at Philadelphia. She was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, and was a great friend of the poor and needy. Her death in 1875 was universally regretted. In 1879 Mr. Knabb married (second) Ellen M. Jameson, daughter of James and Mary (Worman) Jameson, the former a well-known and successful merchant at Reading. Mr. Knabb early became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and served as vestrymen many years. He held the confidence and goodwill of all.

BRUNNER. The Brunner family is an old and honorable one in Berks county, and its representatives in each generation have borne it worthily, among its more prominent members being the late Hon. David B. Brunner, a representative from the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and his brother William B. Brunner, now of Amity township, and both prominent in the educational world.

Peter Brunner, a Palatinate from Erbach, a town noted for its vineyards, in the vicinity of Coblentz, on the Rhine, came to America on the ship "Albany" with 284 other passengers, landing at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1749. There were two men on board by the name of Peter Brunner and at the arrival in Philadelphia, one signed his name, and the other's name was written by a clerk. It is not likely that they were related, as they separated after landing. The one who signed his name went, soon after, to New Hanover, Montgom-



J. Knabb

ery Co., Pa., and settled there. He was unmarried when he came over, but must have married shortly after. About 1765 he moved to Douglass township, Berks county, and bought a farm along Iron Stone Creek. The deed was not recorded and the tax lists are missing prior to 1770, at which time his name appears on the tax list. By occupation he was a farmer and weaver, carrying on both for a number of years. He acquired considerable property. He sold his son William, Aug. 4, 1800, thirty-eight acres, sixty-three perches. In 1787 he served as a tax collector in Douglass township. It was customary in those days for families or neighbors to get together and set apart ground for burial purposes. In accordance with this custom, those residing in Douglass township set apart 85½ perches about one and one-half miles west of Little Oley for the burial place of Lutherans and Calvinists, and the road leading thereto was deeded by John Keely, to Henry Yorgey, Sr., Jacob Keely, Sr., Peter Brunner and John Nagle for the consideration of six pence Dec. 17, 1790. Peter Brunner was a Lutheran, and joined the church at New Hanover, continuing his membership there after his removal to Berks county. The first record of the family is the birth of his first child, Nov. 1, 1752. He was evidently married at New Hanover, but the records are so badly worn it is impossible to trace his full connection with the church, but New Hanover was a Lutheran center. Peter Brunner had three sons and four daughters: Philip, born Nov. 1, 1752, was always a delicate child; William, born Dec. 5, 1753; George, born April 7, 1755; Christina Nagle; Elizabeth Wentzel; Maria Eagle; and Margaret Heilig. On Aug. 4, 1804, Peter Brunner made his will and gave all his property to his wife except sixteen bonds, amounting to 800 pounds. The wife died before 1808, and Peter's will was probated Oct. 16, 1812. He was rather corpulent and while assisting in gathering "second crop" was stricken with apoplexy. He was eighty-four years of age when he died in 1812, and he was buried in the Fritz Burying Ground which he had helped to provide.

William Brunner, son of Peter, was born Dec. 5, 1753, in New Hanover, and accompanied his father to Douglass township in 1765. Like his father he became a farmer in summer and a weaver in winter. The tax lists are missing for some years previous to 1778, when his name appears. In August, 1808, as stated above, he bought 38 A. 63 P. from his father. In 1805 he was assessed on 128 acres, in 1808 on 26 acres, and in 1811 on 176 acres. He lived in Douglass township, Berks county, until the death of his father in 1812, when he sold his farm and moved to Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), where he continued to farm and weave. He was not satisfied with his place and surroundings at Pottsgrove, and one of his causes of discontent was that he thought his farm was not in the range in which the rains generally moved. He discovered that the people north of Monocacy Hill had more rain than in his locality, and he also noticed that on some occasions the rain clouds came from a northwesterly direction, and seemed to strike against Monocacy Hill, and separate, bringing showers to the people east and west of the Hill. He determined to sell and move north of Monocacy Hill where the people were blessed with a greater rain supply. Accordingly he sold his farm, and bought two tracts of John Kinze, about one and one-half miles north of Monocacy Hill for 2,500 pounds $6,666 2-3), Pennsylvania currency, June 29, 1819. The larger tract, owned by Mrs. Henrietta Hess in 1895, contains 92 A. 83 P., while the other was a tract of woodland a mile south of the one just mentioned. William Brunner was a man of restless nature. Taking a fancy to a farm, he thought that place the only place he could be happy, and as soon as he found himself the owner he saw another place still more desirable. As a result he made no less than eleven sales and purchases. He was fond of good horses, and took great pride in driving a lively team. When he lived on his farm in Amity, he purchased his groceries and other household supplies in Pottstown, and in winter when nearly seventy years old he would drive to Pottstown in his sleigh, standing up, and always at a good speed. His wife, Christina Witz, whom he married probably early in 1774, was born Dec. 7, 1755, and died Oct. 12, 1821, and is buried at Pottstown, in the western part of the cemetery adjoining Immanuel Lutheran Church. At this time their only son, George, was living with him. After his wife's death Mr. Brunner desired to sell his farm and move to Catawissa, but he soon abandoned that notion and remained on his farm until his death. About this time an epidemic called "fever" (malaria) and a drought began, extending over the whole Schuylkill Valley, and lasting three years, known as "fever years." Many persons died of the disease, others were too sick to work, and on account of the drought the farms scarcely afforded a living. In one of these years William Brunner raised only fifteen bushels of corn. Land became valueless. He had paid one-third of the purchase money, and still owed about $4,400, but the property had depreciated so much that it was worth hardly one-half of the balance of the debt. On March 24, 1823, he sold his farm to John S. Hiester, a lawyer of Reading, for $4,500. Mr. Hiester undoubtedly had a mortgage on the property for that amount, and Mr. Brunner surrendered the farm as it was worth far less than he owed, the transfer being made in settlement of the mortgage. The son George, then rented the farm, and William remained there until he died, Dec. 13, 1823, when he was buried in Pottstown.

George Brunner, only child of William, was born March 6, 1775, in Douglass township. He passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farms on Iron Stone Creek. He worked on the farm and in the meantime learned the weaver's trade. At the age of twenty-four he drifted into Pottstown (then Pottsgrove), a little country village. He was utterly unlike his father. The latter with his restless disposition was always full of life and energy, but George was quiet, with little energy and ambition, and could be easy and contented in any surroundings. His father endeavored in vain to arouse him. While in Pottstown he met and married about 1804, Rebecca Knauer (for whose grandfather, Knauertown, Chester county, was named). This was a most singular match. He was very slender while she was inclined to corpulency; he was quiet and slow, while she was positive, quick to discern and was a most successful manager of her own affairs. His business ability can be inferred from the story of one of their changes of abode in Pottstown. Houses were scarce, and they were obliged to move on a certain day. No house had been secured, but after the furniture was loaded on the wagons, he heard of an empty house, and went and rented it. In 1819 he moved from Pottstown with his father to Amity, and when the latter sold the home to Mr. Hiester, George and his wife rented it. They prospered slowly, but times brightened and they debated the advisability of repurchasing the farm. Their four children were about grown, and Rebecca planned that the boys were to attend to farming, and sow flax, that she and her daughter would do the house work and spin, and George would do the weaving. This succeeded so well that in 1827 the farm was bought back for $2,300, about one-third of the original price. Thus they continued to thrive slowly. In spite of George's quiet acceptance of conditions there were some points on which he was adamant. When Rebecca's relations, who lived in Chester county and spoke nothing but English, came to visit he stayed away from the house. While he never expressed any displeasure at the visitors he was exceedingly shy of English-speaking people, never venturing so much as "yes" and "no" in that language, and as soon as the "besuch" were gone, he was natural again and much relieved. His wife was a woman who enjoyed company, and was a good talker and very pleasant to meet.

When his son David was married and purchased a property south of the home farm, the late owner claimed a quantity of hay that had evidently been included in the sale, threatening to haul it away. To do this he would have been obliged to go through Mr. George Brunner's farm. Mr. Brunner had a shot-gun, though he never had the courage to fire it off. He resolved that if any person attempted to drive through his yard with a hay wagon he would arm himself with a pitchfork, guard his gate. The hay was not molested. Mr. Brunner was a strict and attentive Lutheran, belonging at Amityville, but though he owned a good carriage he would never ride in it, walking all the way to church, and usually was passed by the family at Weaverstown, and as regularly refused the invitation to ride. In politics he was a Democrat, and was often an enthusiastic worker at the polls on election day. Though not a strong man he enjoyed good health, and died of the infirmities of old age June 20, 1855. His widow lived with her daughter Mrs. Moyer at Baumstown, where she died of dropsy Nov. 12, 1859. Both are buried at Amityville. They had four children: (1) Mary married John Moyer and lived at Baumstown. (2) John is mentioned in full below. (3) Samuel was a stone mason and worked on his father's farm; he cared little for books, and made all his calculations mentally. He married Rebecca Yorgey and they had a son, George, who now lives at Pottstown. (4) David Brunner, third son of George and Rebecca, was left in Samuel's care as a child, but wandered off, fell in a ditch, and but for the prompt action of his mother would have been drowned. He later owned property south of his father, but selling this moved to Fox Hill, where his barn burned. This he rebuilt, sold the property and settled in Amityville. He had great powers of endurance. He was of kindly disposition, and rarely was angered. His wife, Caroline Yorgey, had no education, but was a great talker. They had no children.

John Brunner, eldest son of George and Rebecca, was born Aug. 23, 1807, at Pottsgrove. In 1819 the family moved to Amity, where he worked on the farm. He was well educated for the times. From a Mr. Goodman in Oley he learned the carpenter's trade, and also the wheelwright's and millwright's trades, working as a journeyman until 1833. In the spring he moved to Greshville, and began his trade on his own account. After living there two years he purchased his farm of George Dry for $700 (1837). There in 1840 he built the house, and in 1848 the barn. He was a strong and vigorous man, and was industrious and progressive. The handling of heavy timbers and fitting together the frame work of a large barn was tedious and laborious, and he decided all this could be avoided if the framing was done on scientific principles. The braces and oblique pieces were the difficulties, so he took his arithmetic and looked up square root, and in a short time he learned to frame the short and long braces. He was the most scientific carpenter in the country, and his reputation spread far and wide. He was not only skilled in carpentry, but could do fine and artistic work, though this was tedious and did not appeal to his more energetic nature. In his younger days he made a cymbal which in form, finish and ornamentation compared very favorably with those made by skillful manufacturers. He was a man of good judgment, and his opinions were formed after mature deliberation. In his family he was a strict disciplinarian and he was very exact about sending his children to school. He himself knew the value of an education, and he gave his children all that could be obtained in the common schools, the term then being but four months in the winter, and later he sent them to Freeland Academy, now Ursinus College, and two went to College, the father helping them all he could financially and otherwise. In religion he was a Lutheran and he was a regular church goer, and in politics he was a staunch Democrat. When sixty years old he abandoned farming, his son Amos taking care of that, and William managed the carpentering business. At the age of seventy Mr. Brunner had a severe attack of dropsy, but recovered and for four years enjoyed fairly good health. He began to fail then, however, and died two years later, Jan. 2, 1884. One after another the children had married and left home, except Amos, who stayed with his parents, and after they were gone bought the homestead. In 1833 Mr. Brunner married Elizabeth Bachman, who was born March 26, 1814, and died Jan. 21, 1896, daughter of Daniel Bachman (born 1786) of Ruscombmanor township. Mrs. Brunner was a kind-hearted, industrious woman, who did everything to keep her home bright and pleasant. The evening with the family was the happy time of the day, and was devoted to reading, study and the good times that a jolly congenial family thoroughly enjoys. There were seven children in the family: Mary; David B.; John B. taught ten terms of school, and is now a carpenter and builder in Reading; Frederick B., taught five terms of school, and died at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, a Senior, in 1862; William B.; Amos B.; and George B. taught twelve terms of school and is the carpenter at the Boyertown Burial Casket Factory.

Hon. David B. Brunner was born in Amity township, March 7, 1835. At the age of twelve after attending the common schools he was apprenticed to learn his father's trade, and at this he worked until he was nineteen. Feeling desirous of a higher education he prepared himself for college with such assistance as he could procure from teachers of the neighborhood, and in the meantime he taught school. After a short course at Freeland Seminary he entered Dickinson College, in 1856, and taking the classical course, graduated in 1860. He then opened a private school in Amityville, which he conducted for two years. In 1862 he purchased the Reading Classical Academy, and conducted the school with the exception of short intervals until 1888, under the names of Reading Scientific Academy, and Reading Scientific and Business College. In 1869 he was elected superintendent of the common schools of the county, and filled the office with great acceptability for six years, becoming well known throughout the State as an educator. In 1880-81 he served as superintendent of the schools of Reading. In addition to educational work, Prof. Brunner took great interest in mineralogy, and in Indian relics. In 1881 he published "Indians of Berks County," a reliable account of the aborigines. He collected many relics and at one time had the finest collection in the State. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers on subjects in which he was interested, and he lectured in all parts of the city and county on scientific subjects. In 1877 he published an elementary work on English Grammar, which had a wide sale. He was a Lutheran in religious belief.

In 1861 Prof. Brunner married Amanda L. Rhoads, of Amity township. They had five children: Daniel E., who died in 1888; Elizabeth; Edgar A.; Mary; and Dr. Henry P., of No. 126 Oley street, Reading.

In politics Prof. Brunner was an ardent Democrat, and on the subject of the tariff held advanced views. On Aug. 29, 1888, he was nominated after a bitter contest over Daniel Ermentrout for member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The confidence imposed he kept sacred, and he proved to be a remarkably able and useful representative and in 1890 was re-elected. He was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, and was more of a student than a politician. As a speaker he expressed readily what he had to say, but laid no claim to the art of oratory. He was impressive but had no great amount of personal magnetism. He made friends, however, whom he kept, and whose respect his Christian manhood retained. He was a conscientious official, a true patriot and noble man. He died Nov. 29, 1903, and was buried in the Brunner lot at Amityville.

William B. Brunner, of Amity township, was born on the Brunner homestead, July 31, 1842. His

early intellectual training he received at home, and in the common schools of the district which he attended altogether thirty-three months. Later he attended Amity Academy for fifteen days, then taught by his brother, Prof. David B. Brunner, county superintendent and congressman. In 1859 when he was seventeen years old he was examined and passed a very creditable examination for teaching. He taught his first term in Brecknock township, then one in Oley, one in Muhlenberg, one in Ontelaunee and seven in Amity. At the age of fourteen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has ever since followed during the summer months, in his section, except for two years that he lived in Reading. He employed a number of men regularly and erected nearly all the houses and barns in his neighborhood during that time. He was active and was a master mechanic. Since the spring of 1875 he has lived on his present place, which he bought from the Daniel Lee estate. It consists of thirty-five acres of fertile land, located on the State road in Amity. Mr. Brunner is tall and erect, and of commanding presence, and he is a fluent, easy speaker.

On March 2, 1869, Mr. Brunner married Amanda Francis, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Koch) Francis, of Amity township. To this union were born four children, namely: William Benton, who in 1896 graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, and taught school in Amity for a number of years, married Catharine Kline, of Reading, and they live in Harrisburg, where he is engaged in the merchandise business; Anna, the eldest, m. Eli R. Snyder, and died Oct. 12, 1895, aged twenty-five years, ten months, twenty-seven days; Martha taught school five terms of school, and m. M. L. Botts, a railway mail clerk and merchant at Harrisburg; and Samuel Anson m. Annie Graeff, and is a grocer at Harrisburg. Mr. Brunner and his family are Lutheran members of the church at Amityville. In politics he is a Democrat, and for six years served as school director.

AUGUSTUS R. ANDERSON, President of the Board of County Commissioners and a representative citizen of Mohnton, was born in Washington township, Berks county, March 21, 1865, son of Peter S. and Catherine (Ritter) Anderson.

The Anderson family to which Augustus R. belongs is of Irish origin, and is descended from James, a native of Ireland, who came to this country before the Revolution. He became a clerk in the Oley furnace and forge and is supposed to have boarded at "Woodchopper City." The little colony known by that name was located in Earl township, and sprang into existence about the middle of the eighteenth century.

James Anderson (2) was born in "Woodchopper City" in 1794, and lived to his ninetieth year, passing away in 1883. By trade, he was a shoemaker, but also farmed and was the owner of a tract of forty-four acres in Washington township. He married Miss Rebecca Spohn, the daughter of Casper and Rebecca Spohn, and to their union children were born as follows: Hettie m. Gideon Hartline, a farmer at Shanesville; Matilda m. Daniel Mosser, of Reading; Sophia m. Henry Frunheiser, a farmer in Washington Township; Rebecca m. Jacob Seachrist, who moved to Fulton county, Ohio; Catherine m. Augustus Nagel, of Gilbertsville; James, a farmer and shoemaker of Washington Township, was twice married; Jeremiah, of New Berlinville, Pa., m. Miss Catherine Muthart; Peter S.; John, twin brother of Peter, a blacksmith at Shanesville, was twice married; and Jacob died aged twenty-two.

Peter S. Anderson was born in Washington township, Sept. 24, 1835, and received most of his education in pay school in that section, with one year in the public schools. As a young man he learned the trade of wheelwright, at which he was employed but four and a half years, when he turned his attention to farming. In 1878 he moved to Reading and has since made his home there, except for a period of six years when he lived with his son Augustus at Mohnton. On Oct. 16, 1857, he married Catherine, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Mosser) Ritter, and they became the parents of: James, of Boyertown, a victim of the Boyertown calamity of Jan. 13, 1908, m. Miss Laura Reppert; Henry died aged nineteen; Audora, deceased, m. Harry Levan; Lizzie m. Albert Reifsnyder; Jacob R. m. Miss Sallie Foust, and he conducts a secondhand furniture and auction house at No. 229 North Ninth Street, Reading, Pa.; Augustus R. m. Miss Rosa H. Snyder; Anna L. and Wellington both died during the "spotted fever" epidemic, and were buried in the same coffin; Ida died of the same disease two weeks later; Irwin m. Miss Norah Kline, and is a barber in Reading, Pa.; Laura m. Adam Schnabel of Reading, Pa.; Edwin m. Miss Emma Kelley, of Reading, Pa.; and Kate m. James Bailey of Reading.

Augustus R. Anderson was sent to the public schools during his boyhood, but left at an early age to go to work, and for five years was employed as clerk at the "Union House" in Reading, the beginning of his association with hotel life. The next four years he was in charge of the "Oley Line Hotel" at Lime Kiln, and in 1888 he engaged for a time as clerk in a hat store, and then was employed by a tea and coffee house. In 1891 he was ready to return to the hotel business and accordingly leased the "Mohnsville (now Mohnton) Hotel" from Frank F. Mosser for two years. Results proved entirely satisfactory and April 27, 1893, Mr. Anderson bought the place and at once proceeded to remodel it, adding all the latest improvements. The house has twenty-eight rooms, is well managed and regularly patronized by a large proportion of the traveling public.

Mr. Anderson is essentially a public-spirited man and has done much to add to the convenience and pleasure of his fellow citizens. One of his progressive enterprises was to purchase the Body estate at Mohnsville (now Mohnton), held at a high figure, and to erect on that site the upper station at Mohnton, a great accommodation. Just opposite this he built in the spring of 1906 the Mohnton Auditorium, standing near the trolley tracks. This building, 50x100 feet, is finished throughout in yellow pine and hard wood lumber, with all modern appointments, and is used for sociables, band rehearsals, basket ball, poultry shows, entertainments of all kinds. In 1907 there was added at a considerable expense an artistically equipped stage. Politically Mr. Anderson has made himself well known in Berks county, working in the Democratic ranks. He has served as township committeeman, county and state delegate, acting in the latter capacity at the convention where Hon. Robert E. Pattison was nominated for governor. In 1904 he was a candidate for director of the poor, and polled a large vote.

Mohnton became a borough in the spring of 1906, and Mr. Anderson was elected to the first council and chosen as the first President, thus evidencing his popularity in a community not fettered by party lines. On Nov. 3, 1908, he was elected to the office of County commissioner by the sanction of 16,204 voters, a compliment of no mean significance, and of this board he was also chosen president. He was one of the organizers of the Mohnton National Bank, in which he has held a directorship since its founding. Socially Mr. Anderson is equally prominent and popular. He belongs to the F. O. E., Aerie No. 66, Reading; Eagles' Mountain Home; the K. of P. No. 485, of Mohnton; D. O. K. K. No. 37, of Reading; the I. O. O. F. No. 518, and Rebekah degree; the Knights of Friendship, Fidelia No. 5 (all of Reading); to the P. O. S. of A., No. 221, of Oley Line, also P. O. S. of A. Commandery Lexington No. 2, of Reading; the Liberty Fire Company No. 5, and the Schuylkill Camp Club of Reading.

On Nov. 25, 1882, Mr. Anderson married Miss Rosa H. Snyder, daughter of Jacob and Emma R. (Hartman)

Snyder, the former a landlord in Exeter township. Three children were born to them: Emma May; Wellington S., who died May 1, 1896, aged eleven years; and Edna.

DR. LEONARD G. HAIN. Among the members of the medical profession in Cumru township, Berks county, may be mentioned Dr. Leonard G. Hain, who has an extensive practice in the pleasant borough of Shillington. Dr. Hain was born Oct. 27, 1872, in Wernersville, Berks Co., Pa., son of John H. and Rebecca (Gerhard) Hain.

The early home of the Hains was in Holland, where the name was spelled Heyn. Through various changes, Hayn, Hohen, Hein, Hean, it is now generally used Hain. At Delftshave (now Delfshaven), a suburb of Rotterdam, in 1590 lived Piet Heyn, with his wife and four sons, the eldest of whom was Piet Peterson Heyn, born Nov. 27, 1577. The latter was a strong-willed boy, bold and adventurous, full of energy, and he was looked upon by the townspeople with some concern. School masters would have none of him. After being expelled from school he went to Rotterdam, where he found work on a boat. His father was a fisherman, and was often away on long voyages, so the elder son, who was not by any means the hopelessly bad boy many thought him, went home twice a week to see his mother. His old enemies, young relatives of the master who had expelled him from school, would lie in wait for him, and endeavor to beat him. He was stronger than they, and in spite of their numbers would always defeat them. One night these boys gathered their friends until they had fourteen to wait for the one lad coming home to his mother. Too many were in the secret, however, and Piet's younger brothers heard of it, but they could muster champions enough to make but nine on their side. The fourteen met Piet first, with sticks and stones, but the noisiest one of all he threw into the water, and by that time the brothers and their friends joined him, and together they completely routed the superior numbers, and would have done them violence, but Piet interposed and insisted that all shake hands. That same night he proved his courage and his ability to act quickly in an emergency by assisting in preventing a fire to spread, and the boy who had been looked upon as bad and unruly was lauded by all as the bravest boy in town. Shortly after this he went to sea, and became a prisoner on a Spanish vessel, being held a very long time. He then shipped as second mate on the man-of-war "Samson," commanded by Capt. Gerbrandt Jansroon Sael. Before 1601, with nine other war ships all under the command of Admiral Obdam, and English men-of-war under Admiral Lewison, they sailed to find the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards were beaten at great price, the first mate of the "Samson" being one of the many victims. In a storm a few days later the captain was swept overboard, and young Heyn became master of the ship. On his return home, after transacting business in Batacalo, he married Anetje De Reus, and settled in Rotterdam. He was not to be permitted to live quietly, however, and the next voyage he sailed was as Vice-Admiral of the West Indian Company's fleet of men-of-war sent against the Spanish, Admiral Willeneus being in command. They captured San Salvador in April, 1626, and Piet Peterson Heyn became Admiral, and was sent after the Silver Fleet of Spain. After many adventures, and the capture of many Spanish vessels, in one battle taking twenty-six ships from the enemy, he eventually found and defeated the famous Silver Fleet (with 12,000,000 florins captured as booty) and carried his prizes triumphantly home to Holland, where great honors were heaped upon him. At the battle off Dunkirch (Dunkirk), France, in the North Sea, Admiral Heyn was killed June 20, 1629. His remains were interred in the Church of the Leaning Tower at Delft, and a magnificent tomb was erected there to his memory. In 1870 his statue, made of Udelsfenger stone, was unveiled by the people, and the King, his brother and many noblemen were present to pay tribute to his memory. His portrait hangs in the Admirals room in the Art Gallery at Amsterdam.

The first settlers in the vicinity of Hain's Church, were a part of the 150 families who emigrated from Holland, and settled in 1722 or 1723 at Schoharie, N. Y. In 1729 some dissension caused a removal of several families to the Tulpehocken valley, and others to Heidelberg township, Berks county. Among these first settlers we find the name of Hain, or Hohen or Hean. With great industry and self-denial these pioneers erected a church and founded a congregation of the German Reformed Church. The five acres (since increased to seven) belonging to Hain's Church were donated by George Hean (Hain) about 1830, and according to the custom of the time the church became known as Hain's, though its name was St. John's Church from the time it was dedicated to the "service of the Tri-une God." Early pastors of this church were Pastors Boehm, Weisse and Schlatter, followed by the well known Rev. Jacob Lishy, of Lancaster county. George Hain, who gave the land for the church, died in 1746.

John H. Hain, father of Dr. Leonard Gerhard, was born in Lower Heidelberg township, on the farm on which now stands the Wernersville Asylum. This was the original home of the Hains in this section. He was born Aug. 18, 1843, and died May 4, 1903, after a long and useful life. Mr. Hain owned the homestead of 130 acres, which is still in the family's possession, and was engaged in farming and cattle dealing, being known throughout Berks and Lancaster counties as a man of sterling worth. A stanch Democrat in politics, he was active in the ranks of his party, serving ably as school director for a period of nine years. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows at Wernersville, and he and his family attended Hain's Church, where he is buried. Mr. Hain married Rebecca Gerhard, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Strunk) Gerhard, and to them were born: Harry G., foreman at the Hampden Planing Mill; Dr. Leonard Gerhard; Frederick, who cultivates the old homestead farm; and Leah, m. to Charles Hain, who is engaged in the hosiery business at Wernersville.

Dr. Leonard Gerhard Hain was reared upon his father's farm, on which he resided until entering college. His early education was obtained in the township schools, later he attended the Hughes Academy at Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., where he prepared for college, and in the fall of 1888 he entered Palatinate College, at Myerstown, where he completed his preparatory course for medicine. Entering Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1890, he graduated May 4, 1893, and on June 5th of the latter year engaged in practice at Shillington, being the first physician in the borough. He has gradually built up a large and lucrative practice in a densely settled community within a radius of five miles, and his skillful services have won for him the confidence and respect of the entire section. Personally the Doctor is pleasant and courteous, and as a consequence he is very popular with all who know him. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Mohnton National Bank, of Mohnton.

In political matters Dr. Hain is a Democrat, and for three years served as Almshouse physician. He is a member of Teutonia Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M., Reading; Reading Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; De Molay Commandery No. 9, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Reading; Reading Elks, No. 115; Aerie No. 66, F. O. E., Reading; Independent Americans of Shillington; Knights of Pythias No. 385, Mohnton; and Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Kutztown. He and his family are Reformed members of the Hain Church, of Lower Heidelberg.

On Nov. 12, 1892, Dr. Hain was married to Annie K. Miller, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Kinser) Miller, of Wernersville, Pa., and to this union have

been born two children: Stuart J., who died in infancy; and Marguerite L.

J. MILTON MILLER is a member of the Berks County Bar. His grandfather, Jacob Miller, was a pioneer of this county and resided at Hamburg. Dr. Alexander Merkel Miller, father of J. Milton, was a physician of repute, and practised his profession at Tower City, Schuylkill county, but died at the age of thirty-eight years, in 1877.

Mr. J. Milton Miller was born July 25, 1872, at Tower City. He attended public school for only a few years, and his education was continued after he was twenty years old at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, Pa. In 1898 he was admitted to the Bar of Berks County, and later to the higher courts. On Jan. 27, 1897, he was married to Miss Sara G. Miller, daughter of J. Russell Miller, who was in the Reading Railroad service for more than forty years, and who was a Corporal of Company A, 88th Pa. V. I., serving in the Civil War for four years. J. Alexander, Richmond P. and Emily L. are the children of this marriage.

Mr. Miller is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Americus Club, and belongs to the Calvary Reformed Church, where he takes an interest in the church and Sunday school work.

D. NICHOLAS SCHAEFFER, one of the leading representatives of the legal fraternity in Berks county, Pa., and a resident of the city of Reading, was born Sept. 10, 1853, in Maxatawny township, Berks county, son of David and Esther (Christ) Schaeffer.

His paternal great-grandfather was George Schaeffer, a native of Southern Germany, north of the Rhine, who, in 1750, with 30,000 other inhabitants of that country located in Pennsylvania. He settled upon a tract of land in Richmond township, which is now owned by his descendants, and there reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. This sturdy old pioneer passed to his eternal reward in 1792, after a long and useful life.

Philip Schaeffer, grandfather of D. Nicholas, was born on the old homestead farm in 1770, and became an agriculturist. He manufactured the first threshing machine in Berks county, and met with such success as to warrant him to continue in that line of work the remainder of his life. He was the progenitor of a family of twelve children: George; Peter; Isaac; Jonathan; Daniel; Philip; William; David; Sarah m. Jacob De Long; Elizabeth m. Solomon Yoder; Anna M. m. Isaac Merkle; and Esther m. Francis De Long. In politics he was a Democrat, while in religious attachments he was a member of the Reformed Church. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, our second great conflict with Great Britain, and acquitted himself with credit. Mrs. Schaeffer died in 1849, and her husband in January, 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

David Schaeffer, the father of D. Nicholas, was born in Berks county, Oct. 3, 1820, and engaged in tilling the soil, after obtaining a good education in the common schools. He was deeply interested in the educational advancement of his community, and was one of the charter members of the Keystone State Normal School of Kutztown, of which he is still a trustee. In May, 1848, he married Esther Christ, who was born in Greenwich township, Berks county, in 1825. Five children blessed this union, and each was given the best educational advantages, and is now a credit to the community in which he lives. The record is as follows: Nathan is Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania; William D. is a Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pa.; D. Nicholas; James is engaged in farming; and Charles is a physician of Allentown.

D. Nicholas Schaeffer, after completing the required course in the common schools, attended Franklin & Marshall College, at Lancaster, graduating therefrom in the class of 1876. Immediately thereafter he began reading law under the tutelage of George F. Baer of Reading, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. He then opened a law office in the city of Reading, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which is still his in a much augmented state. He is a man of great determination and shrewdness, and having once entered upon a case he works with might and main, and usually with good results. He is a dutiful citizen and a good neighbor, being held in high esteem by a large number of friends and fellow citizens.

Mr. Schaeffer married, Nov. 11, 1880, Katherine Grim, daughter of Jonathan K. Grim, and three bright and interesting children blessed their union, namely: Forest G., Paul N. and Harry H. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious affiliation a member of the Reformed Church of Reading, of which he is an elder.

SCHULTZ. Among the prominent representatives of the Schultz family in Washington township are the brothers, Owen K. Schultz, farmer, dairyman and stockman, now living retired, and Joseph K. Schultz, who in the spring of 1899 retired from the milling business.

The Schultz family came to America from Saxony. Melchior Schultz was born June 26, 1680, and died Feb. 15, 1734, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. His death took place just about two months before the time set for his emigration to America. His children were: George, Melchior and Christopher, the latter of whom became a noted minister.

George Schultz, son of Melchior and brother to Rev. Christopher, married, Jan. 31, 1744, Maria, daughter of Abraham Yeakel, and they made their home in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Their children were: Abraham, born March 23, 1747; and Melchior, born March 25, 1756. George Schultz died Oct. 30, 1776, aged sixty-five years, and his wife Maria passed away Dec. 13, 1797, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Abraham Schultz, son of George and Maria, was born in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, March 23, 1747. He was a great lover of books and having a retentive memory and comprehensive mind, he became one of the best educated men of the time. He was a member of the Schwenkfelder religious society, and he served it in the capacity of trustee, school inspector, teacher and catechist. The community frequently called his services into requisition as scrivener and counsellor. In 1796 he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Montgomery county. He died Dec. 25, 1822. In 1771 he married Regina Yeakel, daughter of Christopher Yeakel, and their children were: Benjamin, born July 20, 1772 (died March 20, 1802); Adam, Sept. 20, 1775; Isaac, March 4, 1778; Abraham, Feb. 18, 1781 (died March 23, 1802); Frederick, Aug. 10, 1784 (died Dec. 17, 1794); Joseph, Jan. 22, 1787; and Melchior, June 23, 1789.

Isaac Schultz, son of Abraham and Regina, was born March 4, 1778, and died Oct. 15, 1867. He had a good farm of 100 acres, besides woodland, in Upper Hanover township, and for a time taught school. He had eight children: Amos; Isaac; Abraham; Daniel S.; Christina; Joel; Philip and Joseph.

Amos Schultz, son of Isaac, born May 11, 1809, died at the home of his son, Owen K., May 10, 1895, and is buried at the Schwenkfelder Church, Washington township. In 1861 he built the mill now owned by Joseph K. Schultz, and operated by the latter's son, Amos K. Amos Schultz married Elizabeth Kriebel, daughter of Samuel Kriebel, of Worcester township, Montgomery county. They had eight children: Sarah, wife of Joel Schultz, of Upper Hanover township; Susan, deceased wife of A. T. D. Johnson, of New Berlinville; Joseph K.; Anna, deceased; Edwin, president of the First National Bank of Boyertown; Owen K.; Lucina, who lives

with her brother Owen K.; and Elizabeth, wife of Josephus Gerhard, of Hereford township. Mrs. Elizabeth (Kriebel) Schultz was born Dec. 23, 1812, and she died March 29, 1891. Mr. Schultz was active in local politics, and for ten years was justice of the peace in Douglass township, Montgomery county, and was director of Schultzville Independent School District, and in many other ways served his community.

Owen K. Schultz, son of Amos, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, just across the Berks county line, March 23, 1851. He attended the Schultzville Independent School in Washington township, whither the Amos Schultz family moved in the spring of 1857. His early years were passed on the home farm, and after he was twenty-one years of age he continued working for his parents for seven years. In 1880 he took possession of the farm on his own account. This consists of ninety-three acres of excellent land, and he was very successful in its management. He paid special attention to dairying, and had some fine stock, as well as a complete line of modern farm machinery. He continued to farm until 1902, when he retired. He has the agency for the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, of Adrian, Mich., and in this work he has met with success. His farm is one of the most attractive on the west branch of the Perkiomen. A mill dam covers a few of his acres with water, and the mill is located but 120 feet from the residence, and is familiarly known as the "County Line Mill." The house was built in 1856 by his father, Amos, and is a substantial brick structure of large dimensions. It is surrounded by a carefully kept lawn, studded with Norway and silver maple trees, and enclosed by an iron fence. The Swiss barn was built by Amos Schultz in 1855, and was the first barn in the district to have running water in the stalls.

Mr. Schultz is one of the active business men of his district. He was one of the organizers of the Niantic Dairymen's Association, which conducts a creamery at Niantic, and of this he has been treasurer since its organization April 1, 1889. They make a high grade of butter, and also have a large cheese trade, their product being sold in the community and in Philadelphia. He was instrumental in having the State Road built through his district. He has been a director of the Reading Bone Fertilizer Company since its organization March 8, 1905; a director of the Mountain Telephone Company, Inc., which has thirty miles of wire in the eastern township of Berks county; and is treasurer of the Douglass Telephone Company, operating ten miles of wire, and of which company there were sixteen original shareholders. Mr. Schultz is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Boyertown, and acts as its agent, weekly making deposits for the people of his district.

Mr. Schultz has been twice married. On Feb. 7, 1880, he married Leanna Kriebel, of Worcester township, who was born June 8, 1852, and who died April 5, 1887, the mother of two children, Chester and Mabel, both graduates of Perkiomen Seminary, since which time Chester has also graduated from Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., class of 1908, and Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, fall of 1908. Mr. Schultz married (second) Sept. 21, 1889, Mary Schultz, daughter of Adonia Schultz, of Worcester township, Montgomery county. The family attend the Schwenkfelder church.

Joseph K. Schultz, son of Amos, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, Nov. 20, 1840. The district school afforded him his educational advantages, and at home he was trained along agricultural lines. He was twenty-two when he began work in his father's mill, and in 1882 he succeeded to the ownership. This mill was first a grist and flour mill, and in 1895 a roller process was added. The present name of the mill is the Wave Roller Mill, but early in its history it was called the County Line Mill. It is a four-story building, 40x45 feet, with an addition 28 feet square, and it is run by water from the west branch of the Perkiomen creek. Seventeen acres of land are included in the mill property. At the present time Mr. Schultz's son, Amos K., is operating the mill and he turns out three brands of flour that are very popular—"Wave," "Union" and "Schultz's Best." Mr. Joseph K. Schultz retired from the management of the mill in 1899. With his son Elmer he organized the Champion Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, manufacturing horse and cattle powders, and poultry feed powders at Barto, but the main office is at No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Schultz has been quite an apiarian, and at one time had as many as forty hives, producing about 500 pounds of honey annually. He resides in a comfortable brick house built by his father in 1867.

In 1865 Mr. Schultz married Susan Bechtel Krauss, daughter of George Krauss, an organ builder of Upper Hanover township. They have had four children: Elmer, an insurance agent and real estate dealer in Philadelphia, m. Marie Hirner, daughter of Dr. C. G. Hirner, of Allentown, and has two children, Lloyd and Miriam; Hannah m. Joseph B. Bechtel, a jeweler in Philadelphia, and has two children, Francis Clarke and Dwight Earle; Amos m. Irene Seipt, daughter of William Seipt, of Worcester township, Montgomery county, and has two children, Florence and Harold; Olivia m. John G. Deihl, Wharf Master at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa., and they have one daughter, Frances. Mr. Joseph K. Schultz and his sons and sons-in-law are Republican in political principle and in religious faith he and his family are Schwenkfelders.

DANIEL H. CHRISTIAN (deceased). One of the best known of Reading's citizens, who was for many years identified with the construction work of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, was Daniel H. Christian, who died December 22, 1903. Mr. Christian was born Oct. 17, 1849, on the old Christian homestead in Exeter township, Berks county, son of Edward and Catherine (Hoffmaster) Christian.

Henry Christian, the great-grandfather of Daniel H., was a carpenter in Switzerland, and died in that country in his fortieth year, his death being caused by a fall from a ladder, when he broke his back in two places. His wife, Frenna, was a seamstress and midwife, and died in her eighty-ninth year, much beloved in the village where she had lived so long. She and her husband had three children: one son who settled in Virginia; John, the grandfather of Daniel H.; and a daughter who remained in Switzerland.

John Christian was born in the village of Frenkendorf, Basel Landschaft, Switzerland, Jan. 20, 1786, and was baptized and confirmed in the Reformed Church in Frenkendorf. He attended the village school during the winter, this school being attended most of the time by over 100 children. Later he went to a school at Liestell for three months, but his schooling came to an abrupt end when Napoleon marched into the town with his army of 200,000. Until sixteen years of age young Christian was engaged in agricultural pursuits and wine culture. The Napoleonic army having brought hardship upon the Basel Landschaft, there was no money with which to pay the heavy taxes, and times became very hard, this causing nearly 400 families to depart from the wharves of the city, Mr. Christian being one and the youngest of four single men. He started from the Rhine waters April 10, 1804, and seventeen days later the Swiss emigrants arrived at Amsterdam, whence they took passage on the ship "Rebecca," bound for Philadelphia, the contract price being sixty-five dollars per person over seventeen years of age, and one meal per day. After some difficulty the ship glided into the English Channel from the Texel Sea, and then to the ocean, and after a very stormy voyage, during which sea-sickness, hunger and thirst caused the death of sixty-four of the 374 passengers, the ship landed on a Sunday morning, Aug. 17, 1804, at the Lazaretto,

below Philadelphia. After suffering from fever for some time, Mr. Christian escaped from the overcrowded hospital and through the friendly services of acquaintances was directed to Philadelphia. Three young friends, and many others who had escaped the terrible journey went to Ohio, and Mr. Christian finally settled at Reading in 1807, where he was married Oct. 11, 1808, to Margarete Deem, daughter of Christopher Deem, and wife (whose maiden name was Settly), of Reading, the former of whose parents had come to America from Germany. After living near Lancaster for one and one-half years with his wife and her sister Elizabeth, Mr. Christian returned to Reading and built a still house on a lot he had bought before his marriage from one David Bright. Then Mr. Christian formed a partnership with Michael Bright, this connection however being of short duration, he taking into partnership John Birkenbine, whose share Mr. Christian bought later. In 1822 Mr. Christian sold his interests for $2,450, $1,600 in cash and the residue in two equal payments, and in the spring of 1823 he bought thirty-two acres of land in Exeter township, along the Schuylkill, where he moved his family in the fall of that year. His children were: John, born in 1810, a railroader, who lived in Lebanon, Pa., and died Oct. 12, 1875; Edward, born March 13, 1817; Frenna, born 1821, who died of a prevailing fever when she was nearly two years old; and a son, born Feb. 12, 1824. John Christian was a man of more than ordinary education, and in 1865 wrote a forty-eight page booklet, which he named "An Autobiography of John Christian," in which he gave a graphic account of his journey from the land of his nativity to the land of his adoption, his trials and hardships, and his subsequent prosperity. One of these booklets is now in the possession of Edward Christian's family, of Reading.

Edward Christian, father of Daniel H., was born March 13, 1817, at the corner of Front and Franklin streets, Reading, where his father, John Christian, carried on distilling until 1822, when he removed his household effects on a boat which was propelled by six hand oars, and landed near the locks of the Big Dam. Here they built a house at a point now called Neversink Station, and young Christian helped his father to cultivate five or six acres of land, cut down trees and stack the wood in cords in different parts of Exeter. Later he attended school about two miles below the Black Bear, where he learned his first lessons, and subsequently a pay school was started by Gustavus Lewis, where young Christian attended. This school was fitted up in a single room in a private house and there were but eight pupils. Many years later a large schoolhouse was built at the Black Bear, which he also attended. In 1830 he assisted his father to join shingles for the barn of George de B. Keim, about half a mile below the Neversink Station, and later in squaring logs for Seyfert & McManus' furnace. In 1838 he went at his trade, that of milling, with Amos Esterly, at Hertzog's mill, on the Perkiomen turnpike, and he remained here three years, polling his first vote in 1839 at Stonersville, when he voted the Democratic ticket, which was his custom to the time of his death, missing but one election; he voted at fifteen Presidential elections. In 1839 he and his father built the old Sunday schoolhouse situated on the road leading from Black Bear to the Schuylkill river, and the building is still standing in a good state of preservation, being called "All Sorts" school house, on account of the different kinds of stones used in its construction. Mr. Christian was superintendent of the Sunday-school for ten years, and taught a class of young men.

He married, Aug. 21, 1842, Catherine Hoffman, daughter of Christian and Ellen Hoffman, of Stony Creek, the former of whom was the proprietor of a grist mill and the first owner of a wool factory in that district. In the spring of 1842 Mr. Christian moved back to the old homestead at Neversink, where he engaged in farming. When the Civil war broke out he was very active in securing recruits. He was well preserved to the time of his demise. He was five feet, eleven inches tall, and very erect, but during the last few years of his life his eyesight failed very rapidly. He was a school director for six years, aiding in the establishment of many schools, and was appointed by the court to appraise damages and lay out new roads in Berks, and in various ways he was a very useful citizen. He was the last of his family, and at the time of his death had sixteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. His own children were: Mrs. George Esterly; Jacob H., of Reading; Daniel H.; Edward H., of Mt. Penn., Pa.; and Solomon H., of Reading. Mr. Christian lived in retirement from 1883 at No. 1216 Chestnut street. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and attended Grace Church of that denomination, in the faith of which his estimable wife died Feb. 19, 1907, aged eighty-three years. Fraternally Mr. Christian was connected with Salome Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., in which he was very popular.

Daniel H. Christian attended the schools of his township and was reared on his father's farm, assisting in its cultivation until 1862. He then secured employment with the repairing gang of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, where he worked for some years, and in 1874 was sent to Lancaster to superintend the laying of tracks on a new branch of the Philadelphia & Reading, extending from Lancaster to Quarryville, about fourteen and one-half miles. In the spring of 1876 he returned to Reading and took charge of the West Reading branch, remaining until 1878, when he was sent to Shamokin as superintendent of track repairs of the Mahanoy division. In 1883 he was appointed general supervisor of the Division, with headquarters at Mahanoy Plane, but in 1888 he resigned to become coal and iron policeman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Nescopeck and Wilkes Barre. After a short time he resigned this position and returned to the Reading, in whose employ he was, all told, twenty-one years. He was superintendent of the work of changing the tracks in the Manayunk tunnel and was an expert at finishing and laying rails for large curves, being in later years frequently consulted as to how tracks should be laid to insure safety and easy riding. After the completion of the tunnel Mr. Christian came back to Reading and took charge of the erection of the electric power plant at the Big Dam, for the Neversink Mountain Railroad Company, and later he was appointed superintendent of the road, which was built around the mountain under his supervision. He rendered valuable service to the company, and while thus employed made a number of important inventions, among which are a brake shoe and fender, the former being used on all Neversink cars. His car fender was adopted by the Philadelphia Traction Company. One of his most important inventions was the automatic block signal, which is used on the Neversink and other lines, and he also invented an automatic switch, catch and lock, which is used on many portions of the Philadelphia & Reading road at present. For the last few years of his life he was employed as electrician by the United Traction Company of Reading, and was an expert in this line. He had charge of all of the electric work on the Neversink road, including overhead work, wires, motors and repairs and rewinding of armatures. While working around the controllers of summer cars at the North Tenth street barn, removing an incandescent lamp from its socket, being in the act of replacing it with a search light, Mr. Christian received a shock, and soon afterward he expired in the arms of a fellow workman, where he had fallen. Mr. Christian was held in high esteem by his employers, and was a great favorite among the employes, the general declaration among whom was: "I never worked for a better man." Mr. Christian died Dec. 22, 1903, aged fifty-four years.

Daniel H. Christian was married Aug. 8, 1868, to Mary Catherine Houck, born Aug. 8, 1849, daughter of Henry G. and Hannah (Gilbert) Houck, and granddaughter of John Houck, of Chester county. To Mr. and Mrs. Christian were born these children: Oliver W., an electrician who took his father's place with the Reading Traction Company, m. Bertie Templin; Permilla m. Robert Hardy, a draughtsman at the Acme Motor Works, Reading; Harry is an electrician and car inspector at the Wilson avenue car barn, Cleveland, O.; and Daniel resides at home with his mother at No. 230 South Thirteenth street, Reading.

CHARLES E. AUMAN. The Chief of Police of the city of Reading is necessarily a man much in the public eye and the present incumbent of that important office, Hon. Charles E. Auman, is one whose private reputation and public record prove him worthy of the trust reposed in him. Chief Auman comes of German ancestors, both his grandfather and father being natives of Bavaria, Germany. The grandfather, Bernard Auman, with his son Cornelius, then a child of three, came to Pennsylvania in 1848, settling in Adams county, where he and his wife were buried. Being a hard worker and good manager, he accumulated property and died in advanced age, a wealthy man. His wife also lived many years and lies beside him in the cemetery at Littlestown.

Cornelius Auman was reared on his father's farm, later purchasing one of his own. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company G., 209th Pa. V. I., under Col. Tobias B. Kauffman, and Capt. George W. Frederick. He was mustered in at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 16, 1864; was wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; and was in the hospital when mustered out. At present he lives retired at York, Pa. His wife was Agnes Eckenroad, of Bonneyville, Adams county, Pa. They had children as follows: John, a cigar-packer of York, Pa., m. Miss Katie Gottwald, of Hanover, York county; William, a cigar-packer at Schenectady, N. Y., m. Miss Annie Culp, of Gettysburg, Adams county; Charles E.; Margaret is the widow of Frank Sauerwald, and lives at Baltimore, Md.; Augustus, a carpenter living at Gettysburg, Adams county, m. Emma Gottwald, also of Gettysburg; Mary died at the age of four years; Annie m. Emory Waltman of York, Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Auman was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1871. His boyhood days were spent in Adams county, and there he attended the public schools until he left to learn the cigar-maker's trade, which he has followed at intervals all his life. He came to Reading, April 29, 1890, and worked for Glaser, Frame & Co. for seven years, and then for others until his appointment as police patrolman in 1899 by Mayor Adam H. Leader. He served three years with great credit, and in 1902 was made inspector of the 4th Precinct of the Ninth ward. In 1908 he was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor William Rick. In the short time he has been in office, Chief Auman has made many very beneficial changes, and he is resolved to mark his incumbency of the position by a vigorous crusade against vice. Especially are his efforts directed towards the clearing out of the undesirable places in the tenderloin district. Already there is a marked change, and the people of Reading are beginning to realize the wisdom of his Honor's choice of Chief.

In 1893, Mr. Auman married Catherine M. Plank, daughter of Sebastian and Frances Plank, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Auman have had two children: Raymond S., who died in infancy; and Edna F.

The pleasant residence of Chief Auman is at No. 1037 Elm street. The Chief has always been an active Republican, and has served many times as delegate to city and county conventions. In personal appearance he is a man of fine physique, tall, well built and of good appearance, while his knowledge of conditions of his office and the need for vigorous and energetic action by the police is far reaching, and, as has been said before, he is showing the people of Reading that he knows just what to do in emergencies.

EDWARD C. NOLAN, of Reading, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest vice-president of any national bank in America. Reading between the lines, this means that he has a natural aptness in the management of financial affairs. While this is true, it is also true that the death of his father threw heavy responsibilities on him at a very early age. It is but justice to say that Mr. Nolan, to use a common expression, has "made good." He was born in Reading Aug. 8, 1880, son of William and Catherine (McDonough) Nolan.

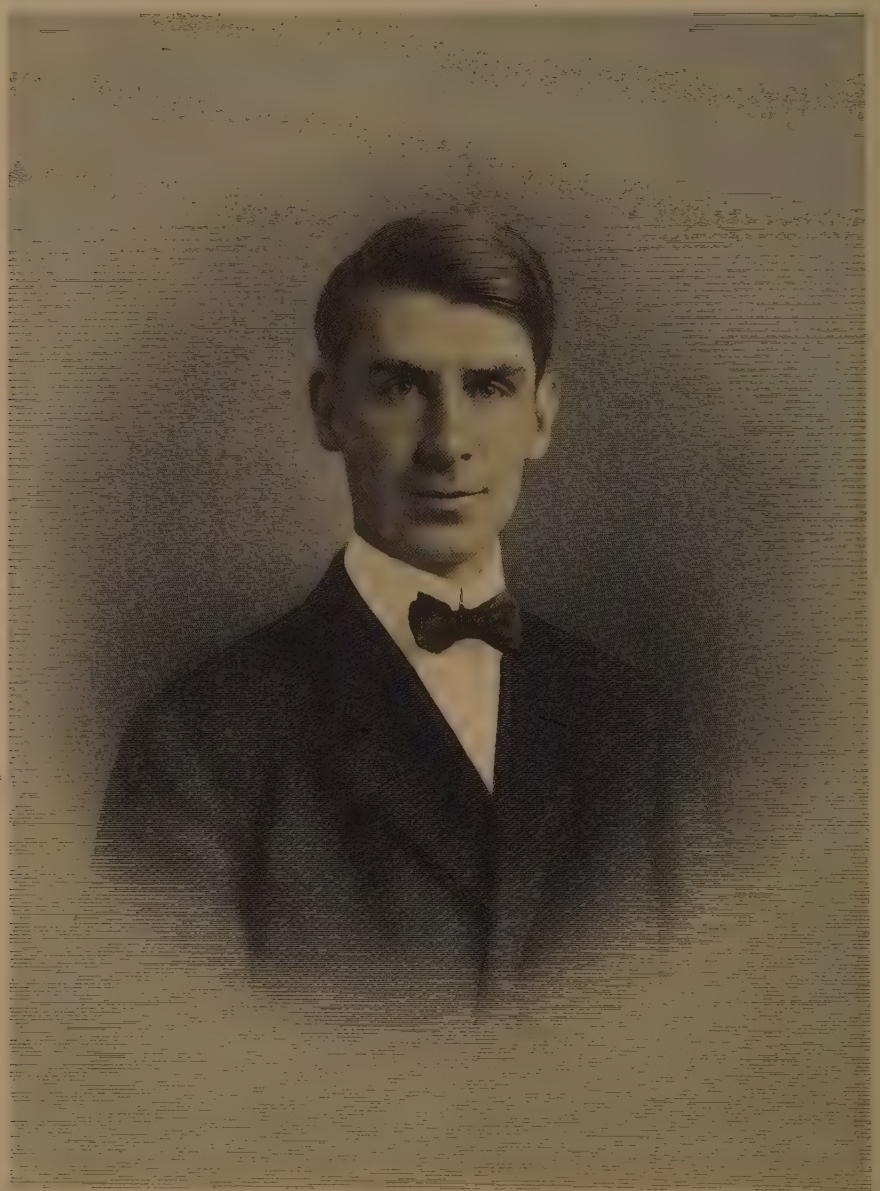
William Nolan, the father, was for many years one of the heaviest railroad contractors of the city, his death, on Feb. 28, 1903, at the age of sixty-three, removing from the business circles of Reading a well-known figure. His wife, Catherine McDonough, was the daughter of Dr. Charles McDonough, a prominent practising physician of Berks county for many years, and a member of a family celebrated in the medical world. Their children, nine in number, were: Anna, wife of Charles P. Bower, a prominent civil engineer of Philadelphia, but residing in Reading; Catherine, who married Fred Jones, of Philadelphia; James B., a contractor; William, president of the Nolan Construction Company, and also of Nolan Brothers; Charles J., a contractor; Thomas G., a civil engineer; Barnard J., who studied at Villa Nova College, class of 1907; Francis Reilly, a student at Villa Nova College, class of 1909; and Edward C.

Villa Nova College furnished Edward C. Nolan with his literary education, his graduation taking place in 1899. A course at the Inter-State Business College followed. Mr. Nolan's first entry into the business world was as bookkeeper and timekeeper for his father and brothers, William, Jr., and Charles J., the brothers at that time conducting operations under the firm name of Nolan Brothers, being the largest contractors in the city. After two years Mr. Nolan engaged in the real estate business, and had hardly made a fair start when the death of his father occurred. This event changed the course of his life. He at once took hold of the work which his father had so summarily laid down, becoming a director in the First National Bank in his stead. In 1904 Mr. Nolan, in company with his brother William and C. P. Bower, organized the Nolan Construction Company, in addition to Nolan Brothers. In 1905 he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank, being the youngest man to hold that important position in the country. In September, 1905, in company with his brother-in-law, C. P. Bower, and William Nolan, Jr., Mr. Nolan bought the G. W. Hawk Hosiery Co., one of the largest of the kind in the State, and doing a splendid business, and he is serving as treasurer of the company. Mr. Nolan is already one of the leading business men of his city. He continues his real estate and insurance office at No. 24 North Fifth street, having established a fine patronage in that line. He has been president of the Keystone Vehicle Company since February, 1907; is president of the Arnold Safety Razor Company; and a member of the Board of Underwriters.

Although a very busy man, Mr. Nolan finds time to indulge in the social amenities of life, being a popular member of Reading's most exclusive clubs, the Wyomissing (in which he is a director and treasurer) and the Berkshire, and he is also a member of the B. P. O. E. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and is much interested in its work. In religious life he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, with membership at St. Peter's. In political faith he is a Democrat.

On Nov. 6, 1906, Mr. Nolan was married to Cora, daughter of Clarence H. and Emma Lou Sembower.

WILLIAM NOLAN, Jr., a prominent railroad contractor, residing at Sinking Spring, was born in Reading May 4, 1874. He was educated in the local schools, and also at St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md. Then he



Edward C. Nolan

William Nolan, Jr.

learned the business of railroad contracting with the firm of Nolan Brothers, of which firm his father was the senior partner, and while still under age he became a partner of Joseph P. O'Reilly. From 1893 to 1896 they executed several large contracts, putting up iron bridges at Reading and Harrisburg, enlarging the waterworks and putting in the sewerage pumping stations at Reading. From 1896 to 1905 he was associated with his brother, Charles, in railroad contracting, more particularly for the Reading Railroad Company, their father, William Nolan, being interested with them from 1900 to 1902. This enterprising young firm put up all the stone bridge work for the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company, from Sinnamahoning to Weedville, a distance of thirty-two miles. Their grandfather, James Nolan, had been the contractor for the stone work on this same railroad for thirty miles some sixty years before and their father for thirty-two miles, some thirty years before.

In 1905 Mr. Nolan organized the firm of Nolan Brothers, with his brother Edward C. as partner, for carrying on construction work more extensively, and since then they have successfully executed a large number of contracts. One of these contracts, worthy of special mention, was the extension of the Bethlehem Steel Works, which involved the excavation of over a million yards of rock and earth on an area of forty acres; and its execution required an equipment of nine locomotives, five steam shovels, three hundred dump-cars, two grading machines, one hundred horses, twelve steam drills, four miles of railroad track, etc., all this affording facilities for removing 150,000 cubic yards monthly. They also built the new Sacon plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Philadelphia & Garrettford Railroad, and the Boyertown & Pottstown Railroad.

Mr. Nolan has identified himself with a number of the financial institutions of Reading by investing in their bonds and stocks; but on account of his absence in giving contract work his personal supervision he has not become connected with their management.

In 1896 Mr. Nolan married Margaret Coppinger, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Duffy) Coppinger, of Reading, and by her he has two sons, John C. and Richard. Mr. Nolan's home was at Reading until 1898, when he removed to Sinking Spring, having purchased a farm of fifty acres adjoining the village on the west, along the main thoroughfare.

William Nolan, Mr. Nolan's father, was a successful railroad contractor of Reading. He was born in Ireland in 1840, and married Katherine McDonough, a daughter of Dr. Charles McDonough, of Reading. He died in 1903.

JOHN GAENZLE, of the firm of Gaenzle & Leippe, proprietors of the Reading Knitting Mills, is one of a large family of children born to George and Margaret (Sweitzer) Gaenzle.

George Gaenzle came from Omden, Wittenberg, Germany, to America in 1864, and settled in Reading where he followed the business of cloth weaving, at which he was an expert. Since 1889, however, he has been engaged in farming in the vicinity of Reading. He married Margaret Sweitzer, also of Wittenberg, and the following children were born to this union: Frederick, who is connected with a cold storage plant at Lancaster, Pa., as an engineer; John, senior proprietor of the Reading Knitting Mills; Henry, connected with the firm of Curtis & Jones; William and Frank, in Hamburg; Kate, m. to Daniel Rhodes in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad service; Mary, m. to John Zieber, also in the Philadelphia & Reading service; Lena; Rosa, m. to Albert Snyder, connected with Curtis & Jones in the shoe trade; and Annie, who is housekeeper in her father's home. It is somewhat unusual to find a family as large as this into which Death has never entered.

John Gaenzle was born in Omden, Germany, July 27, 1860, and when his parents brought him to Reading he was yet a child. He went to school until he was ten years old, and then went to work in a cotton mill, from which he went into a photograph gallery, learned the business and followed it for himself for twelve years. Retiring from this work he visited California for eight months, and on his return to Reading bought the Reading Knitting Mills. The business was first conducted under the firm name of Gaenzle & Co., Luther E. Gable being the Company.

In 1896, after Mr. Gable's death, Charles E. Leippe became a partner and the firm name became as at present. This industry carries the name of Reading to as many distant points, perhaps, as any other in Berks County. The company justifiably claims to manufacture the best 84-needle stockings in the United States and ship goods all over this country and to Australia. They are the third largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the United States, and give constant employment to 300 people and more than these at times. In addition to the business above mentioned, our subject is a director of the Reading Pure Milk Company, and has other important interests. From 1895 to 1898 he was one of the owners and directors of the Lancaster Cold Storage plant, but disposed of that interest.

On April 1, 1883, Mr. Gaenzle was united in marriage with Ellen Esther Gable, daughter of Amos Gable, the retired artist, whose portraits and landscapes enjoy a reputation not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the United States. To this union was born a son Lester E. Gaenzle, Nov. 1, 1885, who is one of the bright young men of this city, a graduate of the Reading high school and of the mechanical engineering department of the Drexel Institute, class of 1905.

Fraternally Mr. Gaenzle is a 32nd degree Mason. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the best types of self-made men that the prosperous city of Reading contains and it has numbers of them. He resides in a handsome home at No. 45 North Fourth street, where his friends are always received in the most hospitable manner. He is in the enjoyment of the fruits of honorable business methods and persevering industry.

PAUL WEBER, the well known taxidermist, whose place of business is located at No. 161 Buttonwood street, Reading, Pa., was born in Saxony, Germany, April 16, 1861, son of Carl and Anistina (Wolf) Weber.

Carl Weber came to America prior to 1880. He had followed the trade of a weaver in his native country, but locating in Philadelphia he engaged in butchering, continuing in that line until his retirement. He and his wife now live in Philadelphia, where all of their twelve children, with the exception of Paul of Reading, also reside.

Paul Weber received his literary training in the schools of Germany, and while yet a boy studied the art of preserving and mounting birds and animals under Professor Bessler, graduating in the art of taxidermy. On coming to America he located for a time in Philadelphia, whence he went a short time later to Blackwood, N. J., where he remained about two years, and at the end of that time returned to Philadelphia, establishing himself in business. Here he remained until 1903, when he located in Reading. Mr. Weber is an artist in his line, and it has been said of him that he can mount any animal, "from a mouse to an elephant." Specimens of his wonderful work may be seen in nearly every State in the Union. He mounted a beautiful specimen for President Roosevelt's library, and has done work for Senator Penrose, George F. Baer and others.

Mr. Weber was married in 1889, to Helen Helt, a native of Saxony, Germany, and three children have blessed this union: Charles (deceased), Paul J. and Helen. In religious belief Mr. Weber and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In his political views he is independent of party affiliations.

FRANKLIN BOONE KERN, one of the foremost citizens of Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., where he had been engaged in the general merchandise business for many years, as well as taking an active interest in public affairs, died July 15, 1903. He came of good pioneer stock, and the characteristic traits of the sturdy independent spirits of his ancestors made him one of those substantial citizens upon whom people instinctively rely in time of need, and he was never found wanting. Mr. Kern was born in Exeter township, Berks county, March 24, 1832, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Boone) Kern, his mother a descendant of the race that gave the immortal Daniel Boone to the civilization "across the mountains."

Michael Kern, grandfather of Franklin Boone, was of German blood, and settled in Exeter township, Berks county, at an early day. His life was devoted to farming. He married Mary Boone, daughter of Isaac Boone, who was a cousin of Daniel Boone, and they had a large family, which they reared in the faith of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Kern, son of Michael, was born and reared in Exeter township, and his first training was along the line of farm work. He then learned the tailor's trade and followed it for many years. He died in 1872, aged seventy-five. His wife, Elizabeth (Boone) Kern, died in 1868, aged seventy-six years. They had two sons, William (m. Hannah Haws, and had five children) and Franklin Boone. Samuel Kern was a Republican, but had never cared for politics. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran.

Franklin Boone Kern was educated in the schools of his native township, and at the age of fourteen he began to learn the cooper's trade. Later with his father he worked at the tailor's trade, but neither proved congenial to his tastes, and he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, entering as a clerk the general merchandise store of Brooke & Evans, at Birdsboro. This he continued until after the outbreak of the Civil war. On Aug. 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 128th Pa. V. I., under Col. Samuel Croasdale, and was mustered in as third sergeant under Capt. L. H. Smith, and with his regiment moved on to Washington, D. C., thence to Fairfax Station, and to Frederick, Md., and South Mountain. They participated in the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, and in the pursuit of Stuart's Cavalry. They went into winter quarters the latter part of January, 1863, but on the opening of the spring campaign under Hooker, they set forth, and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville May 1-4, 1863. Mr. Kern was captured by the enemy, but escaped. He had been promoted to first sergeant Feb. 1, 1863. On May 12th the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, and there was mustered out of service May 19, 1863, on account of the expiration of the term of enlistment. Mr. Kern re-enlisted July 6, 1863, as captain in Company I, 42d Pennsylvania Militia, and served during the emergency, being mustered out Aug. 12, 1863.

After his return from the war, Mr. Kern went to Schuylkill county, Pa., and at New Philadelphia clerked in a general store until 1866, when he engaged in business for himself, continuing for ten years. Coming to Birdsboro he established a general mercantile business on Mill street, near First, and here he soon acquired a good trade. People came to know and to respect the enterprising merchant, and to realize that he was not only always accommodating and courteous, but he was absolutely honest and fair in all his dealings. His patronage increased with the years, and he gained a comfortable fortune for himself. He continued in business until 1898, when he sold out and retired.

Mr. Kern was one of Birdsboro's best known citizens, and in all public affairs he took an active and intelligent part. He was a staunch Lutheran, and was a member of the building committee in 1877 when the present edifice of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was erected. In politics he was a Republican, and he served some time in the council at Birdsboro. His fraternal connections were with Neversink Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member; Reading Lodge, No. 62, F. & A. M. (which lodge had charge of his funeral services); the Knights of Pythias; and was at one time a member of the G. A. R.

On Sept. 24, 1864, Mr. Kern was married to Elizabeth Hahn, born in Robeson township, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Ehrgood) Hahn. Three children were born of this union: Mary Elizabeth m. the Rev. James Bowman May, an Episcopal minister; Samuel Jacob died aged two years; and Sallie Hahn married Charles Marquette Steinrock, of Staten Island, and has one child, Franklin Kern.

JAMES L. FREEMAN, who carries on an extensive business in lime and fluxing stone, and crushed stone of all sizes, at Sinking Spring, Berks Co., Pa., was born in that town Dec. 7, 1857, son of Moses and Rebecca (Luft) Freeman, and a member of an old and honored Pennsylvania family.

Jurig (George) Freeman, the American ancestor of this family, was born in Germany in 1706, and came to this country in his thirty-third year, landing at Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1739, on the ship "Samuel," commanded by Hugh Percy. It appears that he settled in Cumru township some time after 1750.

George Freeman, great-grandfather of James L., was born Jan. 10, 1783, and died in 1825. He married Elizabeth Gerhard, born in 1786, and they became the parents of children as follows: George, born Dec. 5, 1808; John; Catherine, born May 7, 1811; Jacob, born Oct. 17, 1813; Elizabeth, born May 28, 1815; Benjamin, born June 1, 1817; Cornelius, born Nov. 29, 1819; Peter; and Samuel.

George Freeman, son of George, and grandfather of James L., was born Dec. 5, 1808, and died July 31, 1881, aged seventy-two years, seven months, twenty-six days. He married Sarah Breidenstein of Cumru township (who lived nearby his parents), born March 17, 1807, died March 23, 1893, aged eighty-six years, six days, and they had these children: Moses, Catherine, Jacob, Benjamin and Levi. Mr. Freeman was a farmer in Spring township, whither he had removed in early life.

Moses Freeman, father of James L., was born March 18, 1833, at Freemansville, in Cumru township, and died Jan. 4, 1859, aged twenty-five years, nine months, sixteen days. He was a carpenter by occupation, following that trade at Sinking Spring, where he had erected his residence just before his death. Mr. Freeman married Rebecca Luft, born Nov. 8, 1835, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Bensing) Luft, and three children were born to this union: Helen C. m. William Schlegel, of Sinking Spring, Pa., and has two children, Nora and Harry; James L.; and Moses, roadmaster at Sinking Spring, has these children, Walter, Bessie, Emma, Moses, Paul, Catherine and Nora.

James L. Freeman obtained his education in the township schools which he left when sixteen years of age, from which time until 1881 he engaged at laboring. In the latter year he engaged in huckstering, which he followed successfully for some time through Lancaster county, subsequently embarking in a mercantile business at Sinking Spring, of which he was the proprietor until 1904, when he sold out. He was also the owner of a restaurant for some time, but this he also sold. About 1882 Mr. Freeman first engaged in the lime stone business at Wernersville, where he had a lease upon a quarry on Abraham Miller's farm. Here he burned lime and sold furnace stone to Birdsboro, Keystone furnace of Reading, and Warwick Iron Company. This business he continued at Wernersville for four years, at the same time conducting a quarry on the Evans farm at Sinking Spring, which he discontinued in 1900 to engage on his own tract at the eastern end of Sinking Spring, consisting of about eight acres. He ships to Berks and surrounding coun-

ties, employs ten men, owns his own crusher, and has built up a large and profitable business. He is a man of progress and enterprise and has won a reputation for honesty and integrity in all business dealings. In political matters Mr. Freeman is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for his party in 1878. He was elected tax collector in 1909. Fraternally he is a member of Lexington Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 155; Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 77; charter member of the I. O. O. F., No. 660, all of Sinking Spring; and order of Red Men, No. 301, Reading. He and his family are memers of St. John's Reformed Church of Sinking Spring, in which he has been a trustee, and from 1897 to 1905 deacon.

In the year 1880 Mr. Freeman was married to Sallie Schell, born April 18, 1858, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) Schell, farming people of Heidelberg township. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman: Charles W., a merchant at Sinking Spring; and Clarence J., a trolley car conductor, at Sinking Spring, who married Addie Reinhart, and has a daughter, Evelyn. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman also reared a niece of Mrs. Freeman's, Lou Ludwig, taking her at the age of seven, and giving her the love and care of parents.

CHARLES W. FREEMAN, son of James L., was born Feb. 8, 1881, at Sinking Spring, Pa., and was educated in the borough schools, and the Inter-State Commercial College, Reading, from which he was graduated in April, 1899. He then assisted his father in the mercantile business until November, 1905, when he purchased his father's interest, and since that time has conducted the business alone, with much success. Socially he is prominently identified with the P. O. S. of A., being a member of Washington Camp No. 282, at Sinking Spring, of which he is a past president. He served as district president of district No. 5 from 1904 to 1906, and on Feb. 22, 1907, was elected to the high office of county president. He is also a member of Sinking Spring Lodge No. 660, I. O. O. F., and member of Williamson Lodge No. 307, F. & A. M., of Womlesdorf. Mr. Freeman and his family are members of St. John's Reformed Church of Sinking Spring, where for two years he served as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, where he was a teacher for some time.

On June 7, 1906, Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Nora C. Lamm, daughter of Charles F. and Sallie (Gaul) Lamm, of Lower Heidelberg township. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have one daughter, Olga Sarah.

Peter B. Freeman, a well-known farmer of Cumru township, is conducting operations near Freemansville, where he was born Feb. 28, 1844, son of Cornelius and Mary Ann (Britton) Freeman and grandson of George and Elizabeth (Gerhard) Freeman (mentioned above).

Freemansville, a village in Cumru township, was named after Cornelius Freeman, the oldest resident of the place, who was instrumental in establishing the post-office there. Cornelius Freeman was born at this place, Nov. 29, 1819, became a well known citizen and land owner, and a deacon of Yocom's Church. He married Mary Ann Britton, who bore him nine children, as follows: Peter B.; Cornelius; Ellen, m. to Christian Breidenstein; Elizabeth, who died single at the age of nineteen years; John; William; Mary and George, who died young; and Catherine, who died at the age of sixteen years.

Peter B. Freeman was educated in the public schools, and was reared upon the farm, which he left at the age of eight years to go to work in the Mount Penn furnace, where he continued for about fourteen years, being an all around mechanic. He began farming in 1866 on his father-in-law's farm, and this property he purchased in 1871, since which time he has been engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits. He devotes considerable attention to truck farming, attending the market at Ninth and Buttonwood streets, Reading, where he has been a well-known figure since its establishment. He specializes in strawberries, his highest year being the one in which he raised 105 bushels. In 1890 he erected the present house, replacing an old log cabin, forty-two feet long, which had been built in 1783 by one John Weidner. He has in many other ways improved the property, and uses the best and latest improved machinery and implements. His chief enjoyment is hunting, and he is noted as a fox hunter in his vicinity, being well acquainted with the surrounding hills of Cumru township. In political matters Mr. Freeman is a stanch Democrat, and his first vote was cast in 1865. He and his family are Lutheran members of Christ's (Yocom's) Church.

On May 14, 1865, Mr. Freeman was married to Dora Rathje, born June 14, 1845, daughter of Dietrich and Christiana (Geeseka) Rathje, natives of Hanover, Germany. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, namely; Mary m. Charles Hartz; Elizabeth m. Samuel Hafer; William m. Dinah Fleck; Ella m. William Bower; George m. (first) Catharine Breidenstein, now deceased, and (second) Mary Ziegler; Annie m. Israel Schmehl; Kate m. Harvey Neatock; Marguerite m. Frank Gring; Charles is single, and resides at home; Emma m. Walter Andrew; Minnie m. George Kurtz; Frederick m. Alice Neatock; and Edith is single and resides at home.

HENRY T. WAGNER, senior member of the well-known firm of Wagner & Emrich, Womelsdorf, Pa., was born April 24, 1859, in Jefferson township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Levi L. and Mary (Troutman) Wagner.

Levi L. Wagner, who now resides in his own home at Myerstown, was for more than a quarter of a century engaged in shoemaking, which he was compelled to give up on account of failing health, and subsequently in 1888, he commenced farming. For some years he has been living a retired life. Mr. Wagner is a deacon and elder in the Reformed Church at Myerstown. He was married to Mary Troutman, who also survives, and to them were born six children, namely: one who died in infancy; Henry T.; Samuel T. m. Leah Dockslacker and resides at Dayton, Ohio; Ella m. Levi J. Emrich, her brother's business partner; Sarah m. Calvin S. Schaeffer, of Gregory, S. Dak.; and James T. m. Maggie Lessley, resides in Reading, and has one daughter, Edna N.

Henry T. Wagner attended the district schools, and the Palatinate College, Myerstown, for five terms, and was reared upon the home farm, which he left at the age of twenty-six years to become assistant station agent at Myerstown, a position which he filled acceptably for eight years. He then became employed at the Myerstown Planing Mill, where he continued for two years, and in 1894 formed a partnership with Levi J. Emrich, under the firm name of Wagner & Emrich, which has continued in the milling business to the present time, gaining a reputation for fair dealing and honest representation. The Womelsdorf Rolling Mills cover a floor space of 50x50, and are three stories high, and have a capacity of from forty to fifty barrels every twenty-four hours. The leading brand of the mills, the IXL flour, has a large sale throughout the Eastern markets. In politics Mr. Wagner is a Democrat. He and his family are Reformed members of the Myerstown Church.

In 1892, Mr. Wagner married Lizzie H. Frederick, daughter of Andrew and Justina (Troutman) Frederick, the former a railroad employe at Lebanon, Pa. Four children have been born to this union: Lester H., born Nov. 22, 1892; Paul F., Sept. 7, 1894; Edith C., Aug. 12, 1898 (died Dec. 14, 1904); and Laura M., June 3, 1906.

LEVI J. EMRICH, junior partner of the well-known milling firm of Wagner & Emrich, proprietors of the Womelsdorf Roller Mills, and an enterprising and progressive business man, was born Nov. 10, 1857, in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, son of Daniel and Catherine (Weber) Emrich.

The great-great-grandfather of Levi J. Emrich came from Holland with his two brothers and first settled in New York State, whence they later came to Schuylkill county, Pa.

John Sebastian Emrich, the son of the emigrant, was a resident of Schuylkill county, and was the father of six children, among whom was Jacob, who was born in Schuylkill county.

Jacob Emrich was a laborer most of his life, but in his later years purchased a small tract of land near Mount Aetna, Berks county, where he died in 1882. He married Susanna Morgan who died in February, 1905, and to them were born two children: Annie, who died at the age of twenty years; and Daniel the father of Levi J.

Daniel Emrich, father of Levi J., was born Dec. 4, 1839, in Schuylkill county, Pa., and died July 9, 1904, being buried at Tulpehocken Reformed Church. He was a tanner by trade, and moved to Berks county in 1852, settling at Rehrersburg, where he worked at his trade. Mr. Emrich enlisted in Company H, 151st Pa. V. I., and served his country faithfully, although for six months of his enlistment he was sick in the hospital. Mr. Emrich married Catherine Weber, born Nov. 16, 1837, daughter of Samuel and Pauline (Miller) Weber, and she still survives and lives one mile west of Stouchsburg, along the Berks and Dauphin turnpike. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Emrich were as follows: Levi J.; Susan E. m. Levi Fair, of Reading; Miranda A. m. T. W. Kissinger, of No. 111 Oley street, Reading; Jerome P., a foreman of Myerstown, Pa., m. Kate Mountz, and has two children, Frank and Sallie; Frank L., a painter and paper hanger at Reading, m. Rosa Schlanker, and has one son, William; Wesley G., a cigar maker of Myerstown, m. Kate Bentz, and has three children, Edna, Grace and Wallace; Valeria m. John Callaney, superintendent of the American Iron & Steel Company, at Lebanon, Pa.; Amy F. m. Wallace W. Weighley, a cigar maker of Richland, Pa.; and Miss Alva, with her mother, conducts a small grocery store.

Levi J. Emrich attended the public schools of his native locality until reaching the age of sixteen years, and at this time went to learn the milling business with John G. Frantz, of Mount Aetna, Pa., remaining with this gentleman for two years. From this time until 1894 he worked at various mills, and in that year formed a partnership with Henry T. Wagner, under the firm name of Wagner & Emrich, and this connection has continued to the present time, with much success. The old Womelsdorf Mills, erected in 1815, by Martin Brown, were occupied by the firm in 1894, but were totally destroyed by fire on Jan. 13, 1900, and were replaced by the present excellent structure, which cost nearly $15,000. This building, which is three stories high, covers a floor space of fifty square feet, and is equipped throughout with the latest and most highly improved machinery. The firm manufacture a high grade of flour, grain and feed, their best known brand being the IXL, for which there is a ready market not only locally, but all over the country. The partners are industrious, capable business men, and possess the full confidence of the community.

Mr. Emrich was married Aug. 6, 1892, to Ellen T. Wagner, born Jan. 30, 1862, daughter of Levi and Mary (Troutman) Wagner. Mr. and Mrs. Emrich are members of the Reformed congregation of Tulpehocken Church. In politics Mr. Emrich is a Republican, and fraternally he is connected with Golden Rule Lodge No. 159, I. O. O. F., of Womelsdorf.

GEORGE DELL FAHRENBACH, who makes his home in Penn township, Berks county, was born Aug. 15, 1846, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, but has lived in this country from boyhood.

Charles William Fahrenbach, his father, was also born in Hesse-Cassel, where he learned the trade of wheelwright, but he was best known as a musician. He taught music, being a master of many instruments, and was also engaged as orchestra leader in opera houses in his native land. He was a bugler in the German cavalry, and after coming to this country served in the same capacity in the Pennsylvania State militia.

In 1851 Mr. Fahrenbach came to this country, bringing his wife and family, which then consisted of five children, and locating on a farm in Penn township, Berks Co., Pa., he followed farming and wagon-making, finding his trade very useful in the new world. He became a member of the Reformed Church in Penn township, in which both he and his wife were active workers, and he was known as a devoted student of the Scriptures, concerning which he was very well informed. Mr. Fahrenbach married Christiana Dell, a native of Rhein-Sachsen, Germany, and they became the parents of six children, five born in the old country and the youngest born in America, viz.: John, who is deceased; George Dell; Adam, who has been blacksmith at the Berks County Almshouse for twenty-seven years, being elected each year by the board of directors; Hannah, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. O. C. Collins; Maria, married to Christian Bohringer, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Caroline, wife of Monroe Strouse, of Clearfield county, Pa. The mother of this family died in 1891, at the age of seventy-five years, and the father preceded her to the grave in March, 1883, at the age of seventy-four years.

George Dell Fahrenbach grew to manhood upon a farm in Penn township. He had few educational advantages, and began work early, when only nine years old, earning seventy-five cents a month in addition to his board and clothing. After the second year his wages were three dollars a month, and later he was paid seven dollars a month. Though little more than a boy when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union service, entering Company G, 151st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, serving two months overtime on that enlistment. Re-enlisting, he became a member of Company B, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and after his discharge from that command, in February, 1864, he again enlisted, serving to the end of the war. The list of important engagements in which he participated with his regiment is a long one: Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Oldtown Creek, May 9, 1864; Proctor's Creek, May 13, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 12-16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864; Petersburg, June 15-18, 1864; Cemetery Hill, July 30, 1864; Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; Signal Hill, Dec. 10, 1864; Hatcher's Run, March 30, 1865; Petersburg and Richmond, April 2-9, 1865; Rice's Station, April 6, 1865; and Rappahannock Court House, April 9, 1865. On April 15, 1865, for meritorious conduct, Mr. Fahrenbach was promoted to corporal. He had many thrilling experiences during his service. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner while out sharpshooting, but fortunately escaped soon afterward. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded three times the first day, in the arm, the abdomen and the head, his skull being severely fractured. But he continued in active service through the three days of the engagement. He was sent on a dangerous mission within the Rebel lines, and in the Confederate uniform made his way into the enemy's camp between Petersburg and Richmond, at Bermuda Hundred, finding out their numbers, plan of campaign and other things of importance, which he reported to Generals Butler, Gilmore and Smith, upon his return, three days later. He subsequently made a similar trip, at Petersburg, and obtained the desired information without going into the enemy's lines.

After the close of his military service Mr. Fahrenbach returned to Penn township, Berks county, where he worked upon a farm for a year before moving to Luzerne county. There he operated a sawmill for three years, in 1869 returning to Penn township, where he began farming on his own account, renting two

farms, comprising 200 acres, of Daniel Strouse. These he cultivated until 1892, and in the meantime he had accumulated considerable property, having bought a farm of 167 acres in 1887. Later he purchased others, one of 231 acres and another of 114 acres all in Penn township, cultivating the two larger tracts and renting the smaller one. He has continued to add to his possessions, being at present one of the largest landowners in his end of Berks county, his holdings now including 630 acres of valuable land. In 1893 he moved to Reading, though he did not give up his farming operations, and in 1905 he put up a fine brick residence on the place where he now lives in Penn township, and which is also improved with up-to-date farm buildings. Mr. Fahrenbach has very valuable limestone quarries on his land, and burns as many as 30,000 to 35,000 bushels of lime a year.

As an active member of the Democratic party Mr. Fahrenbach has been prominent in the local councils, frequently serving as a delegate to county conventions, and he has also held various public offices. For eleven years he was a member of the Penn township school board and for six years served as president of the board. He was president of the Bernville Cemetery Association for nine years. In 1893 he was elected sheriff of Berks county, and served one term of three years, during which time the Italian murderer, Pietro Buccieri, was hung, in 1893.

Mr. Fahrenbach has taken especial interest in old home week at Bernville, and was one of the leaders in that movement, to which he has given much of his time and attention. In 1907 and 1908 he acted as chief marshal. He is a prominent member of the Reformed Church at Bernville, and served as chairman of the building committee that built the present St. Thomas Union (Reformed and Lutheran) Church at Bernville in 1897, though he was still living in Reading at that time. Sunday-school work has always received his particular attention, and he served as superintendent of the Penn Valley Sunday-school for a period of twenty-five years. In fraternal societies he is also very well known, belonging to Williamson Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M., of Womelsdorf; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.—being a thirty-second-degree Mason; he also belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Odd Fellows, the Grange, the Grand Army of the Republic and Star of Welcome Lodge, No. 60, Shepherds of Bethlehem. In spite of his many interests and activities Mr. Fahrenbach has found time to do considerable traveling, having visited every State in the Union.

In 1866 Mr. Fahrenbach married Mary Ziebach, of Bernville, and seven children were born to them, five of whom survive, namely: Sallie, who taught school ten years, married Rev. W. B. Werner, a minister of the Reformed Church, of Schwenkville, Montgomery county, and they have two children, Helen and Emily; Frank, who attended Stoner's Business College, taught eight terms of school, and is now a pure food inspector for the Government at Cleveland, Ohio (he is married to Cora Haag, of Williamsport, and has one son, Frank); George W. is mentioned below; Mary taught school before her marriage to Charles Bender, and is now living in Penn township (she has one child, George Frank); John H. received his early education in Reading, and is a member of the class of 1909 at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.

GEORGE W. FAHRENBACH, M. D., son of George D., was born in Penn township April 16, 1873, and received his early education in the public schools and Bernville high school. Before taking his professional course he taught school for six terms, in Robeson, Lower Alsace and Spring townships, Berks county, and West Cocalico township, Lancaster county. He then entered the Baltimore Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1900, *magna cum laude*. Immediately afterward he located at Bernville, which he has since made his field of practice, having a large clientele in and around the borough. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Socially he is connected with the Sons of Veterans and the I. O. O. F., and he is a member of St. Thomas Church at Bernville, belonging to the Reformed congregation.

Dr. Fahrenbach married Miss Maggie B. Mertz, daughter of Jacob Mertz, of Reading, and two children have been born to this union, Margaret and Charles.

AMMON L. HAFER, member of the firm of Hafer Bros., commission merchants at Reading and prominent factors in the city's business life, was born June 3, 1866, in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., son of Samuel R. and Elizabeth G. (Lincoln) Hafer.

John Hafer, great-grandfather of the Hafer brothers, was a native of Berks county, Pa., and for many years resided on his farm in Exeter township, which he cultivated in addition to working at his trade of stone mason. He assisted in the erection of the old Schwartzwald stone church and of Spies's church in Alsace township. He is recalled as a man of robust appearance. His first marriage was to Gertrude Kline. When she died she was interred at the Reformed Church cemetery, at Sixth and Washington streets, Reading, Pa., but later she was reinterred, by the side of her husband, at the Schwartzwald Church. His second wife was Mrs. Diehl (widow), by whom he had no children. To the first marriage were born: George m. Ellen Heller, and had children, William, Phebe, Daniel and Amanda; Daniel m. Charlot Egelman, and had children, Charles E., Maryetta, John E., Rosetta, Daniel E., Wilhelmina, Edward E. and Anna; John was twice married, and by his first wife, Rebecca Esterly, he had four children—George, John, Mary and Amanda—and by his second wife, Sarah Moyer, he had —Henry, Westley, and three daughters; Sarah m. Abraham Wien, and had children, John, Rebecca, Sarah and Samuel; William m. a Miss Lerch, and had two children, William and Margaret; Mathias m. Rachel Romig, daughter of Jacob Romig, and had four children, Samuel R., Amelia (wife of Daniel Yergey), Susan (died in infancy) and Anna (widow of Henry L. Gilbert); Henry m. Julia Egelman, and had children, Henry, Heryetta, William, Mary, Augustus, John and Cyrus; Levi m. a Miss Hoffa, and had children, Adam, Emelia, Louisa and another daughter; and Anna m. Samuel Romich, and had one son, Franklin. All the family are deceased.

Mathias Hafer, son of John, was born in Alsace township, Berks county, and died on his farm in Exeter township, in 1898, aged eighty-two years. He was a life-long farmer and owned a tract of ten acres of land on which he lived. Both he and his wife belonged to the Reformed Church, and they lie buried in the Schwartzwald cemetery. He married Rachel Romig, daughter of Jacob Romig, and they had four children, namely, Samuel R.; Amelia, wife of Daniel Yergey, residing in Exeter township; Susan, who died in infancy; and Anna, widow of Henry L. Gilbert.

Samuel R. Hafer, only son of Mathias Hafer, was born July 8, 1840, in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., and he attended the old subscription schools when his parents paid three cents a day for his tuition, his teacher at that time being Jonathan Moyer. He attended from twenty to sixty days a season and continued until he was twenty-one years of age. According to the habit of the times he was hired out to neighboring farmers during his youth. When eighteen years of age he came to Exeter Station, where he later became station agent and embarked also in a general store and hotel business, which he continued for eight years. He then moved to Birdsboro, where, for five years, he engaged in clerking in George W. Hain's general store and assisted also in the lumber and coal yard. For eight years thereafter he conducted the Co-

operative Association store, and during President Cleveland's first administration he served as postmaster at that point. In 1888 he came to Reading and since May, 1905, he has been bookkeeper for the commission house of Hafer Brothers, his sons. For some years after his location at Reading, Mr. Hafer conducted a grocery store, for John F. Reifsnyder, whom he later bought out. In 1864, he married Elizabeth G. Lincoln, daughter of John D. Lincoln, a distant relative of the great President. They have five children, namely: Ammon L.; Adelle, wife of John Seigfried; Samuel L.; Matthias L., a grocery merchant at Reading; and Rachel, wife of Harry McKinney, a furniture merchant at Reading. Samuel R. Hafer is a member of the Reformed Church.

Ammon L. Hafer was educated in the public schools at Birdsboro, where his boyhood was spent, and at an early age he commenced to work as a clerk in a store in that town, and later went to work in the Brooke Nail Factory, at Birdsboro. In 1887 he came to Reading, and for two years he drove a team for Daniel S. Esterly, wholesale grocer. In 1889, he entered the employ of John F. Reifsnyder, commission and produce merchant, at Reading, both he and his brother, this house for seventeen years, both he and his brother, Samuel L., becoming silent partners. In March, 1905, Mr. Reifsnyder died, and on May 1st, following, Hafer Brothers became sole owners, purchasing the good will, stock and fixtures, as per agreement.

In 1895 Ammon L. Hafer married Nellie Lebkicher, daughter of Alfred Lebkicher, of Reading, and they have one son, Lloyd A. Mr. Hafer belongs to Progressive Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., Reading. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church, and was an official of the Birdsboro Reformed Church, prior to coming to Reading.

Samuel L. Hafer, member of the firm of Hafer Brothers, the largest wholesale commission merchants at Reading, was born Sept. 20, 1870, in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa. His schooling was obtained at Birdsboro, and when sixteen years of age he became a clerk for J. H. Brindley, of that place, with whom he remained for three years. When nineteen years of age he became a salesman for John F. Reifsnyder, commission merchant at Reading, with whom he continued two years and then took service with M. B. Slichter & Co., at No. 6 South Sixth street. One year after, he became a salesman for still another commission firm, Claus & Silvas, where he remained for two years, when both he and his brother Ammon L. became silent partners with the late John F. Reifsnyder—a partnership which continued until May 1, 1905. On that date the firm of Hafer Brothers became sole owners, Mr. Reifsnyder having died in the previous March. The members of the firm are successful business men of high repute, and they do the largest produce business in Berks county. They employ fifteen men, and have six teams in constant use. They have established trade relations which make them the leaders in the wholesale commission line at Reading.

In 1890 Samuel L. Hafer married Ida M. Endy, and they have three children: Earl E., Paul E., and Nellie M. The eldest son is a graduate of the Interstate Business College at Reading, of the class of 1906, and he now fills a lucrative position as clerk for the Reading Iron Works. The other son and the daughter are still at school. Mr. Hafer and family are members of the Second Reformed Church at Reading, a religious body to which the family has been faithful for generations. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Progressive Lodge, No. 470, at Reading.

JAMES B. LEINBACH, a retired citizen residing in Friedensburg, and one of the best known musicians in Berks county, was born in Oley township, July 10, 1846, son of Daniel S. and Susanna H. (Barto) Leinbach, and a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the county.

The earliest known ancestors of the Leinbachs of Berks county were Henry Leinbach and his wife Barbara Lerch, of Wetterau, Germany. From them the line of descent to James B. Leinbach is through Johannes, Sr., and Anna Elizabeth (Kleiss); Johannes, Jr., and Catharine (Riehm); John Daniel and Mary Magdalena (Hartman); Benjamin and Catharine (Snyder); and Daniel S. and Susanna H. (Barto).

Benjamin Leinbach, son of John Daniel, and grandfather of James B., was born on his father's homestead in Oley township, Sept. 25, 1793, and his sponsors were Benjamin and Margaret Leinbach. He died in Oley Oct. 29, 1851. By trade he was a tailor, and he followed that occupation in his neighborhood for many years. In those days it was customary for the tailors to visit the farmers, and make the clothes for the family. These clothes were of home spun, the pioneers raising their own flax and weaving the cloth. Mr. Leinbach was buried at Friedensburg. He was twice married. His first wife, Catharine Snyder, was a daughter of Daniel Snyder, of Exeter township. She bore him three sons and two daughters: Daniel S.; Augustus, died without issue; Dr. Benjamin died without family; Lucy Ann m. Benjamin Ritter, and died leaving no children; and Hannah m. William Glase, and reared a large family. Mr. Leinbach m. (second) Catharine Guldin, and two children were born of this marriage: Sarah died in 1908, aged seventy-six years, unmarried; and Israel G. died in 1907, aged seventy-two years, leaving children—Benjamin, Charles and Emma (wife of Aaron Grim).

Daniel S. Leinbach, son of Benjamin, was born in Oley township Feb. 24, 1819, and he died Jan. 3, 1881. In his earlier life he was a farmer, but later became associated as clerk with B. A. Glase in his large general store. His last years were passed in Friedensburg, and the last year of his life he lived retired, in the residence now occupied by his son, James B. He married Susanna H. Barto, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine (Hunter) Barto. She was born Nov. 16, 1825, and died April 17, 1901. They had one son, James B.

James B. Leinbach was reared under the parental roof, and obtained his education in Oley Academy under the instruction of Dr. D. M. Wolf. In 1867, Prof. John S. Ermentrout licensed him to teach, and for twelve consecutive terms he was in charge of the Palm school in his native township. When only ten years of age he began his musical education under Samuel Fellen, a native German of high ability, and later he passed under the instruction of Frederick Herrmann, a student of Leipsic University. In 1867 he began teaching music to the youth of his own district, having from thirty to forty pupils in Oley and surrounding townships. Since 1863 he has served as church organist, beginning that year in Friedens Church in Oley township, and in 1871 he went to Schwartzwald congregation; from 1875 to 1886 he served the congregation at New Jerusalem in Rockland township. He has officiated at more than two thousand funerals. He and his family belong to the Reformed Congregation at Friedensburg. Since 1893 he has served as an elder, and in 1908 was made superintendent of the Sunday school. He has always been active in Sunday school work, becoming a teacher when he was only fourteen years old. In politics he is a Republican, and always takes a keen interest in his party's welfare.

Since his retirement from active business, he has devoted his time to the management of his farms. Two of these came under his supervision through his wife, one in Exeter containing 135 acres, and one in Spring township, 120 acres.

On May 27, 1875, Mr. Leinbach married Amelia Sailer, daughter of Adam H. and Mary Ann (Gring) Sailer. Two children have been born of this union: (1) Clement Waldo, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, class of 1898, taught school for four terms in the Oley township high school, and since the spring of 1907 has been connected with A. J. Brumbach's pants factory. He m. Chrissie Miller, daughter of Henry

Miller, of Monroe county and has three children: Mary Evelyn, Anna Magdalene and Margaret Genevieve. (2) Rev. Henry Jerome was educated in Oley Academy, Franklin and Marshall College, class of 1901, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of the United States, at Lancaster, Pa., graduating in 1904. He was ordained and licensed the same year at Reading, and for upwards of three years served Olivet congregation, Reading, but in the fall of 1907 accepted a call to Jonestown, Lebanon county. He m. Mary Snavely, daughter of George Snavely, of Spangsville, and has a son, Carl.

GEORGE W. DELANY, secretary of the Reading Iron Company, which employs about five thousand men, enjoys the distinction of having been private secretary to three Reading railroad presidents. His ancestors came from France, Germany and Ireland, and his father, Henry Delany, who was born in New York, became a shoe dealer in Philadelphia, where he died in January, 1904, aged seventy-two years. Henry Delany married Johanna Houck, daughter of William H. Houck, a manufacturing saddler of Easton, Pa. Six of the ten children born of this union are living, and of these George W. is the eldest.

George W. Delany was born in Philadelphia Aug. 10, 1860, and after receiving an education in the public schools, entered the Reading Railroad service as a junior clerk, and he remained with that road for fifteen years, having been during that time stenographer and private secretary to George de B. Keim, president of the Reading system. Later he held the same relation to Franklin B. Gowen, who also was president, and a month after the death of the latter, in December, 1889, settled in Reading in a similar position under George F. Baer, the present president of the company, retaining that position until October, 1900, when he became secretary of the Reading Iron Company. Mr. Delany is also secretary of the Deer Park Land Company, was for three years treasurer of the Berkshire Country Club, and is now a member of the board of directors and secretary of the club, having resigned the treasurership on account of its onerous duties.

Mr. Delany was married April 14, 1891, to May B. Rothenhausler, daughter of J. N. Rothenhausler, a wholesale dealer in glass and crockery ware in Philadelphia. Three children were born of this union: Katharine and Josephine, both in school; and George, Jr. In politics Mr. Delany is an ardent Democrat. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian. His position at various times as private secretary to three great railroad magnates was certainly remarkable, reflecting credit upon his intelligence and ability.

DR. CHARLES CLINTON BOYER. The Boyers, as the original spelling of the name Beyer or Bayer indicates, are Rhine Bavarians. The records show that this family dates back into the earliest tribal history of Germany and France, in both of which countries they hold an honorable place today. Many of them became Protestants both in Germany and France; persecution drove them to America. About thirty-five Boyers, as the ships' lists show, came to Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary war. From the well-known fact that the earlier settlers "sent for their relatives and kin," we gather that the Boyer settlers of Pennsylvania were blood relatives in Europe. There are thousands of them now in Philadelphia, Reading, and in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, etc.

Philip Beyer, who came over in the ship "Winter Galley" in 1738, was the European ancestor of Dr. Charles Clinton Boyer, of Kutztown. Philip Beyer, as the connection of events proves, found his way into Bern township, Berks county, where, as the list of Berks county taxables shows, he owned property in the vicinity of what is now known as St. Michael's Church, before 1755. This church was founded a few years before Philip died, and it is likely that he is buried in the cemetery of St. Michael's, but the brown headstones found over the earliest graves of the church reveal nothing concerning him. The early church records, together with the list of Bern taxables, seem to prove that there were at least four sons, namely: Michael, Henry, John and Christopher. The mother's name, at this writing, has not been ascertained. Philip disappears from the tax list in 1780.

Christopher Beyer, in all probability the youngest son of Philip Beyer, was born in Bern township, Berks county, about 1740 or 1745. He became a member of the Lutheran Church. To his marriage with Katherine Reifschneider were born children as follows: Christopher, born in 1765; Jacob, 1767; Henry; Christian, 1781; Daniel, and two daughters. In 1785, or soon afterwards, the family removed to what is now Brunswick township, Schuylkill county. The elder Christopher's name appears for the first time on the tax list of Brunswick township in 1791. He lived in a log hut, probably constructed by himself, against a hill side in the rear of what is now known as Friedens Church, about a mile north of McKeansburg. Whether or not he was the schoolmaster of the congregation is a little uncertain. Missionaries stopped at his house and preached in his barn, as Rev. H. A. Weller records in his history of Friedens Church. He was certainly closely identified with this congregation, as we infer from a fragment of church records to which his name is signed. His name disappears from the tax list in 1811, or soon afterward. He and his wife lie buried in Boyer's Row, Friedens cemetery, but the brown headstones that marked the graves were rudely removed when the present church building was erected.

Jacob Boyer, second son of Christopher and Katherine (Reifschneider) Beyer, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Jan. 14, 1767, and became a member of Friedens Church (Lutheran). In 1802 he owned a large farm in Lewistown Valley, about four miles north of Friedens Church. He died April 1, 1829, and lies buried in Friedens cemetery. His wife, Susanna Schaeffer, born Jan. 14, 1775, died Nov. 4, 1849, in the home of a daughter, and is buried in the cemetery of the Lutheran Church, East Germantown, Ind. Their children were: Jacob, Samuel, Joseph, Daniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Susan, Kate and Hettie.

Samuel Boyer, second son of Jacob and Susanna (Schaeffer) Boyer, was born in Lewistown, Schuylkill county, Feb. 12, 1801. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church and on Nov. 9, 1823, was married by Pastor Schofer to Lydia Bensinger, daughter of Michael Bensinger. When his father died six years later, Samuel, who was a blacksmith by trade, took the father's farm, which, as the deeds show, comprised about 300 acres. On the Yost farm, which he owned soon afterward, he carried on milling. He was prominently identified with the founding and maintenance of the Lutheran Church at Lewistown. In 1873, when he was serving as township supervisor, he died in the Bauscher home, where he had called to warm himself on a bitterly cold morning. His wife, Lydia, born Feb. 29, 1808, survived him until 1894. They are buried at Lewistown. The sons and daughters of this marriage were: Israel, Samuel, Emanuel, Joseph, Benjamin, William, Jacob, Daniel, John, Catherine, Elizabeth and Caroline.

Joseph Boyer, fourth son of Samuel and Lydia (Bensinger) Boyer, was born Jan. 27, 1831. When he began to go to school the free school bill of 1834 and 1835, framed by Lawyer Breck and saved by Thaddeus Stevens in Governor Wolf's administration, had just been put into operation by Secretary of State Thomas Burrowes. The Lewistown school fell in line in 1837. The teachers, however, were poorly qualified. Joseph's best teacher was a Mr. Huey. The school terms were short, about three months, and the branches about the same as those of subscription schools. The rod was freely used, and the pupils were hardly able to understand the importance of an education. The English language was not in high repute in the valley as yet, and

German spelling, together with the trapping system in the "paragraph reading" of the German Psalter, was about all that counted for much in serious study. There were no blackboards and few books. The long plank benches were arranged around the walls of the room, with benches for the smaller boys and girls in the middle of the room. The old frame schoolhouse, however, in which Joseph Boyer received his education, has long since been replaced. Joseph was a miller by trade, but lived on a Lewistown farm the greater part of his life. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church of Lewistown. In 1856 he married Magdalena Gunsette, daughter of Christian Gunsette (who came from Alsace with his father Philip Henry and his mother Margaret (Houser) Gunsette in 1828) and Mary (Lintz) Gunsette (a Lehigh county girl). To this marriage were born: Charles Clinton, Alice Minerva, George Harris and Frank Samuel. Joseph Boyer served his township eight terms as supervisor of roads, took an active interest in the political affairs of his times, and lived to enjoy a ripe old age. At this writing he is seventy-nine years old and his faithful helpmate seventy-five.

Dr. Charles Clinton Boyer, eldest son of Joseph and Magdalena (Gunsette) Boyer, was born at Lewistown, Schuylkill county, Aug. 6, 1860. His first school teacher was Mr. Benjamin Scheirer, a man of learning, of charming personality and remarkable teaching powers. His last teacher in the public schools was that excellent master of boys, Mr. David Bauscher. He was confirmed in the Lutheran faith by Rev. I. N. S. Erb, and it was partly through his influence, and that of Mr. Bauscher, that in 1877 Mr. Boyer first came to the Kutztown Normal school, to which he continued to return every spring as a student until 1883. For one term he was a pupil of the now illustrious Dr. Thomas Balliet in his Center Square Academy. He prepared for college under Rev. Mr. Erb, while teaching at Landingville and Orwigsburg. In 1885 he was graduated from Muhlenberg College with second honor. He studied Theology at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, but, called to the chair of Latin and Greek at Kutztown through Dr. Schaeffer, he completed his theological course under Dr. Hancher, and was ordained with his class in 1888. Then, while teaching, writing and preaching, he completed six years of post-graduate work, graduating from Wooster University in 1894, and receiving the title Doctor of Philosophy *cum laude*. His thesis on "Psychic Initiative in Education" attracted considerable attention. After that he studied psychology, experimental and theoretical, under Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University. In 1901 he traveled in Europe, accompanied by Professor George E. Kramlich, the main object of interest being history, education and art.

Dr. Boyer began his teaching career at Patterson, Schuylkill Co., Pa., when he was seventeen years of age. Then he taught an ungraded school in Lewistown for two years. He gave up this school for the Landingville grammar school, in order that he might take up college preparatory work under the Rev. Mr. Erb, of Orwigsburg. This proved to be his stepping-stone to the principalship of the Orwigsburg high school, where he remained until in 1883, when he entered college. In the fall of 1887, after conducting a very successful summer school for teaching at Lynnville, Pa., he was called to the chair of Latin and Greek in the State Normal School, at Kutztown, Pa. Two years later when he had entered upon his duties as professor of Greek in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa., he was recalled to Kutztown to teach psychology and English classics. Two years later, after supplying the pulpit of St. John's Lutheran Church at Boyertown, Pa., for six months or more, and confirming a large class of catechumens, he went to Boyertown as pastor of this congregation, remaining there until 1893. Then Dr. Schaeffer, the principal of the Normal School, became Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Professor Boyer was called back to the Normal again, this time to the chair of Pedagogy, under the principalship of Dr. Hancher. In 1900, when Vice Principal Rothermel became Principal, Dr. Boyer became Vice Principal of the Normal School, a position which he fills with much ability at this writing.

Dr. Boyer has few superiors as a teacher. His rapid promotions were due not simply to his acknowledged scholarship, but to his marked teaching powers. Progressive and modern in spirit and method, he is also well proportioned and conservative. He has served the cause of the Normal school and education about twenty-two years at this writing. As an institute instructor and lecturer he is as well received in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey as in Pennsylvania. Among the subjects on which he has lectured most frequently are "Mental Moods and Tenses," "On the Up-Grade," "Lawlessness in Pupils," "Serpent and Dove in Discipline," "As You Would Like It in Schooldays," "The Roman Child and Ours," "Spencer's Theory of Consequence," "In Touch with the Infinite in Teaching," "Vulcan and Venus," and "An Hour in Europe." He is considered an eloquent and forceful talker, and a master in the art of thinking, and this is as true of his sermons as of his lectures. The most tempting propositions have at this writing not persuaded him to leave Kutztown.

As an author Dr. Boyer has won signal success. He published his "Concrete Psychology" in 1891, for the use of his own classes. "Principles and Methods of Teaching," a work that has now gone through many editions, and that is deservedly popular, followed in 1899. A book entitled "Waymarks of General History" was published in 1902. This work, like that on methods of teaching, is highly praised by the reviewers. His book on "Modern Methods for Modern Teachers" was published in 1909. He is a member of the National Education Association, the Pennsylvania German Society and the Historical Society of Berks county, etc.

In 1889 Dr. Charles Clinton Boyer was united in marriage with Margie Wright, daughter of Calvin D. Wright, a cavalry officer of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil war, and his wife, Katherine (Gartley) Wright. She was born Oct. 11, 1869, in Pottsville, Pa. The Wrights were originally English Quakers and the Gartleys Scotch Presbyterians. Through her Gartley ancestry Mrs. Boyer is related to the Potts family, founders of Pottstown, Pa., and through her father's more distant Lafferty ancestry she is also of Irish descent. She is a cultured artist and musician, and devotes much of her energies to church work. There is one son, Karl Wright Boyer, born at Mt. Carmel, Pa., Nov. 26, 1897.

PETER BARBEY, the founder of Barbey's Brewery at Reading, Pa., was born Nov. 9, 1825, in Dierbach, Canton of Bergzabern, Rhinepfalz, Bavaria, son of Christopher Barbey. He attended the schools of his native place until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the brewing establishment of his uncle, Peter Barbey, for the purpose of learning the business. After remaining there three years, he found employment in France and Switzerland in different brewing establishments during the next four years, in observance of a German custom to increase his knowledge of the business in this way by practical experience. He then returned home, and being twenty-one years of age, entered the army in a cavalry regiment where he served as a soldier for four years. At the expiration of his term of service, he emigrated to America, proceeding immediately to Philadelphia, and for several years he was engaged there in different breweries; he then located at Reading, and entered the employ of Frederick Lauer, also a German, who had by this time established himself in the brewing business at Third and Chestnut streets. In 1860 Mr. Barbey embarked in business for himself as a brewer, and carried his affairs on with increasing success until his decease in 1897.

Mr. Barbey was a Democrat in politics, but never inclined to fill any public offices. He assisted in organizing the Keystone National Bank in 1883 and served as a direc-

Peter Barbey.

John Darby

tor until his decease in 1897. He was prominently identified with Teutonia Lodge, No. 368, F. & A. M., in which he was a past master, and with Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Barbey married Rosina Kuntz, daughter of Philip Kuntz, of Rhenish Bavaria, and they had two children: Katrina, who died in infancy; and John, who, after arriving of age, engaged with his father in the brewing business under the name of P. Barbey & Son. Notwithstanding the decease of his father in 1897, the firm name has been continued until the present time.

JOHN BARBEY, son of Peter and Rosina (Kuntz) Barbey, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1850. When he was four years old his parents moved to Reading, where his father became engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors. He was educated in the local schools, taking an extra course in a business college, and was then placed in his father's brewery for the purpose of learning all the details of the brewing business. In this he was very successful, and in 1880 the father admitted him into partnership, and they traded under the firm name of P. Barbey & Son. The father died in 1897, but the son has continued the business under the same name with increasing success up to the present. In 1906 the capacity of his large plant was the greatest of any at Reading, a fact which evinces the superior judgment of the son in conducting the complicated affairs of the brewery for the years it has been under his management.

Mr. Barbey has become largely interested in a number of the financial institutions of Reading, particularly the Keystone Bank, Farmers Bank, Colonial Trust Company, and several industrial institutions, in a number of which he is a director. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity at Reading since 1876, becoming a Mason in Chandler Lodge, No. 227, and a Knight Templar in the Reading Commandery, No. 42, of which he was Eminent Commander in 1886. He has reached the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Barbey married Mary Ellen Garst, daughter of George W. Garst, of Reading, a prominent building contractor for many years. They have seven children, six daughters and one son, John.

JOHN B. STERLEY, M. D., one of the most prominent citizens of Reading, Berks Co., Pa., who was distinguished as a physician and surgeon, died in Reading, Nov. 24, 1905. Dr. Sterley was born July 26, 1837, in Limerick township, Montgomery county, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Bertolette) Sterley, both of French origin.

The Sterley family was founded at an early day in Salford township, Montgomery county, by great-grandfather Sterley, who emigrated from Lorraine, France, and here the grandfather of the Doctor was born and reared until manhood, when he removed to Limerick township, carrying on agricultural pursuits in that locality all the rest of his life.

Philip Sterley, father of the Doctor, was born Feb. 22, 1800, and was educated in the common schools. He followed the occupation of his father, being a good, practical farmer and public-spirited citizen. In politics a Whig and later a Republican, he was interested in the success of his party, but never to the extent of running for any office. He died in 1868.

The early life of Dr. John B. Sterley was spent upon his father's farm, and until about sixteen years of age he attended the common schools of his native locality. At this time he went to Philadelphia, where for one year he was employed by his cousin, Simon R. Snyder, after leaving whom he entered Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College). After two and one-half years of study, young Sterley engaged in teaching in Oley township, but after six months gave up the profession, having fully decided to engage in the practice of medicine. He entered the offices of Drs. Keeler and Groff of Harleysville, Pa., to take up his preliminary studies, and shortly after entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated with honor, March 6, 1857. Locating at Earlville, Lancaster county, Dr. Sterley continued there until 1860, when he moved his office to Annville, Lebanon county. In July, 1862, Dr. Sterley joined the 167th Pa. V. I., receiving the commission of surgeon, and at the expiration of nine months was appointed examining district surgeon for the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a position he ably filled until June, 1864, when he left the service. Until 1879 he practiced at St. Marys, Elk Co., Pa., but in the year mentioned he removed to Reading, to which city, its people, its development and its varied interests, he devoted the remainder of his life. The first board of pension examiners of Berks county was organized in 1881 with Dr. Sterley as one of its members, and he served the full term, being returned to the board under the Harrison administration, when he was made president. On May 11, 1898, he was reappointed by President McKinley.

On Sept. 1, 1864, Dr. Sterley was married to Amanda R. Rightmeyer, and the one child of this union, Winfield Bradley, born Sept. 18, 1865, died Jan. 17, 1877.

Dr. Sterley was a Republican in politics. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the Reading & Southwestern Electric Railroad. His profession connects him with the following societies: the Reading Medical Association; Berks County Medical Society, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was prominently connected with St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., and was also an active worker of Gen. William H. Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R. The death of Dr. Sterley brought grief to a large circle outside his own immediate family. His personality was strong, and of him it may be truly said as of another: "He earned honor and respect in public life as well as affection and veneration in private."

Mrs. Sterley, who survives her husband, resides in Reading, where she is very well known, and where she owns considerable city and suburban property.

BENJAMIN F. DETTRA, one of the older members of the Berks county Bar, was born in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, July 4, 1845. His grandfather, Abraham Dettra, was a farmer in Lower Salford township, that county, and his father, Abraham Dettra, was a farmer in Upper Providence township, same county. He died about sixty years ago. His wife was Sarah Boas, daughter of John E. Boas, who was an influential farmer and for many years justice of his township; Mr. Boas died in Chester county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Dettra had four children, as follows: William C. died when thirty-seven years old; Andora married Samuel Bard, of Montgomery county, and died at the age of forty years; John B. is a builder of Montgomery county; and Benjamin F.

Benjamin F. Dettra attended the district school and Washington Collegiate Institute, where he prepared himself for work in the school-room as teacher. He served in the Civil war in the 129th Pa. V. I. and on his return home passed the next five years in teaching in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. He now decided to take up the law for a life work, and began reading in the office of the late Albert G. Green, being admitted to the Bar in April, 1875, and later to the higher courts. He has since pursued the practice at Reading. In addition to looking after a large private practice Mr. Dettra has at different times served as county and city solicitor, and as solicitor for the Board of School Controllers.

Mr. Dettra has always been alive to the public interest, is a supporter of the Democratic party, and holds membership in the Royal Arcanum and other insurance companies, and is a member of the Calvary Reformed Church of Reading.

On Dec. 25, 1869, Mr. Dettra married Emma Louisa Reese, daughter of William Reese, a farmer of Chester county. Four children have been born to this marriage: Emma V. died in October, 1903, aged twenty-four; Susan R. and Sarah M. are at home; and Paul Sterly was a member of the class of 1906 in the Reading high school.

STRASSER. The biography of the individual man is but the history of the human race and his family, plus his environments.

Since the beginning of time our sun and the myriads of shining stars have been oscillating and radiating energy in the form of wireless waves into the ether of infinite space. Primitive man viewed them with superstitious awe and framed supernatural myths. Science regards them as an electro-magnetic displacement or disturbance of the ether, periodic in space and time, traveling 186,500 miles per second. The ether being the source and reservoir of all energy, there is a constant interchange of energy from ether to matter, and matter to ether, transforming it at one time into kinetic, at another into potential energy, thus causing or constituting all the phenomena of the material universe and known as the science of Natural Philosophy. But the loftiest ideal of man conceives them as symbols of infinite Wisdom, Power and Love, and as wireless telephonic messages of glad tidings of peace on earth and good-will toward men.

"The works of God are fair for naught
Unless our eyes, in seeing,
See hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being."

Mother Nature, the patient teacher, is ever beckoning to man the imitator, and ready to unlock her secrets. But how blind and deaf a pupil is man! Thunders rolled and lightning flashed for ages before he heard or saw how to use these wireless waves to perform the recent wonders of the X-ray, the wireless telegraph and wireless telephone. Nature never sleeps. Her essence is motion. Ether, matter and motion acting and reacting, forming and transforming, are the bases of all phenomena in time and space. The highest and most mysterious is life with all its environments.

Thus is man, his energy, his powers, his physical and mental characteristics—all that he is—indirectly indebted to the wireless ether waves of space. Wave motion is cyclic—crest and trough, nodes and loops of energy. Such is the story of the Universe and Life. Exaltation alternating debasement with intermediate nodes of equilibrium—in fine, evolution, involution, dissolution.

Tradition is ever rife, but vague and mythical, hence the data here given are only such as are based on authentic records.

The family name Strasser (or Strascher) is of ancient origin extensively disseminated, and its influence in church and State, in both the Old and the New world was no small factor. The genealogical and heraldry records (Vol. VI, Page 87) at Vienna, Austria, date the origin of the family to the age of Knighthood and Chivalry. In A. D. 1143 they were found at Mergentheim, Swabia (the headquarters of the order of Teutonic Knights in the year 1386), and vicinity, where a Knight Templar whose birthplace and home was Mergentheim, after long and strenuous service in the Holy Land, and being disabled for further service from wounds, returning, took unto himself an orphaned nephew, named Edward Strasser. He taught him Astronomy, Astrology, Alchemy and other occult arts he had learned in the East. Edward practiced these arts among many rich Counts and Princesses, compiled books on these subjects and acquired great wealth and fame. He united in matrimony with Jutta Von Schenck, and died at Mergentheim, A. D. 1197, leaving one son Rudiger Strasser, who loved arms more than the arts of peace. He sold his father's books and possessions, and as a man of war roamed over many lands with a company of mounted knights called the Black Band. Only after he had had enough of the warrior's life did he marry Euphragine Mehring, the wealthy widow of a patrician at Zweibrücken. Here he lived until his death, A. D. 1252, and left three sons, viz.: Arnold, Gunther and Frederick. Arnold, being of delicate health, entered a cloister, and there is no further record of him, nor of Frederick, who, after a duel with Count Von Spanheim, whom he killed, fled and was never after heard from. Gunther, however, remained at Zweibrücken of which he was Mayor (Stadtfocht), and was married to Sophia Von Elrichshousen, of a good Frankish or Franconian noble family. He died A. D. 1315, leaving one son John Strasser. The latter had no love for arms, engaged himself with books, music, literary work and the fine arts, and lived a quiet private life. His wife was Elizabeth Mastlin of humble birth, but had wealth of beauty and mind. In A. D. 1335, during a violent storm, his house was destroyed by fire, and his wife and five children perished, only one small boy being rescued. In consequence of this misfortune the circumstances and standing of this family were greatly reduced, and later we find the family mostly as farmers, mechanics and merchants in the vicinity of Zweibrücken, Alsace and the Palatinates in which regions they were still found in the beginning of the 18th century, but accurate and connected records are wanting.

The American Strasser family is without a doubt of German ancestry. Their nativity and time of emigration cannot now be definitely fixed. Tradition has the ancestral home at Wurtemberg, Rhenish Palatinate, and Zweibrücken, and the time antedates the American Revolution, for we find them enrolled as soldiers of the war for independence as well as all the wars for the defense and preservation of the Union.

According to Colonial Records, on Nov. 3, 1749, John Nicholas Strasser enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey on that piece of land which he holds by warrant of 27th of March—made to George Boone, until he hears as to his claim, signed Richard Peters, to Nichola's Schull, Surveyor General. Also warrants of land surveyor May 7, 1753, Oct. 6, 1773, etc. The same John Nicholas Strasser, of Albany, Berks Co., Pa., was naturalized April 11, 1763, and as early as 1754 he is assessed £18, 4s., 6d. tax in Albany township, and his name appears for successive years to 1790, with the additional names of John, Jr., a weaver, Henry, Peter George.

Not until 1772 does the name of Conrad Strasser appear as a taxable married man in Windsor township. This is the great-grandfather of Dr. Thomas A. Strasser, of Reading, and Strasser's Thal or Valley, Windsor township, Berks Co., Pa., was the permanent if not the original homestead of this family. What was the relationship of this family and the Albany family is not now known, but from the similarity of the names of their children as we shall see it must have been close.

The church books of Zion's Church at or near Windsor Castle record the baptisms of seven children, the parents being Conrad Strascher and his wife Catharina. They are Conrad, born August, 1744; sponsors, Conrad Strascher and wife Catharina, the parents; Andon, July 1, 1746, sponsor Andon ——; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1747, sponsor Elizabeth ——; Peter, born April 9, 1749, sponsors: Peter Rothermel and wife Sabylla; Mathias, born July 22, 1751, sponsor Mathias ——; Phillipus, born 1753; and Johanes, born April 20, 1756. Where these baptisms took place is not stated, but Zion's Church was not then organized. Another record is the baptism of John Henry Strasser, born April 11, 1777; sponsors, Conrad Strasser and wife Dorethy.

Conrad Strasser was twice married; his first wife, Dorethy (Housknecht), bore him six children, viz.: Conrad, born in 1768; John, 1770; Magdalena; John Nicholas, died previous to 1795; John Henry; and George. His second wife, Christina (Rausch or Hummel?) also bore him two daughters and four sons. They were: Elizabeth, Catharine, Frederick, Michael (grandfather of our subject), Peter and Daniel.

Accordingly, there was Conrad, the first, father of seven children; Conrad, the second, father of twelve children; and Conrad, the third, oldest son of Conrad the second and brother of Michael. Conrad, the third, was thrice married, first to a Miss Sheidy, by whom he had a son John; second to a Miss Hummel, by whom he had one daughter, Rosina; third to Rosina

Hummel, a sister of second wife, and they had nine children, Jeremiah, Jacob, Isaac (m. to Hannah Knittle), Hetty, Sallie, Catharine, Polly, Rachael and Leah.

On Nov. 9, 1790, Conrad Strasser, the second, petitioned the Orphans' court of Berks county, to appoint guardians for his sons, John Henry and George, they being minors under the age of fourteen years. On the same day Magdalena, a daughter, John (Johanes), John Nicholas, minors above the age of fourteen years, petitioned court to choose guardians; they chose Conrad, the father, and the court approved and appointed him for all the above children. Conrad, the third and oldest son, born in 1768, being of age, was not included in the above. On May 5, 1802, Christina Strasser, widow and relict of Conrad Strasser, late of Windsor township, petitioned the courts—says her husband died and left issue eleven children (John Nicholas having died between 1790 and 1795), that Frederick, Michael, Peter and Daniel are minors under age of fourteen years and have no guardians to care for their persons and estates; the court appointed John George Focht. The same day appeared Elizabeth Strasser and Catharine Strasser, daughters of the aforesaid Conrad Strasser, they being minors above the age of fourteen years; they chose Peter Bauscher, which choice was approved by the court. This accounts for the twelve children of Conrad Strasser, the second. The court records show that Magdalena Strasser gave a power of attorney to John Strasser, her next friend, both then living in Paxton township, Dauphin county, dated 1795. to collect that share of inheritance due her from her mother's estate through the death of John Nicholas (Honnickel) Strasser, her brother.

Elizabeth Strasser was married to —— Adam (no farther record). Catharine was born Sept. 16, 1785, and married George Sontag, the progenitor of the Windsor Sundays, and died March 5, 1850 (tombstone record, Zion's Church). Frederick's name is on the tax lists of Greenwich township from 1810 to 1813, when it disappears. Peter settled at Roaring Creek, Columbia county, and his wife's tombstone at Zion's Churchyard records —"mother of seventeen children." Daniel lived on one of the original Conrad Strasser farms, died there about 1840, leaving a large family.

Michael Strasser, the grandfather of Dr. Thomas Augustus, the seventh son of Conrad, the second, and his second wife, Christina, was born at the old homestead in Strasser's Valley, Windsor township, about the year 1791. He was confirmed in the Lutheran faith at Zion's Church. His father having died about January, 1799 (his will probated Feb. 12, 1799), and he being one of the three youngest sons mentioned in above will, who were to learn a trade arriving at the age of sixteen years, he accordingly became a carpenter and cabinetmaker and his name appears as a taxable single man in Maxatawny from 1810 to 1815. At this time Kutztown was incorporated as a borough and it was here he made his permanent home and carried on his trade. He was a member of the first fire company of Kutztown organized in 1815, and built one of the first three houses in Freetown, upper Main street, above Baldy's lane. He was married to Sarah Kittling, about 1816, a native of Mifflinburg, Pa., a sister of Mrs. Jacob Humbert, mother of Rev. David Humbert, Bowers Station. Mrs. Jacob Baldy and Mrs. Peter Fritz of Kutztown were aunts. Jacob of Mifflinburg, was a brother and so was William, of near Blandon. Michael was successful in business, had just finished a new home, and had a promising future, but in the prime of life he became the victim of a typhoid fever epidemic and died about December, 1821. His remains were interred in the old Union Churchyard at Kutztown, but his resting-place cannot now be located. Letters of administration were granted to John Wanner and Solomon Kutz, Jan. 7, 1822. He left his widow and one son, Isaac Kittling Strasser, and one daughter, Abigail. The widow was remarried to Solomon Kutz, a widower with a large family. Their issue was seven children: among them, Louisa E., born in 1826, m. Daniel B. Kutz, in 1850, both living over fifty years in the house built by Michael Strasser; Lydia m. John Van Scheetz; Susan, born Sept. 3, 1832, m. Harry Scheidt. Sarah, mother of the above, and maternal grandmother of our subject, died on her birthday, on June 29, about the year 1846, aged exactly fifty years. Abigail, only daughter of Michael Strasser, was born Sept. 10, 1821, and was married to John Snyder. They reared a large family. Mr. Snyder dying, she married Egedius Butz. She survived him and died in 1908, aged almost eighty-seven years.

Isaac K. Strasser was born on his father's (Michael) homestead at Kutztown, Pa., Aug. 3, 1817. Orphaned at an early age, he lived with his mother until he was apprenticed to a Mr. Kraft at Reading, Pa., serving four years as a saddler and harness maker. Returning to Kutztown he bought the property now the corner of Main street and Strasser Alley, where he lived over half a century, reared a large family, and carried on his business.

In 1842, he married Flora Anna Koser, a daughter of John George Koser and wife Esther (Christ) of Greenwich township. Esther was the oldest daughter of Jacob Christ and wife (nee Merkel). She is buried at Bethel or Zion's Church, Grimville, Pa., and her tombstone records: "Esther Koser, daughter of Jacob Christ, born March 21st, 1794, married Dec. 26th, 1811. Had 3 children, 1 son and 2 daughters. Died Jan. 24th, 1832, aged 37 years, 10 months, and 3 days. Text, St. John 5-24." Her sisters were: Rachel m. Daniel Beaver, and moved to Tulpehocken; Kate m. a Christman; Polly m. a Messersmith, of Fleetwood; and Hannah m. Martin Wanner, she aged over ninety years. Her brothers were Jonathan, m. to Susan Bieber; Daniel, Jacob and Solomon (the grandfather of Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania Schools).

John George Koser, maternal grandfather of Dr. Thomas A. Strasser, was born in Greenwich township, Jan. 7, 1787, on the old homestead, and died at Kutztown Nov. 28, 1872. He was the son of John George Koser of Greenwich and his second wife a Baer, of Albany. His second wife was Anna Maria Helfrich, widow of Sam Helfrich, and sister of Colonel Daniel Grim, and a born Krouse. She had four daughters. Anna Maria, Sallie, Amelia and Betzy Helfrich, and died at Kutztown about 1865. His sisters were: Regina, wife of Henry Adam, who went West; Barbara, wife of A. Schearer of Windsor; another married to a Mr. Bailer; and one married to a Kercher, moved to Lehigh Gap. The Koser family were pioneer settlers of Greenwich and extensive land owners. In 1754 George Koser is taxed £16, 4s., 6d.; in 1759, John Koser, £20, and later we have names of John, Jacob, and George. One Jacob Koser (according to Colonial records), aged twenty-three years, qualified Sept. 23, 1734, having emigrated in ship "Hope" from Rotterdam; and Christopher Koser, aged thirty-six years, in the ship "Mary" of London, qualified Sept. 6, 1732. John Koser was naturalized at Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, on the 24th and 25th of Sept., 1764. The Kosers who first emigrated were natives of Wurtemberg, Swabia.

The Koser family is of Greek origin. In the year 1102 one Herman Abolde, a crusader, armourer and farrier returning homeward from the east, took a Cyprian youth captive in the mountains of the Isle of Cyprus, and brought him safely through Italy and Switzerland to his home in Saltzburg, Germany. Here the Bishop Eustachius, after a consultation, himself baptized and named him Herman Koser—signifying, "the rescued, or the redeemed." He learned the trade of his captor and later became a great warrior, and by his valor became the chief of a large troop of knights he massed in Bohmen, Ungarn and Sclavonia, with which he made many destructive invasions into Baiern, Schlesien and Sachsen. In Schlesien he stole and married a lady of noble family whose name was Isabella Von Koeneritz. During an engagement in

the vicinity of Regentsburg, while following up the enemy and rashly crossing the Danube at a dangerous place, he was drowned in the year 1145. His four sons followed the footsteps of their father and three remained in the many violent battles they fought. The fourth and youngest, named Ferdinand Koser, joined the Crusades and returning he found most of his property at Saltzburg destroyed. He sold the rest at a small price and moved to Augsburg and from there to Donauworth, where he married Dorethe Meininger, and on his death, A. D. 1203, he left one son Karl Koser. He married Elenora Schippen of Innsbruck, and left several sons, whose descendants were decimated by famine, pestilence and the sword during the Thirty Years' war, so that (according to the genealogicial tables at Vienna, Vol. III, Page 202), in the year 1654, only two remained. These two were distantly related and the one, Albert Koser, was a magistrate or judge (Schultheiss Zu Soflingen) at Ulm, and his descendants were scattered in Upper Swabia and Switzerland. The other one was John George Koser, who was primus or principal (Kloisterfocht) of a monastery at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. In the middle of the eighteenth century his descendants are found at Frankfurt and also in other places on the Main, and the Rhine, and in various circumstances.

Flora Anna Koser had one brother, Daniel, who died March 18, 1821, in his ninth year. She was born March 2, 1822, on the original Koser homestead, in Greenwich township. She had one sister, Hannah, born July 12, 1824, married to Joseph Dry, of Drysville. She raised a family of ten children, and is now living at Reading, Pa., in her eighty-fifth year.

Isaac K. Strasser and his wife, Flora Anna, were the parents of eleven children as follows: (1) Charles Koser, born July 19, 1843, died in infancy. (2) Dr. Thomas Augustus was born Dec. 24, 1845. (3) Anna Familia Caroline, born Sept. 23, 1847, is the deceased wife of William Weaver, a traveling salesman (left no issue). (4) Sarah Sabina C., born Oct. 27, 1849, (first) m. Eugene D. Bieber, of Kutztown (had children: Rev. Herbert Walter, a Presbyterian minister at Bradford, Pa., and Stella Louisa, m. to Mr. Robert Alsover, of Big Stone Gap, Va.), and (second) Charles Messersmith, deceased (children: George Strasser Messersmith and Lieutenant Robert Eugene Messersmith of the U. S. Marine service). (5) Horace William, born March 23, 1852, a railroad engineer and former clerk in a mercantile house, died in Reading in October, 1885. He m. Mary Scheidy, and left no children. (6) Leander Gustave, born Feb. 27, 1854, died in infancy. (7) Ellen Esther, born Feb. 10, 1855, died at Kutztown in July, 1876, aged over twenty-one years. (8) Clara Louisa, born March 28, 1857, m. Levi S. Mabry, of Mertztown, at one time a justice of the peace and deputy treasurer and later Register of Wills of Berks county. They have one son Roy, a graduate of Keystone State Normal School, and of Ursinus College. (9) Annie Lydia, born Nov. 8, 1858, m. Nathan S. Schaeffer, a merchant of Fleetwood, and they have one daughter Helen. (10) Elizabeth Alice, born Sept. 10, 1861, m. Josiah Koch, a contractor and builder of Reading, and died the mother of Harry, Elsie, Floyd and Evelyn. (11) Avila Maria, born April 22, 1864, died in infancy. Isaac K. Strasser, father of above, died at Fleetwood, June, 1897, aged seventy-nine years and ten months. His wife Flora Anna died in August, 1896, aged seventy-four years. Both are resting in Hope Cemetery, at Kutztown.

Dr. Thomas Augustus Strasser was born at Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa., on Dec. 24, 1845. From boyhood he loved books and Nature, and evinced a desire for study, preferring the field of Science. His ambition was to obtain a classical or higher university education but circumstances were not favorable as he was the oldest of a large family. He felt it incumbent to assist his parents rather than impose a burden. He regularly attended the public and private schools at Kutztown and at the age of fourteen, the Allentown Seminary, now Muhlenberg College. Against his own inclination, but to comply with his father's wishes, he served as a clerk in the store of G. Y. Kemp and Jacob Sunday from the Spring of 1861 to the Fall of 1862. At this time a business life being distasteful and not conducive to study, he resolved to enter upon teaching as a stepping-stone to a learned profession. He secured the Lockridge school, Longswamp township, and in the spring of 1863 returning home he continued his studies at Maxatawny and Fairview Seminary (now Keystone State Normal School), until fall, when he taught two successive terms in the Kutztown public schools, in the meantime continuing his studies at Fairview Seminary during the summer and private tutoring while teaching. In the spring of 1865 he entered the office of Drs. Gerasche and Trexler as a medical student and in the following October matriculated in and attended the Medical Deparment of the University of Pennsylvania, session 1865-66. Returning to Kutztown in the Spring of this year he opened a private school having 75 to 85 pupils on the roll, continuing the same time his medical studies with his preceptors. In October, 1866, he re-entered the University and took his degree in Medicine on March 14, 1867. The following May he located at Pleasant Corner, Lehigh county; the field being contracted and isolated and not adapted for a permanent home he returned to his native place to await the opportunity of a more promising field. On Oct. 21, 1868, he located at Millerstown, Lehigh county (now Macungie), where by January, 1869, he had succeeded in establishing himself in an extensive and lucrative practice, and here he remained for a period of seventeen years, having a career of continued success. This success he ascribes in a large measure to the advice of his mother: Remember the poor, be kind and considerate, the Lord is their paymaster. During this time he succeeded Dr. William Herbst, of Trexlertown, as physician and surgeon to the Lehigh County Almshouse and hospital, serving nine years. In 1870 he became a member of Lehigh Lodge, No. 326, F. & A. M., Trexlertown, and other organizations. He served fourteen years as a school director of Macungie. The most important events here were his marriage and the birth of his three children. On May 17, 1870, Dr. Strasser united himself in hymeneal bonds with Alawilda Catharine Elizabeth Greasemer, only daughter of Dr. Abraham Greasemer, a dentist of Allentown and his wife Sarah (Stettler) and sister of their only son, Asher B., a physician and dentist. Dr. Greasemer was born in Hereford township, Nov. 4, 1822, and is still living. His wife Sarah was born December, 1826, near Ziegels church, Weisenburg, Lehigh county, and died Aug. 7, 1907.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Strasser are: (1) Charles William Thomas, born March 22, 1871, is a graduate of Allentown high school, Muhlenberg College, attended Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary and graduated from Divinity Department, Yale University. He has served over ten years the Hamilton charge, Monroe county. He was married to Minnie Harman, of the same place. (2) Robert Eugene, born June 5, 1873, a successful physician at Reading, is mentioned farther on. (3) Ellen Esther, born Aug. 8, 1876, a graduate of the Reading high school, is the wife of H. M. Albright, a manufacturer and wholesale shoe merchant, at No. 335 Penn street, Reading. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Strasser Albright.

A Reading medical practitioner expressing an urgent desire to retire from practice, induced Dr. Strasser to buy the house at No. 210 North Sixth street, on condition that they enter into partnership for a short time until he introduced him into the practice, when he was to relinquish in his favor. Accordingly Dr. Strasser moved from Macungie to the above place on Oct. 5, 1885, but the latter part of the above contract never having been fulfilled, this move proved neither agreeable nor profitable, but entailed a great financial sacrifice on the part of Dr. Strasser. In October, 1888,

he moved to No. 31 South Ninth street, and attended special courses on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases at the Philadelphia and New York Polyclinic and post-graduate schools. His practice steadily increased and in April, 1891, he located at No. 914 Penn street, and in May, 1899, he moved to No. 931 Penn street, where having relinquished general practice he still continues the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat and chronic diseases.

Dr. Strasser is now past sixty-three years and is still a lover of books and nature and although his youthful aspirations for a higher university training were not realized he has more than compensated for it by his studious life and a library of standard authors. As a relaxation from his professional duties, he has engaged in original research in signalling through space, direct conversions of the energy of coal (crystallized sunlight) into electricity, local and long-distance electric stethoscopy for diagnosis of diseases of heart and lungs, transportation of electric power, navigation of space, heating and lighting, aids of hearing for the deaf, means of a literature for the blind, the phonograph and other fascinating and interesting subjects. In 1899 he discovered the principle of long-distance telegraphy and telephony, by means of loading the lines thereby neutralizing the electrostatic capacity with the electro-magnetic induction and sending along the wires distortionless waves suffering equal attenuation. He was anticipated by Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, who realized over one million dollars from the idea. In the spring of 1900 he designed a self-restoring or automatic eye or ear for the detection of wireless telegraphic and telephonic waves, and later found it was used in the Italian navy and was the coherer used by Signor Marconi to receive the first wireless signal across the Atlantic on Dec. 12, 1901. He has since continued the work and his experiments, and invented transmitters, repeaters and receivers embodying an entire new and broad principle for telephony, with and without wires, and foresees the possibility at a day not far distant of talking across the Atlantic and the Continent as easily as we talk to New York or Chicago.

Dr. Strasser, having considered through life that the acquisition of knowledge for the betterment of society or race and the conscientious discharge of the duties of his self-sacrificing profession are paramount, found no time for the acquisition of wealth.

Dr. Robert Eugene Strasser began his education at the common schools of Macungie and Reading, to which city he had come with his father when a boy, and later attended the high school. He took up the reading of medicine with his father, following with courses in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Medical University, from which latter he graduated in 1894. After that he did post-graduate work at the University of Vermont, graduating therefrom in 1895, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter in 1896. While there he was on the hospital staff as clinical assistant in the eye and surgical department of Jefferson College Hospital. He commenced practice in Lehigh county in July, 1896, remaining at his father's old location in Macungie until Sept. 28, 1898, when he came to Reading, becoming a member of the staff of Reading Hospital, where he served for a period of five years. Meantime he had entered upon general practice as assistant to his successful father, and his increasing practice made it necessary for him to resign from his hospital duties at the end of that time. Dr. Strasser is a general practitioner, and has been very successful in his treatment of many complicated cases, giving most careful attention to his patients, sparing himself in no way when life or health are in the balance. Thus he has won the confidence and affection of the community, and he enjoys as much practice as he is able to handle. He was nominated as candidate for Coroner of Berks county on June 5, 1906, his thirty-third birthday, and was elected the following fall, being his first candidacy and the winner over five competitors. It was his lot to officiate at the Boyertown fire which occurred Jan. 13, 1908, and where 171 lives perished. The Doctor is a close student and has associated himself with the various medical organizations of his county and State, including the Lehigh County Medical Society, the Reading Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. The Doctor's offices are located at No. 1024 Elm Street, where he also has his home. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Strasser married Miss Laura E. Dreibelbis, daughter of Dr. Samuel L. Dreibelbis, and one child has been born to this union, a daughter, Hazel.

DAVID MERKEL. One of the well-known names in Berks county is that of Merkel. The family has been connected with the history of this section of the State for many years, a worthy representative being the subject of this review. David Merkel was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, May 3, 1837. He was the son of Peter Merkel, and the grandson of Peter Merkel.

Peter Merkel, the grandfather, is supposed to have been a native of Germany, leaving that country with his parents when quite young. He married Christiana Weiss, and together they made their home in the vicinity of Fogelsville, in Macungie township, where they lived for many years. They both lie in the old cemetery at Zeigler's church in Lehigh county. Their family numbered five children: Peter (2); John, who lived in Weisenburg township, and whose only son was named Charles; Jacob, who also had a son Charles, and whose home was near Kline's Corner, in Maxatawny township; Jonas, of Longswamp township, whose children were—John, Willoughby and Mary; Daniel, also of Longswamp township, who had three children—Nathan, Eliza and Hannah.

Peter Merkel (2), son of Peter, and father of David, was born in Macungie, Lehigh county, Sept. 23, 1796. His occupation was that of farming, which he followed all of his life. A fine tract of seventy acres of land lying on the line between Maxatawny and Longswamp townships was kept under cultivation. Besides his farm work he took great interest in the affairs of the community, and was also active in the work of Zeigler's Church, being deacon and elder of that organization. Peter Merkel's wife was Catharine Walbert, daughter of John Walbert. She was born Sept. 14, 1801, and died March 27, 1865, aged sixty-three years, six months, thirteen days. Her husband died two years later, on May 30th at the age of seventy years, eight months, seven days. Both are buried at Zeigler's Church in Lehigh county. To Mr. and Mrs. Merkel seven children were born, four daughters and three sons: Hettie died unmarried; Caroline m. David Zeigler; Eliza m. Isaac Mayer; John, a resident of Maxatawny township, had children—Albert, William, Harvey, Cassie, Peter, and four who died in childhood; Mary, born Dec. 24, 1834, m. Thomas Warmkessel; David is referred to later; Henry, living near Cedarville, has six children living—Frank, Harry, Peter, Edwin, Eliza and Hettie.

David Merkel spent the first eighteen years of his life on the farm, where he became proficient in all work pertaining to an agricultural life. Here was acquired the strength of mind and muscle that was to become such a factor in his future life work of railroading. He also learned the trade of saddler which he followed for four years, when he resided near Farmington, Lehigh county. At the age of twenty-two he became an employe of the East Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, and four years later he was given the place of section foreman, retaining this position for more than forty years, or until two years before his death. The long service to the railroad entitled him to the well-earned pension which he was receiving at the time of his death, Aug. 31, 1906, at his home one

mile south of Rothrocksville, in Maxatawny township, where he had made his residence since 1868. Here on a fine tract of nine acres with a substantial brick residence he lived all of the time that could be spared from the exacting duties required by such an important public utility as a railroad. He was a Reformed member of the Maxatawny Zion Church, in the adjoining graveyard of which he is buried.

On Oct. 5, 1861, Mr. Merkel married Sarah Matilda, daughter of Peter Schwoyer, of Fritztown, Spring township. They became the parents of eight children: Catharine, born Oct. 2, 1862, m. Frank Moyer, of Hoffmansville, Pa.; George M., born Feb. 3, 1864, is a farmer in Richmond township; Louisa R., born Oct. 20, 1865, m. Charles Levan, of Maxatawny; Anna Esther, born Nov. 2, 1867, m. Martin Good, of New York City; Laura E., born Aug. 31, 1870, m. James Guldin, a farmer of Maxatawny township; Robert W., born 1874, died 1889; Lillie A., born June 28, 1877, m. John Kemp; Caroline, born 1883, died 1886.

ELMER F. REED, senior member of the firm of Reed & Kurtz, restaurant proprietors at No. 433 Penn street, Reading, was born on the old Reed homestead in Marion township, Berks county, Feb. 8, 1876, son of Franklin B. Reed, and grandson of Daniel Reed.

Franklin B. Reed was born one mile north of Stouchsburg, Dec. 23, 1839, and died Jan. 16, 1905. He was reared to farming, and he followed that occupation all of his life on the Marion township homestead. He owned a tract of forty-five acres there, and this tract was crossed by the old Union canal and Tulpehocken creek. He was a man of progressive spirit, and for eleven years was a school director in his township. He was a prominent member of Reed church, at Stouchsburg, which had been founded by earlier members of the family and several of their pioneer neighbors in the Tulpehocken settlement in 1723. He served as a deacon and elder, and also as treasurer of the church. He was always active in public affairs, and was one of the useful men in his community. He was an antiquarian, and he had a large collection of Indian relics, including arrow heads, tomahawks, hatchets, skinners, giggers, etc., all now in the possession of his son, John A. Mr. Reed married Rebecca E. Reed, born Aug. 25, 1841, daughter of John S. and Rebecca (Eckert) Reed. She now lives among her children. Three children were born of this union, namely: William, born in 1864, was drowned in the Union canal at the age of seven years; John A., born Oct. 3, 1871, married Annie Sholl; and Elmer F.

Elmer F. Reed received his education in the district schools, and later attended Stouchsburg Academy, then under the direction of Rev. John Klingler and Prof. Harry Posey. He was brought up on the home farm, working there until he was nineteen years of age. In 1895 he came to Reading and entered the employ of Ezra Wenrich, proprietor of Wenrich's restaurant below Sixth street on Penn, now at Penn and Seventh streets. There Mr. Reed worked for about four years, gaining a very thorough and practical knowledge of the business. In 1899 he began for himself at No. 545 Penn street, and for three years carried on the restaurant there with great success. In 1902 he formed a partnership with Adam Kurtz, under the firm name of Reed & Kurtz, and they have since conducted the restaurant at No. 433 Penn street. They are well known all over the county, and have a very large trade, paying particular attention to working men. They employ seven waiters, and the partners personally look after the business.

Mr. Reed is a member of Camp No. 560, P. O. S. of A., at Reading; and the Liberty Fire Company. He is a member of Reed's Lutheran Church at Stouchsburg. In politics he is a Republican.

On March 3, 1907, Mr. Reed married Hermie Hoffa, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Schoener) Hoffa, of Marion township. Two children have been born to them, namely: Earl Valentine and Theodore Roosevelt.

ADAM KURTZ, junior member of the firm of Reed & Kurtz, proprietors of a popular restaurant at No. 433 Penn street, Reading, Pa., was born Aug. 21, 1877, in Marion township, Berks Co., Pa., son of William and Seleca (Kintzer) Kurtz.

William Kurtz was born March 22, 1834, in Marion township, where the Kurtz family was established early in the eighteenth century. All of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits on the fine 100-acre farm on which he now resides, and on which is situated an old two and one-half story stone barn, a part of which was erected by Johann Jacob Losch, in about 1753, in which year he also erected the old historic house, which was used as an Indian fort in Colonial days. William Kurtz was married (first) May 12, 1863, to Amanda Grimes, who died in 1865, in her twenty-first year, leaving two children: Lizzie, m. to David Althouse, of Womelsdorf; and Sallie, m. to William Boyer, of Heidelberg township. Mr. Kurtz's second marriage occurred in 1867, when he was united with Seleca Kintzer, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Kintzer, and there were two sons born to this marriage: Adam; and Samuel, born March 2, 1881, m. Lottie Trautman, by whom he has had two children, Mildred and George W.

Adam Kurtz received his education in the public schools of his native township, and his youth was spent in agricultural pursuits on the old home farm. Deciding that there was a brighter future offered him in the city, he came to Reading in 1895, and for a time was in the employ of E. S. Wenrich, at No. 545 Penn street, but in June, 1902, with Elmer F. Reed as a partner, he established the present business, the connection having continued to the present time. The restaurant caters especially to the working man, and is one of the most popular of its kind in the city, gratifying success having attended the partners' efforts. In fraternal circles, Mr. Kurtz is connected with Washington Camp No. 560, P. O. S. of A.; Muhlenberg Lodge, No. 1082, I. O. O. F., both of Reading; Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree; Williamsport Consistory, 32d degree, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Liberty Fire Company. He and his family belong to First Reformed Church.

On June 1, 1903, Mr. Kurtz was married to Bessie Horn, eldest daughter of Robert and Mary (Reider) Horn, of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz reside in their comfortable home at No. 513 Weiser street.

ROBERT H. DENNISON, Sr., now retired, who was master painter for the Philadelphia & Reading system, with headquarters at Reading, Pa., is one of the best known men in his line in this city, as well as a highly respected citizen. Although a native of another country he has given his allegiance to his adopted land and proved himself a public-spirited, progressive and intelligent citizen. He was born in 1862, at Kingston, Canada, and was but a child when his parents removed to Albany, N. Y., and in the public schools of that city he obtained his education.

His schooling completed, Mr. Dennison apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carriage painter, a calling he industriously and successfully followed until 1887, when he was offered a position in the painting department of the New York Central Railroad. This he accepted and held until 1896, when he became master painter for the Philadelphia & Reading Company. This position he continued to fill until his retirement to the satisfaction of all concerned. He showed great executive ability in his management of the two hundred men under him, his work covering several divisions of the system, and he won the regard and respect of his subordinates as well as his superiors, a state of affairs very essential to success.

In 1887 Mr. Dennison was married to Miss Margaret Acker, of Albany, N. Y., and to this union has been born one son, Robert H., who is employed in the mechanical department of the Philadelphia & Reading Company. The pleasant home and comfortable residence of Mr. Dennison is located on the Kutztown Road, Hyde Park. Mr. Dennison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., of Reading; Reading Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Philadelphia Consistory, No. 320, of Philadelphia; a charter member of the Lodge of Perfection, of Reading; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to Reading Lodge of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison are members of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES A. SMITH, the well known contractor of Reading, who resides at No. 313 North Ninth street, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1856, son of Joseph T., whose father was a farmer of Adams county.

Joseph T. Smith attended the public schools of Adams county, and when a young man learned the bricklaying trade. His early business life was spent in Reading, but later he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent eight years, at the end of that time returning to Reading. In 1873 he engaged in contracting in brick, and this he followed very successfully until his death, Aug. 6, 1891. He married Barbara Ritner, daughter of Jacob Ritner, and to this union there were born: Frank, a brick layer is employed with his brother; Charles A.; Mary, m. to George Rippel; John, deceased; Vincent A.; and William A., who was Charles' partner until his death in 1897. For a number of years Mr. Joseph T. Smith was a school controller from the Ninth ward.

Charles A. Smith's educational advantages were secured in the schools of Reading, after leaving which he secured employment in the Scott works, and he continued at various positions until 1873, when he began to learn the bricklayer's trade with H. J. DeLong, of Reading. Remaining with this gentleman but a short time, Mr. Smith entered his father's employ and continued with him until the latter's death, when he and his brother William took up the business, which they continued until William's death. Since this time Mr. Charles A. Smith has continued the business alone with great success. Among the many large buildings of Reading erected by the Smiths may be mentioned the St. Joseph Hospital, and Mr. Smith has also done much work for the well-known firm of Rehr & Fricker.

Charles A. Smith married Maggie Waldman, daughter of Joseph Waldman, and to this union there have been born: Joseph, who is engaged with his father at brick laying; Mamie; William, and Edward. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics, but has never cared for office. He is a member of the St. Paul's Catholic Church. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Eagles.

LOTZ. The records of the Lotz family show that it was founded in America prior to the Revolution by (I) Nicholas Lotz, who was born Feb. 20, 1740, in the Palatinate, Germany. He emigrated to Pennsylvania when still a young man, first settling in the western section of the county of Berks. Some time previous to the breaking out of hostilities in the Revolution, he located at Wyomissing creek, where he became the owner of two miles at its mouth, a princely possession, and he conducted it very successfully. When the struggle for independence demanded his services, he was prominently identified with the patriotic movement at Reading. In January, 1775, he was selected chairman of the standing committee. He served as delegate to the Provincial Conference in June, 1776, and upon his return home he took an active part in the enlistment of men. He himself was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the campaign of the "Flying Camp" at New York, where he was engaged in the battle of Long Island and taken prisoner. He was admitted to parole within certain bounds on April 16, 1777, and exchanged on Sept. 10, 1779. He showed great interest in militia matters, being at the head of the battalion in the central section of the county from 1775 through a period of many years. In 1780 he was appointed commissioner of Forage, and as such purchased supplies for the army until the close of the war. The executive council addressed him as colonel, and recognized him as holding such rank. Col. Lotz represented Berks county in the General Assembly from 1784 to 1786, and again from 1790 to 1794, and he filled the office of associate judge of the county from 1795 to 1806. Gov. Thomas Mifflin gave him the appointment, not only because of his belief that he was the best man for the exalted position, but also because of the deep friendship which existed between them. While President Washington was at Reading on his way to Carlisle, in 1794, Col. Lotz commanded the imposing parade which honored the presence of the distinguished visitor. The review took place in Penn square, and the President was stationed on the second story of the "Federal Inn" (now the site of the Farmers Bank building). Col. Lotz was a tall, finely proportioned man, over six feet in height, and weighing about 300 pounds, and upon that occasion, he attracted marked attention not only on account of his commanding presence, but also because of his military, political and social prominence. Col. Lotz died at Reading Nov. 28, 1807, and his remains were interred in the graveyard of the Reformed church, but later they were removed to the Charles Evans cemetery. Eight children survived Col. Lotz: Philip, Nicholas, Jacob, John, Henry, Michael, William and Rosa (m. to John Yeager).

(II) Philip Lotz, son of Col. Lotz, was a life-long resident of Reading and for many years he kept a hotel at Lutz Dam. By trade he was a saddler. In 1856-57 he represented the Southwest ward in the council. By his wife, Catherine, he had children as follows: Sarah m. Ivan Benson; Rebecca m. a Mr. Shanaman; Hannah m. George Fichthorn; Mary m. Paris Hain; Molly m. George East; Peter m. and his children were—Mary, Henry, William, John and Peter (twins), Harry, James, Philip and Louise; Philip; William m. and had children —Barbara, Kathryn, Henry, Caroline, Philip, William, Casper and Emma.

(III) Philip Lotz, son of Philip Lotz, was born Nov. 24, 1802, and died Aug. 9, 1858, aged fifty-five years. By trade he was a butcher, and followed that occupation many years, residing at Lutz's Dam where the sheet mill is now located. The old stone house was built in 1811, and there all his children were born. This landmark is still standing. Philip Lotz married Anna East, born July 7, 1808, died May 20, 1882, aged seventy-four years. Their children were: Henry and Nathan died in infancy; Cyrus and Jeremiah were killed in the Civil war; Mary Ann died in infancy; Sarah m. Charles Melcher; Catherine m. Alfred Franks, of Reading; Michael was killed in the Civil war; Ivans, born Nov. 11, 1842, died May 17, 1899; Andrew; and Anna m. Harry Cook, of Reading.

(IV) Andrew Lotz, son of Philip Lotz, was born in Reading April 6, 1844, and has always made this city his home. When only seventeen years of age he commenced working on the old Schuylkill canal as a laborer, and after two years began boating on the canal, under Captain Aaron Hoyer. After several seasons they were in the employ of the government in the vicinity of Washington, but upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he sympathized with the struggle of the government, and in 1864 enlisted in Company D, 198th Pa. V. I., and served fifteen months. He was wounded in the leg at South Side Railroad in Virginia, March 29, 1864. After the war he returned to Reading

and became bar clerk for several establishments, finally establishing himself in the hotel business in which he continued for twenty years, but he is now living retired at No. 458 Tulpehocken street, Reading. In 1865 Mr. Lotz married Ellen Catherine Lieb, born March 8, 1850, daughter of Joshua Lieb of Spring township. Mr. and Mrs. Lotz had these children: Sallie C., George E., Rosa, Annie, Edward, Joseph, Ella and Howard, all of whom reside in Reading.

(V) GEORGE E. LOTZ, son of Andrew Lotz, was born in Reading Aug. 16, 1869. He commenced working in a pipe foundry at Second and Court streets when only fourteen years old, and there remained for several years, when he went to work in a brick yard. After several years he engaged with the United States Express Company, and was with them for nine years, when he changed to the Adams Express Company, and remained with them for eighteen months. For one year he was in the employ of the Union Cab Company, and then for another year he was with a wholesale house. His next employer was W. H. Luden, the candy manufacturer of Reading, whose head teamster he was for three years. On Jan. 8, 1906, Mr. Lotz embarked in the hotel business, and is the proprietor of the popular hotel at No. 153 North Tenth street, which he has since conducted so as to win for his hostelry a steady patronage, not only from the traveling public, but also from residents of the city.

For three years Mr. Lotz served as a member of the National Guard, and with Company I of the Fourth Regiment was at Drifton, and at Latimore, Pa. This company was first attached to the Eleventh regiment. He is now a member of the Sons of Veterans, Camp No. 16; the Old Guard Association; the Reading Turnverein; and Nest No. 116, American Order of Owls. He is also the representative of the Liquor Dealers Protective Association. Ever since old enough to cast his first vote, he has been a Democrat.

On May 14, 1889, Mr. Lotz married Catherine Raeger, daughter of Henry and Emma (Snyder) Raeger, of Reading, and they have two children, Elwood H. and Walter A.

(III) William Lotz, son of Philip, and father of Casper Lotz, was born at Reading April 4, 1799. All of his life was spent in Reading, where he carried on a large and successful butchering business on North Fifth street at the location of the present Masonic Temple. Mr. Lotz was active in church work, assisting in building the First Reformed and St. John's Reformed churches of Reading. He served on the building committees of both churches, and was very liberal in his contributions. Among other things he contributed the brick used in the erection of St. John's Reformed church at Ninth and Chestnut streets. He married Sarah Hess, daughter of Casper Hess, of Reading, and they had these children: Barbara m. Rev. Henry Hoffman, a Reformed minister; Kathryn m. John H. Seltzer; Caroline died unmarried; William died in infancy; Henry is of Reading; Philip is of Reading; Casper H.; Emma m. Albert Briemer, of Reading.

(IV) CASPER H. LOTZ was born in Reading Oct. 27, 1839, and was educated in the public schools of Reading. He learned butchering from his father, following that line of business all of his active life in Reading. For years he attended the Reading market on Penn Square, and was one of the well known butchers of the city for nearly half a century, and controlled the best trade, always carrying a very fine class of goods. He gave his personal supervision to the work. His butcher shop was on North Fifth street, the present location of the Masonic Temple. This property was the homestead of his grandfather, Casper Hess. Mr. Lotz built his residence on the southeast corner of Fifth and Windsor, and there he also had his shop and slaughter houses, which were very complete. Mr. Lotz retired from business in 1904, and the family now reside at No. 715 North Fourth street, Reading. In politics, Mr. Lotz is a Republican, and in 1864 cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He served in the common council from 1880 to 1884 from the Seventh ward. He and his family are members of the Reformed church.

In 1860 Mr. Lotz married Rebecca Nagle, daughter of Henry and Mary (Homan) Nagle, and they had a family as follows: Alice m. Ellsworth Leinbach, of Reading; Harry W. is engaged in a laundry business at Reading; Sue is at home; William was accidentally killed on the Reading railroad at Blandon, Pa., on June 5, 1904, leaving a daughter Edna. Mrs. Casper H. Lotz died suddenly Feb. 25, 1909.

GEORGE A. LEINBACH, late of Reading, who was well known in business circles as the junior member of the firm of Leinbach & Bros., died at his residence, No. 611 Walnut street, Reading, at four o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 21, 1905. He was born in Bern township Sept. 29, 1843, son of Christian and Susan (Althouse) Leinbach.

The Leinbach family is an old one in Berks county. Mr. George A. Leinbach's line of descent from the earliest known American ancestor, Johannes Leinbach, Sr., was through Johannes, Jr. (and his wife Catharine Riehm), John Daniel (member of the State Assembly from Berks county in 1790), and Christian (and his wife Susan Althouse).

At the age of eighteen years George A. Leinbach enlisted in Company H, 104th P. V. I., being mustered in Sept. 5, 1862. On Oct. 21, 1864, he was promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment, and he served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge June 16, 1865. In the fall of the same year Mr. Leinbach and his brother, Joseph A., formed a partnership and engaged in the clothing business, continuing thus until the death of George A. In business circles Mr. Leinbach was known as an active and progressive man, always able to see an opportunity and grasp it. His business principles were hard steady work, fair, square dealing, courteous and gentle manners. The business which he and his brother started gradually enlarged until their establishment became the leading and best known clothing house in the city of Reading.

Mr. Leinbach never took an active part in politics, but in religious work was very active, being very charitable, and distributing much in that way. He was a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, and was a member of the Consistory. At the last session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church before his death Mr. Leinbach was elected a member of the Board of Ministerial Relief.

Mr. Leinbach married Miss Emma C. Shartle, daughter of Benneville and Mary (Shenk) Shartle. She survives her husband and makes her home in Reading. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Leinbach still surviving is Katharine L., wife of C. Clarence Long, of Reading, and mother of a son, George Leinbach Long.

George Leinbach Long, grandson of George A. Leinbach, possesses a beautiful claw foot Chippendale chair, which was used by John Daniel Leinbach in the Colonial Assembly which met at Philadelphia in 1735. The chair was the property of Pennsylvania, but when Mr. Leinbach's term of office expired he bought it and brought it home, and it has since descended to the nearest and eldest male Leinbach. Its history as printed on the back of the chair is as follows: "Daniel Leinbach, of Gilbertsville, Montgomery Co., was a member of the Colonial Assembly held in the State House of Philadelphia, 1735, and when his term had expired he bought the chair he had used in the Assembly from the State as a memento, paying $5.00 for the unique piece of furniture."

D. WEBSTER BLAND KUPP, M. D., a popular physician, residing at Gibraltar, Berks Co., Pa., has met with success in his chosen calling. He was born at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, July 4, 1857.

The original spelling of the name was "Krupp," and the family is distantly related to the noted gun makers.

George A. Leinbach

Frederick Krupp, great-grandfather of Dr. Kupp, emigrated from Germany and became one of the early settlers of Union township, Berks county, taking up a large tract of land opposite Douglassville, and there he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Frederick Krupp had four sons: William, John, Frederick and Henry.

John Kupp, son of Frederick, was born in Union township, Berks county, and became his father's successor in both farming and blacksmithing. He was a member of the German Baptist Church of Chester county, Pa. He had seven children: William, Samuel, John, Isaac, Harrison, Elizabeth (m. Jacob Haws, a carpenter and undertaker of Union township) and Mary E. (m. Henry W. Titlow, of Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Pa.).

Isaac Kupp, son of John, was born in the old Kupp home, Feb. 10, 1819, and there grew to manhood. He learned the tailor's trade, and conducted a clothing store at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa., and later one at Pittston, Pa. His health failed, and in 1860 he gave up his mercantile business and returned to the farm, farming for his father. In a few years he purchased the farm and operated it until his death Jan. 3, 1893. In 1840 he became a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a preacher through all the remainder of his life. On Aug. 4, 1839, he married Margaret L. Bland, who was born Jan. 19, 1819, daughter of Edward and Martha Bland. Edward Bland was born Aug. 23, 1774, and belonged to the old Bland family of Mt. Airy, Union township, Berks county, Pa. He was the father of the following children: Edward, born Jan. 22, 1794; Catherine, Dec. 7, 1798; Mary, July 16, 1800; Ann, April 13, 1802; William, Sept. 13, 1804; Samuel, Nov. 13, 1806; Robert, Jan. 22, 1809; Adam, May 5, 1811; John, Jan. 6, 1816; and Margaret L., Jan. 19, 1819. To Isaac and Margaret L. (Bland) Kupp were born four children, namely: Elizabeth Anna, born May 3, 1845, died Aug. 27, 1880; Edward Newton, born Dec. 10, 1847, read law with John S. Richards, a leading member of the Berks County Bar, and after graduating with first honors at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1868, took charge of a classical institute at St. Michaels, Md., and died at that place Dec. 30, 1868; Walter Earl, born Sept. 5, 1853, died Nov. 17, 1855; and D. Webster B., born July 4, 1857.

Dr. D. Webster B. Kupp received his early education in the Hill school at Pottstown, Montgomery county, and he began the study of medicine with Dr. Franklin R. Gerhard, of Douglassville, Berks county. After a three-years course he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1882. On June 1, 1882, he located at Gibraltar, Berks county, for the practice of Medicine, and there he has continued ever since. He has built up a large practice and has won a warm place in the hearts of the people in the village and in the surrounding country.

Dr. Kupp is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. In 1885 and 1897 he was a delegate to the Republican State convention from Berks county, and in 1892 was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, Minn. For many years has been a member of the county committee. From 1899 to 1905 he was a member of the school board in Robeson township, filling at different times the offices of president, secretary and treasurer of the board. Since May 1, 1898, he has been a member of the board of Pension Examining Surgeons and secretary of the board since 1899. He is an ardent friend and supporter of the Hon. Boies Penrose, senior Senator of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1903 Dr. Kupp was raised a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 479, F. & A. M.; He is a charter member and past president of Washington Camp, No. 592, P. O. S. of A., of Gibraltar. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, has been a member of the State Medical Society since June 29, 1887, and of the American Medical Association since 1896. Dr. Kupp is both the practical, resourceful physician and loyal friend, belonging to that happy class of useful men, now all too fast disappearing in the rush of modern life—the family physicians.

On March 15, 1882, Dr. Kupp was united in marriage with Amanda Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Shenkel, Chester Co., Pa. To this union were born two sons: Warren Newton, born May 24, 1884, died June 5, 1888; and Webster Bland, born Jan. 13, 1889, graduated from the preparatory department of Dickinson College in June, 1907, and then entered the Medical Department of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., to take up the profession so ably followed by his father. Mrs. Kupp died June 6, 1906. Dr. Kupp married (second) Anna F. (Warmkessel) Wolfe, widow of Dr. William S. Wolfe, of Fleetwood, Pa. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Miriam Bland, born March 6, 1908. Dr. and Mrs. Kupp are members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL C. MAYER, for over fifty years a prominent citizen of Reading, where he died at an advanced age, was prominent both in the business life and administration of public affairs of that city.

Mr. Mayer was a native of Lancaster, Pa., born April 17, 1824, son of George Louis and Esther (Clarkson) Mayer. He received his education in his native place, where he passed his early boyhood, being sixteen years of age when he came to Reading. His first business venture here was in the hardware line, in association with his cousins, John and William Keim, and later he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, A. M. Hart, in the dry-goods business. He was also interested in the West Reading Roller Mill, which he served as secretary and treasurer, and in all his enterprises he proved his right to the high standing he enjoyed among business men wherever known.

At the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Mayer enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of Company C, 42d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he was a soldier until the close of the conflict. It was after his return from the army that he began to take an active interest in municipal affairs in Reading. He was a stanch member of the Democratic party, and as its candidate, in 1871, was elected mayor of the city by a majority of 451 votes, his Republican opponent being William Geiger. He served one term in that responsible incumbency, giving thorough satisfaction to his constituency and maintaining the high reputation he had made in business life. In 1868-70 Mr. Mayer was a member of the common council, representing the Seventh ward. Mr. Mayer was in poor health for a number of years toward the close of his life, suffering from a complication of ailments, but his last illness was comparatively brief. He died at his residence No. 144 North Fifth street, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 25, 1906, aged eighty-two years, five months, eight days. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mayer married Miss Mary A. Hunter, whom he survived a number of years, the only surviving member of his family being Miss Mary H. Mayer, principal of the Girls' high school, Reading.

LATSHAW. The first of the name of Latshaw in America came to Pennsylvania late in the eighteenth century, and settled either in Chester or Montgomery county, and there his son John was born. John Latshaw, on reaching manhood, settled in the vicinity of Fritztown, Berks county.

John Latshaw (2), son of John and grandfather of Howard and Adam Latshaw, was born in Spring township about 1804, and died in middle life. He was a tailor by trade, and was also engaged for many years in quarrying stone, which he disposed of to contractors. He married Polly (Mary) Hinnershitz, and to them were born the following children: Jacob; John (3); Abraham; Isaac; Harriet, m. to Solomon Yerger;

Mary, m. to Valentine Moyer; Jonas; Catherine, who died at the age of ten years; Joseph, a farmer of Spring township; and Susan, m. to John Moyer. Both John (2) and his wife are buried at Hain's Church.

John Latshaw (3) was born Nov. 7, 1838, in Spring township, and died Aug. 29, 1902. He was an engineer and was sixteen years with the G. W. Alexander Company, of Reading. During the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Battery F, 1st Pa. Light Artillery, being mustered into service Feb. 13, 1864. He served in the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and among others participated in the following engagements: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and siege of Petersburg. He was mustered out with his regiment June 9, 1865, and was given an honorable discharge. Mr. Latshaw married Rebecca Reedy, born Dec. 28, 1839, who died Sept. 26, 1902, daughter of John Reedy, of Spring township, and children as follows were born to them: Mary E.; J. William, who died suddenly in 1907, aged forty-three years; Thomas; Adam, of Reading, m. to Christina F. Bower; Howard; and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Latshaw are buried at Sinking Spring burial ground.

Adam Latshaw, son of John (3), was born at Sinking Spring, May 12, 1868. When still quite young he learned the hatting trade, and during the summer months he worked at the trade at Alexander's Hat Factory at West Reading, and during the winters he attended school. For about six years he was employed by the Alexanders, and later he worked for Kessler's at Reading for about seven years. In 1895 he commenced working at the John Hendel & Son Hat Factory in Reading, and continued with them as journeyman until 1901, when he was made foreman of the blocking department. This position he has since most capably filled, and being a good mechanic himself, he is able to direct wisely the nine men in his charge. Since 1894 he has resided in his own home at No. 118 Hamilton street, and in 1905 he built his present handsome residence, a two-story brick, to take the place of the former home at that number. He is the owner of some fine pigeons, all flying homers, and of these he has from one to three hundred all the time. His best bird won a 500-mile race. He also keeps fancy chickens, white, brown and buff Leghorns, as well as other fancy breeds.

On July 6, 1894, Adam Latshaw was married to Christina (or Christie) F. Bower, daughter of John and Christina Fredericka (Bower) Bower, both natives of Wittenberg, Germany, who emigrated to America, landing at Castle Garden July 4, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have five children; Maria Catharine, Christina Fredericka, Wilhelm Frederick, Rosanna Barbara and Martin Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Latshaw have one daughter, Rosiena Helen, an accomplished musician who began playing the piano when only seven years of age, and who is now attending the public schools.

Howard Latshaw, son of John (3) and brother of Adam, was born in Spring township Sept. 15, 1870, and was educated in the township schools. He was but thirteen years of age when he learned the hatting trade with G. W. Alexander & Co., with whom he served a full apprenticeship of three and one-half years. He continued in the employ of this firm until March 1, 1890, when he engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Chestnut street and Second avenue, West Reading, where he owns a brick dwelling 15x43 feet, with additions. He carries a full line of general merchandise, and he possesses the full confidence of the community in which his business is located, his goods being of the best quality and his prices moderate. In addition to his home and business property Mr. Latshaw owns much other valuable building property in the borough, and is considered one of the most substantial business men in West Reading. In politics he is a Democrat. He was baptized and confirmed by the Rev. William H. Myers, of Reading, and now holds membership in Bethany Lutheran Church of West Reading.

On Sept. 15, 1884, Mr. Latshaw was married to Annie Eyrich, born Oct. 17, 1872, who died Dec. 9, 1906, daughter of Franklin and Mary Ann (Adam) Evrich, the former of whom lost his life at the age of twenty-three years, when with his brother on a pleasure trip, he slipped on the deck of a steamer and fell overboard. Mrs. Latshaw had the following half-brothers and sisters: Annie; Richard; Robert Pattison; Mary Ann; Carrie and Katharine A., all of whom are deceased, with the exception of Miss Katharine A., who with her mother resides at the home of Mr. Latshaw in West Reading.

GEORGE H. LASH, deceased, who was long a citizen of the city of Reading, being employed for a period of thirty years at the Seyfert McManus Iron Company, was born in Baden, Germany, June 21, 1819.

Mr. Lash was educated in the common schools of his native country, where he was employed until his twenty-eighth year, at which time, in 1847, he came to America. He at once came to Reading, finding employment as a laborer, but later entered the employ of Seyfert & McManus, in whose iron mill he worked as engineer for thirty years. Mr. Lash died Aug. 21, 1892, aged seventy-three years, two months.

Mr. Lash was married to Mary Ann Wonderly, daughter of Henry and Mary (Whitman) Wonderly, and to this union there were born twelve children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Philip H. and George F. Mr. Lash was a valued member of the Lutheran Church, which he attended regularly. In his political views he was a Democrat. His widow resides at No. 924 Spruce street, where the family has lived since 1869.

ADAM H. LEADER, one of Reading's successful business men, has been prominent in public life as well, having in 1896 become city comptroller, and later mayor. He was born March 22, 1867, in Reading, son of Jacob and Sarah (Herb) Leader.

Jacob Leader, grandfather of Adam H., was born in Montgomery county, Pa., whence he removed to Bern township, Berks county, and later to Reading, where he died.

Jacob Leader, son of Jacob, was born in Bern township in 1838, and in 1850 located in Reading, where the rest of his life was spent at the molder's trade. He was a stanch Republican, but never cared for public office. His religious belief was that of the Covenant Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a trustee. Mr. Leader married Sarah Herb, born in 1840, and four children were born to this union, namely: Adam H.; Sadie M., m. to Irwin B. Homan, of Reading; and J. Elmer and Harry R., machinists of Reading.

Adam H. Leader received his education in the public and high schools of Reading, graduating in 1884 from the latter at the age of seventeen years. He learned surveying, and was engaged therein for about seven years, at the end of which time he entered the real estate field, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1889 Mr. Leader formed a partnership with Mr. H. H. Roland, and continued this business for a period of twelve years.

Mr. Leader's political affiliations are with the Republican party, in the ranks of which he has been a stanch and steady standard bearer. In 1893 he was elected to the office of city assessor for a term of three years, and he was subsequently placed in charge of the finances of the city, being elected to the position of comptroller, for also one term of three years.

In 1899 he was elected mayor of the city of Reading, and served a full term, until April, 1902, after which he entered the contracting field, his principal business being municipal work such as street paving and the construction of sewers and filtration plants, and he is now building a water filtering plant (known as the

Burkhart plant) for the city of Reading. Fraternally Mr. Leader is connected with Reading Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M., and Progressive Lodge, I. O. O. F.

On June 23, 1898, Mr. Leader married Mary K. Fisher, daughter of Wellington H. and Caroline Fisher, of Reading.

JOHN SAUER, who passed many years in Reading engaged in shoemaking and in the retail shoe business, died suddenly Feb. 2, 1908. He was a native of Bavaria, born in 1844, son of John Sauer, Sr., and his wife, Anna Eva (Georg) Sauer.

John Sauer, Sr., was born in Hahnbach, Bavaria, Germany, in 1811. In August, 1854, he came to America with his wife and children, and located in Reading, Pa., where he found work as a roof-tile and brickmaker. In Germany he had married Anna Eva Georg, daughter of Nicholas Georg, and their children were: Abolonia, m. to Christoph Sauer, of Germany (he died in Reading); Barbara, m. to Joseph Waltman, a boiler maker, and living at No. 109 North Ninth street, Reading; John; and Anna, m. to Adam Leithan, deceased. The mother died in January following their arrival in America. Mr. Sauer married a second time, and this wife also preceded him in death. He died in 1894, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Reading. He was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and was always interested in its work.

John Sauer, whose name heads this sketch, was sixteen years old when he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, and he worked at it until a year before his death when failing eyesight caused him to give it up. He still, however, continued his retail shoe business, at No. 350 North Ninth street, a place he had occupied for thirty-five years, and which building he owned. For some years he conducted a cigar shop in connection with his shoe shop, and he made shoes for Martin Streng, whose store was at No. 715 Penn street. When the latter died Mr. Sauer gave up his cigar business, and opened a shoe store, making and repairing boots and shoes. He was a fine workman and by steady industry and good business sagacity he amassed a comfortable fortune. Not all of his time was given to the shoe business, as he became interested in the Hampden Knitting Mills Company, and was one of its directors at the time of his death. In public affairs he was more than an interested on-looker—he was an active participant, and as a Democrat represented the Ninth ward in the common council one term, and in the select council two terms.

Mr. Sauer was a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church, and a charter member of the Catholic Literary Union of the Bonifacius Brotherhood. In the latter society, organized forty-two years ago, he had been president twelve successive years, and previous to that time had served as vice-president and in other positions. He also belonged to the Holy Cross Beneficial Society of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Sauer married Nov. 26, 1869, Margaret Knapp, daughter of George Knapp, and she with six children survives him, the children being: John E.; Catharine, m. to George Born; George C.; Francis S.; Rose, m. to Jacob Ashenbrenner; and Adam.

GEORGE KNAPP, father of Mrs. Sauer, was a native of Germany, who came to America in his young manhood, and settled in Reading. He was a stone cutter by trade, and helped to build the entrance to the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. He married Margaret Moss, a native of the same German town as he, though their marriage took place in this country. Their children were: Margaret, Catharine, Barbara and Rosa.

ALVIN DUNLAP, superintendent of the United Traction Company, of Reading, is a self-made man who by sheer force of ability has risen from the ranks to his present responsible position.

The Dunlap family have lived in Berks county for about forty-five years, Mr. Dunlap's father, Thomas, having come to Reading from Chester county. He was a grocer by occupation and was so engaged at the time of his death, May 30, 1900, when aged sixty-two years. He married Sarah Margaret Smith, who died about six months before her husband, the mother of ten children, five of whom she outlived. Those who are still living are: William, a street railway conductor; Sarah Ellen, m. to Lewis Schott, a grocer in Reading; Howard F., a farmer in Lancaster county; and Alvin.

Alvin Dunlap was born Sept. 20, 1862, in Reading. Until he was thirteen he attended the public schools, but was then obliged to start working. He began in 1875 as a driver of a horse car and has been connected with the street car service ever since. Not many months after his appearance as a driver, he attracted the attention of some one on the staff of the *Eagle*, and in the issue of Jan. 21, 1876, he was given a big write-up, and a successful future was prophesied for him. His rise was both steady and rapid, and as early as 1891 he reached the position of despatcher. In 1900 he became assistant superintendent, and four years later was promoted to his present office of superintendent, and he has about three hundred men under his personal control. His rise has been due to merit alone, for he possesses the qualities specially requisite for success in a traction business.

Mr. Dunlap has been twice married. His first wife, who died about seventeen years ago, was Miss Margaret Snell, daughter of a veteran of the Civil war, who died from a wound received during that struggle. There were three children by this union: Thomas Alvin, a railway conductor; Anna Margaret, m. to Harry F. Hertzog, a conductor; and Ellen, at home. The present Mrs. Dunlap was Miss Sallie Endy, daughter of Jediah Endy, of Reading. Mr. Dunlap is a member of St. James Lutheran Church. In politics he is a good Republican, but has too little time to spare from his duties as superintendent to be active in politics. Fraternally he belongs to Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.; Castle No. 63, Knights of the Golden Eagle; and Juniata Tribe, No. 74, I. O. R. M. He has long been connected with the United Traction Company's Employees Benefit Association, in which at present he holds the office of treasurer.

HARVEY A. SPANNUTH, proprietor of the Kempton Creamery, was born at Crosskill Mills, Bethel township, Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1877, son of Emanuel and Lydia (Trautman) Spannuth.

On the memorable Christmas night of 1776, when General Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised and captured the German contingent of the British army, one Henry Spannuth was made a prisoner. He was a native of Brussels and had been hired as a British soldier, but after he had met his American captors and was released by them, like many others he not only refused to take up arms against them, but on the other hand cast his lot in with the struggling patriots and assisted them in their battle for justice. After the close of the Revolution, he settled in Lebanon county, Pa., on land now owned by Jonathan Yeiser. Here he reared his family, and died. His children were: Jacob and George (twins), Mollie, Elizabeth, Catherine, Christian, Eva and Sarah, long since deceased.

George Spannuth was born Nov. 17, 1800, in Jackson township, Lebanon county. In 1823 he married Mary Weber, of Bethel township, and of their seven children six grew to maturity: Andrew, J. Henry, Emanuel, Mary, George and John, of whom the last survivor was J. Henry, who died Feb. 8, 1908.

Emanuel Spannuth, son of George, was born in Jackson township, Lebanon county, Feb. 2, 1828, and died Feb. 13, 1896. In his young manhood he came to Berks county, and he purchased the Newcomet Mill in Bethel township, Berks county, and for thirty-five years conducted it with great success. This he

remodeled at great expense and made it thoroughly up-to-date, being one of the first roller mills between Hamburg and Lebanon. It had a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day (twenty-four hours). It is said that altogether the mill cost him $50,000, but he had a large local trade and regardless of the amount expended on his mill, he made a good per cent on his investment. This mill and the one hundred acres of land belonging to the mill property had been in the Newcomet name for a century. Mr. Spannuth employed six or seven men all the time, and he was succeeded in this mill by his son Acquillas, who now operates it and owns the property. It was burned Oct. 1, 1891, causing a loss of $12,000. Mr. Spannuth was a Republican and for many years was committeeman of his party, and he was delegate to various county conventions. He and his family were members of the Lutheran congregation of Klopp's Union Church, in which he had held membership for forty years, and was deacon, elder and trustee. In 1882 when the present church was built he was chairman of the building committee. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining. Emanuel Spannuth married Lydia Trautman, daughter of Jonathan Trautman, and she survived her husband but eleven months. They had thirteen children: Henry, a wholesale milk and ice cream dealer at Pottsville; Elizabeth, who died young; Madeline, who died young; Emma, m. to Isaac Bensing; Amelia, unmarried; Lydia, deceased, m. to Benjamin Strause, and had two daughters; Morris, a miller at Fredericksburg, Pa.; Andrew, a miller and farmer at Enders, Dauphin county; Acquillas, successor to his father and owner of the homestead; Alice, m. to Isaac Deck, of Fredericksburg; William, a miller at Fredericksburg; Lillie, widow of Jacob Deck, and living at Crosskill Mills; and Harvey A.

Harvey A. Spannuth received a good education in the public schools which he supplemented by a course in the Commercial Department of the Lebanon Business college, from which he graduated in 1899. At the age of sixteen he learned milling under his father, and this he followed for five years. In 1900 he began in the creamery business at Crosskill Mills, and at the same time took a course in the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Spannuth and his brother Acquillas, under the firm name of A. A. Spannuth & Brother, conducted Crosskill Mills Creamery for one year, when the firm dissolved. Mr. Harvey A. Spannuth went to Fredericksburg, and operated the Fredericksburg roller mills for two and one-half years. In the fall of 1904 he came to Reading, and for one year was in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company. In 1905 he moved to Lyon Valley, and there conducted the Lyon Valley Creamery and farm for Smale Brothers, remaining two and one-half years. From there he came to Kempton in the spring of 1909, and has since successfully operated the Kempton Creamery. He receives about 20,000 pounds of milk per week.

Socially Mr. Spannuth is a member of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 353, I. O. O. F.; and Jordan Encampment of this order, at Pleasant Corner, in Lehigh county. He and his wife belong to the old Lutheran church at Rehrersburg.

On May 20, 1902, Mr. Spannuth married Laura H. Snyder, daughter of Davilla and Catharine (Schneider) Snyder, the former a horse dealer in Bethel township. Two children have been born of this union: Ray S., who died in infancy; and Donald S.

MILTON C. KREIDER, alderman of the Fourth ward, Reading, has been prominently connected with the political affairs of that city for a number of years. He is descended from a family of German origin, the founders of which in this country were three brothers, who came to America many generations ago. One of them settled in Lebanon county, one in Huntingdon county and the other in Lancaster county, Pa., Mr. Kreider being descended from the latter.

William Kreider, grandfather of the Alderman, lived in Lititz, Lancaster county. He went to Florida and took part in the Seminole Indian war and was never heard from afterward. Edwin W. Kreider, the Alderman's father, was then but four years old. He became a carriage builder and died in Reading May 17, 1904, aged seventy-four years. He married Angelina Missemer, daughter of Samuel Missemer, who was in the cigar business at Catasauqua, and they were the parents of ten children, four of whom are deceased: E. W., who died in 1876, aged fourteen years; George B., who died in 1866, aged two years; Mary Ida, who died in infancy in 1860; and Clarence, a bookkeeper, who died in 1902. The surviving children are Milton C.; Franklin S., a constable of the Fourth ward, Reading; Annie, wife of Benjamin Schoenberger, in the clothing business in Reading; Emma, at home; Roland and Henry, carriage painters of Reading.

Milton C. Kreider was born March 23, 1854, and he was educated in the public schools. Leaving home at the age of seventeen years his first occupation was at herding cattle on the plains. He spent eight years on the frontier, and then returning to Reading, went into the carriage business with his father, becoming general superintendent for the latter. He remained in this position until 1886, when he went to Schuylkill county, and engaged in carriage building and hotel keeping on his own account, remaining there six years. Returning to Reading he entered his father's carriage shops again in the position of superintendent. In 1893 Mr. Kreider was elected superintendent of the Reading Relief Society. In 1896 he was elected constable of the Fourth ward, and in 1899 was elected to succeed himself in that office. In 1902, although running on the Democratic ticket in a Republican ward, he was elected alderman of the Fourth ward, which office he is still filling.

Mr. Kreider was married April 9, 1881, to Valera Geier. He and his wife have adopted two children: Tracey Redcay and Leroy Hoberacker, both of whom are at school. Fraternally Alderman Kreider is a member of the Red Men; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and "The Commercials." In religion he is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN F. REIFSNYDER, in whose death at Reading, Pa., March 17, 1905, this city lost a citizen who had been identified with the commission business here for many years, was widely known.

John F. Reifsnyder was born in Oley township, April 22, 1848, a son of Joel and Margaret (Jones) Reifsnyder. His father was a blacksmith and followed his business at Unionville, where he died at the age of thirty-three years. His widow died in October, 1908, at Baumstown. They had four children, George, John F., Matilda and Joel, Jr. (who died July 10, 1909).

Mr. Reifsnyder obtained a common school education and when he was sixteen years of age he secured employment in the shipping department of the Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro. In 1886 he came to Reading and opened a retail commission house at No. 210 North Ninth street, where he continued for ten years, when, on account of business expansion, he bought the two dwellings at the north-east corner of Ninth and Elm streets. These he converted into appropriate buildings for his business and here continued in the commission line, both wholesale and retail. In 1882 Mr. Reifsnyder leased a portion of the Reading Railway freight house, at Eighth and Buttonwood streets, with an office on the Eighth street side, and this he converted into a storage warehouse. Here he carried on his enormous business for fourteen years and during this time handled hundreds of car loads of commodities. As an example of his vast trade, in a single year he handled seventy-five cars of bananas and sixty cars of oranges.

Mr. Reifsnyder was married at Reading, in 1870, to Annie G. Lincoln, daughter of the late John D. and Sarah (Gilbert) Lincoln, the former of whom died at the age of eighty-one years and the latter at the age of eighty-five years. They had the following children: Amelia, deceased; Alfred; Harrison, of Reading; Elizabeth; John, deceased; Richard; Martha; Annie G.; Sarah; Mary; and Oscar, who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Reifsnyder had one daughter that died in infancy. Mr. Reifsnyder invested in Reading property to some extent and in 1893 erected Reifsnyder Hall, which is situated on the northeast corner of Ninth and Elm streets, and which is rented for lodge purposes.

Mrs. Reifsnyder belongs to the same Lincoln family that gave the people of the United States the immortal President Abraham Lincoln. In Exeter township about a mile below Exeter Station there is an old stone house in which lived, up to the time of his death, in 1736, Mordecai Lincoln, who was the great-great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln homestead, which embraces sixty-one acres is owned by the brother, Richard G. Lincoln, who was born in Exeter and is the third surviving brother of Mrs. Reifsnyder. He purchased the property some ten years since, and in many ways he is a typical Lincoln, closely resembling the martyred President. The latter was not born in the old stone house, but it is so closely associated with the early days of the family that its possession is a source of pleasure to the younger generation.

JOHN H. OBOLD, of John H. Obold & Co., hardware dealers, No. 300 Penn street, Reading, Pa., is a representative business man of that city, and was born in Penn township, Berks county, March 8, 1850, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Filbert) Obold. The name was originally spelled Abold, and tradition says that three brothers of the name came to America, one settling in Bern township and one in Heidelberg township, Berks county, while the third, it is believed, settled in the southeastern part of the state, although nothing definite is known of him.

The progenitor of this old and honored family was Joseph Obold, who settled in Bern township, Berks county, prior to the erection of the county in 1752, and in 1759 he paid a federal tax of eight pounds. His will is on record in Will Book 2, page 80, and was entered Nov. 30, 1770, from which fact it is deduced that he probably died early in November, 1770. He was survived by his wife Maria Elizabeth. From items in his will it appears that he had children not yet twenty-one years of age. He mentions his son Joseph, who obtained the homestead by paying seventy pounds to the other heirs and twenty pounds annually to his mother. The will was witnessed by Hieronymus Hemmig, Mathias Stoudt and Nicholas Holler. This Joseph Obold is probably the same Joseph who came to America on the ship "Robert and Alice" which landed at Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1739, and on this same vessel was one Mathew Onbolt, perhaps a brother. In 1759 in Heidelberg township lived Sebastian Obold, who paid a federal tax of ten pounds. There is, however, nothing to indicate his relationship to Joseph, though it is very likely that they were related, nor is there record of his children.

Joseph Obold, great-grandfather of John H., died during the building of the Union canal, where he contracted a fever. He was a farmer by occupation, owning upwards of three hundred acres of land in Penn and North Heidelberg townships, this being subsequently divided among his children, and he was also the owner of the "Mt. Pleasant Hotel." Among his children were: Rebecca, m. to Andreas Greth; Elizabeth, m. to Benjamin Haas; Mrs. Umbenhauer; Joseph, whose only daughter became the wife of James Christ, of Reading; George; and Philip.

Philip Obold, son of Joseph, was a yeoman of Penn township. He made his will March 27, 1843, and it was probated June 17, 1843. He married Susanna Hetrick, and among their children were: Elias, who was executor of his father's will; and Sophia and Philip, who were under age at the time of their father's death, and for whom their uncle, George Obold, acted as guardian. Philip Obold was a stanch Democrat in his political belief, but was never an aspirant for political preferment. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. The early Obolds were Roman Catholics, and with the Deppens, Kisslings and others donated the land for the Catholic cemetery.

Elias Obold, son of Philip and Susanna, was reared to farm pursuits, but on reaching manhood directed his attention to the mercantile business, carrying on a successful general store at Mt. Pleasant, although he still owned and operated a farm. He was honest and upright, and his word was as good as another's note with those he met in business. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and in that faith died in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Elizabeth Filbert, who died Dec. 25, 1904, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Obold were the parents of the following children: P. Reiley F.; Elias; Emma; Mary; Katie; John H.; Annie, who died aged twelve years; and several who died in infancy.

John H. Obold received his education in the common schools and in the Keystone State Normal at Kutztown, Palatinate College at Myerstown and Mt. Pleasant Seminary at Boyertown. He taught school for seven terms, and for some time was engaged in farm work. In 1871 he came to Reading where he engaged as a clerk with the firm of Lerch & Co., hardware merchants, in which capacity he remained until 1881, when he came to his present stand, then operated by Jones & Clous, purchasing the stock, and doing business under the firm name of J. H. Obold & Co. The firm handles all kinds of shelf hardware, builders' materials, glass, paints, oils, etc., and all other lines usually carried in a first class store, giving particular attention to shot-guns, rifles, and ammunition. The firm also carries a full line of horse blankets and lap robes, and is the Reading agent for the Oliver Chilled Plows and Blue Rock Targets. Mr. Obold has sustained the reputation of his ancestors for honest and square dealing, and his house is known all over this section of Pennsylvania. Sixteen men are employed, including three traveling salesmen who cover eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Obold has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth M. Evans, who died May 3, 1900, was a daughter of John V. R. Evans. Three sons were born of this union: Howard, Calvin and Lester Elias, the latter of whom died Oct. 23, 1905, aged twenty years, five months and twenty-five days. Of the others, Howard, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and the Eastern Theological Seminary both of Lancaster, was ordained a minister of the Reformed Church in 1901, and is now located at Alexandria, Pa. Calvin is ond) Mrs. Elizabeth (Valentine) Fidler, of Womelsdorf. clerking in his father's store. Mr. Obold married (sec-

Fraternally Mr. Obold is a member of Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 257, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Wyomissing Council, R. A. For over thirty years he has been a member and officer in the Second Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and for seven and a half years held the office of Prison Inspector. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Reading board of school controllers, and has been serving as chairman of the Text Book committee many years. He also is a member of the Building and Sites committee.

JAMES FICHTHORN, a representative business man of Reading, Pa., who is engaged in general contracting, is also the owner of a fine 129-acre farm in

Bern township, Berks county, upon which he does general farming and stock raising. Mr. Fichthorn was born Nov. 14, 1848, in Reading, son of George and Hannah (Lutz) Fichthorn.

The grandfather of James Fichthorn was a native of Reading, and received his education in the schools of that city. After acquiring his literary training he chose farming as a vocation, and was actively engaged at that occupation all of his life. He married a Miss Rapp, and to them were born: John, Daniel, William, Lewis, Andrew, George, Charles, Catherine (m. Adam Fasig) and Susan (m. William Call). The family were Lutherans, and belonged to old Trinity Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Fichthorn was a Democrat.

George Fichthorn was born in Reading, where he received a good common school education, and when a boy learned the blacksmith's trade, following that occupation practically all of his life. He was a powerful man in body, and was known far and wide for his great strength. He married Hannah Lutz and children were born to them, viz.: Mary C. m. William Call; Catherine E. m. Jacob Miller; Susan m. John Obold; Ellen m. Aaron Wright; Ann m. Daniel Ruth; Lucy is deceased; and James.

James Fichthorn received his education in the common schools of Reading, and when yet a boy hired out to William Call, a railroad contractor, driving a horse and cart, and continued in this capacity for six or seven years, when he himself engaged in contracting. This occupation he has continued to the present time with great success, and is at present engaged by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, on work that is known to coal operators as "stripping," i. e. removing the loose soil from the coal fields. He also constructs breakers and builds railroads, and for a number of years has been employed in the coal districts of Pennsylvania, principally in Carbon county, now working at Summit Hill. Mr. Fichthorn has been very successful in his operations, and is considered one of Reading's representative business men.

On July 8, 1871, Mr. Fichthorn married Mary A. Heller, daughter of Frederick Heller of Boyertown, Pa., and these children have been born to this union: Ella m. John Roy, and has one child, Alma; Anna m. Benjamin Hauser, and has three children, James, Ruth and George; and Charles is at home. In political matters Mr. Fichthorn is a Republican. He is religiously connected with St. James Lutheran Church.

ADAM S. MARTIN, an agriculturist of Berks county, Pa., who is carrying on operations on his farm of eighty-four acres in Windsor township, situated north of the borough of Hamburg, Pa., along the Blue Mountains, was born in Hamburg, Sept. 15, 1865, in Windsor township, son of Samuel and Catherine (Trumbert) Martin.

The Martin family of this section had its origin in John and Jacob Martin, early settlers of Windsor township, who were already settled here in 1759, when the first tax of the district was levied, and who it is thought came to America about 1743. Samuel J. Martin, son of John and grandfather of Adam S., was born May 9, 1799, and lived in Windsor township, where he died Oct. 2, 1871. He married Esther Breitigan (1795-1865), and they were the parents of the following children: Benneville died at the age of seventy-two years; Elizabeth died at the age of seventy; Sarah died at the age of forty-one; Rebecca died aged eighty; Joseph died at the age of fifty-one; Samuel; Hetty died when seventy-four years old; Mary died in childhood; James, aged seventy-five, now resides at Port Clinton, Pa.; William died aged forty-eight; and Israel died aged fifty-two. Samuel J. and Esther Martin are buried in the old graveyard at Hamburg.

Samuel Martin was born in 1828, in Windsor township, and was a lifelong boatman, living at Hamburg and Leesport, and in later years removing to New York, where he is still engaged in boating. He has been very successful in this line and now owns several canalboats, worth $3,000 each, and several spans of good mules. Mr. Martin has been twice married. By his first wife, Lucy Ann Miller, he had one son; Esekiah, who married Florenda Swoyer. Mr. Martin m. (second) Catherine Trumbert, who was born in Germany and emigrated to America in 1845, when seven years old. To this marriage there have been born these children: Alice, m. to Joel Heckman, of Shoemakersville; Sivilla and Franklin, who died in childhood; Adam S.; Albert, who died of typhoid fever when twelve years old; Ida, who was drowned at Norristown when twelve years of age; and Lloyd, who died at Roanoke, Va., of congestion of the brain when twenty-two years old.

Adam S. Martin attended the schools of Hamburg and Windsor township, and at an early age began boating with his father on the Schuylkill Canal, following this until the spring of 1882, when he engaged in boating for himself until 1886, when the boating business was practically abandoned in this section of Pennsylvania. He then went to New York, engaging in boating coal from all coal points on the Jersey side, and in this he continued until 1895, and, being an expert boatman, was successful. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Martin returned to his native township and settled on his father-in-law's farm for four years, after which he began operations for himself, until the death of his father-in-law in July, 1903, when he purchased the interests of the heirs. This property, which consists of eighty-four acres, twenty-five acres of which is woodland, is situated north of the borough of Hamburg along the Blue Mountains and part of the old house which is still standing on the farm was built by Henry Noecker in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Martin erected a new residence in the spring of 1907, and in various ways have improved their property. Mr. Martin is engaged in the dairy and poultry business and is prosperous. He is one of Windsor township's six Republicans, and is often a delegate to county conventions. He and his family are members of the First Reformed Church of Hamburg.

In 1886 Mr. Martin was married to Lillie H. Heckman, born Jan. 8, 1866, daughter of Elias N. and Lucy Ann (Mengel) Heckman, and granddaughter of Jacob and Caroline (Sticker) Heckman. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born these children: Edna B., born Dec. 9, 1886; William S., March 14, 1890; Mamie F., July 20, 1892; and Carrie M., June 22, 1896 (died aged five days).

WILLIAM B. ANTHONY, proprietor of the Strausstown Roller Mills, at Strausstown, Berks county, has been established there since 1894. He is a native of Northampton county, Pa., born October 6, 1862, son of Jacob Anthony. His grandfather lived and died in that county.

Jacob Anthony was born in Northampton county and there learned his trade of carpenter. He met an accidental death in the car shops at Packerton, when he was fifty-three years old, and he is buried at Cherryville, Northampton county. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a most respected citizen. Jacob Anthony married Elizabeth Reber, and to them were born the following named children: Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth, Lewis, Lucy, Malinda, William B., John and Ellen.

William B. Anthony attended the schools of Northampton county, and when twenty years old went to learn the milling trade, which has been his life work. He spent three years with the Mauser Mill Company, at Treichlers, and then for two years was with the Wolfe Company of Chambersburg, founders and manufacturers of mill machinery, engaged as a salesman and in the erection of mill machinery. His next location was at Centerville, Md., where he remained for three years, thence moving to Cedarville, near Allen-

town, Lehigh Co., Pa., where he had charge of a mill for L. H. Lichtenwalner for one year. At the end of that time he went to Womelsdorf, Berks county, where he engaged in business on his own account, staying at that place for three years, until he came to Strausstown, in 1894. Here he bought out the Webber estate and engaged in the business to which he has since given his time. His mill is considered the most thoroughly up-to-date in the county, if not in the State, the present structure, a three-story and basement stone and brick building, having been completed in 1907 and equipped with all the most approved modern machinery. The old mill was burned May 24, 1907, Mr. Anthony suffering great loss of both capital and business, but he did not despair or lose any time rehabilitating his establishment, beginning work upon his new mill in June, 1907. It is a model plant, equipped with a thirty horsepower auto gasoline engine and a large water-wheel eighteen feet in diameter and four and a half feet wide, known as the I X L steel over-shot water wheel. Mr. Anthony manufactures and deals in high-grade roller process flour for family and bakers' uses, also grain, mill feed and allied products. The brand of flour of which he makes a specialty as a manufacturer is a fancy patent known as "Snoflake," for which there is a large and steady demand; it is sold mostly in Schuylkill county. There are fourteen acres of land connected with the mill property, about six acres being under cultivation. Mr. Anthony is a wide-awake business man, as his enterprising methods and large patronage testify. He stands high in the community, both as a man of intelligence and high standards, one whose work has contributed to the growth of his section.

Mr. Anthony married Mary A. Mertz, daughter of Reuben Mertz, of Lehigh county, Pa., and eight children have blessed this union: Harry W. (m. Florence Battinger), Ida M. (m. Howard Spatz), Bertha M., Howard J., Esther L., George M., Charles A. and Paul R. Mr. Anthony is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife belongs to the Reformed Church. Socially he holds membership in the P. O. S. of A., the I. O. O. F., and the Ridgely Association.

REUBEN G. SHALTER. On the roster of the representative business men of the city of Reading is to be found the name of Reuben G. Shalter, manager of the Reading Lumber Company. He is a native of Berks county, where the family was established at an early day, and was born in Muhlenberg township, in 1842, son of Jacob and Henrietta (Getz) Shalter, both of whom are deceased.

The name Shalter is also spelled Schalter. Frantz Shalter (1735-1813), of Maiden-creek township, left a will, which is on record in Book D, page 173. Of this Michael Shalter was the executor, and in it are mentioned his wife Elizabeth; son Michael, who obtained the homestead; son Jacob, who obtained the plantation in Alsace; and sons-in-law, Samuel Bernhard, Abraham Kissinger, Daniel Kershner and Peter Rothenberger. The Federal census of 1790 records that France Shalter, of Maiden-creek, had two sons under sixteen years, and two daughters.

Jacob Shalter, son of Frantz, was born in 1777, and died in 1853, and is buried at Gernand's Church, in Ontelaunee township, as is also his wife Susanna, born 1784, died 1841.

Jacob Shalter, son of Jacob and Susanna, and father of Reuben G., followed the vocation of farming throughout his entire life and was a resident of Northumberland county, this State, at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1862. His wife, Henrietta Getz, survived him many years, and died in 1888. Both were zealous and consistent members of the Lutheran church. They became the parents of twelve children, namely: Jonathan; Sarah A.; a daughter died in infancy; Sarah C. m. Reuben Hoffa; Amanda m. Jacob Hoffman; Elizabeth died at the age of thirteen years; Emma m. John Sheetz; Otilia m. Franklin Albright; Henrietta died in childhood; Reuben G. is mentioned below; Jacob; and James.

When Reuben G. Shalter was a child his parents removed to Northumberland county, and in the public schools there he received his early educational training, and continued to maintain his home there for twenty years. Since then he has been a resident of Reading. He remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, and for several years was partly engaged at teaching in the country schools, at somewhat irregular intervals. Upon locating in Reading he identified himself with the lumber business, in which he became associated with Reuben Hoffa, his brother-in-law, continuing thus until 1886, when he became one of the organizers of the Reading Lumber Company, and with this he has since been identified owning a one-third interest. The enterprise is one of broad scope, and the thriving business has been built up largely through the effective efforts of Mr. Shalter, who is manager of the concern.

Mr. Shalter is recognized as a liberal and public-spirited citizen and substantial business man. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and measures which meet the approval of his judgment. He and his wife are members of Trinity Lutheran Church, and are active in the various departments of church work.

In 1876 he married Miss Amanda R. Zacharias, who was born and reared in Berks county, daughter of the late Daniel Zacharias. To this union children were born as follows: Carrie, m. to John Spayd; Charles G., who died in childhood; James E., in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Company; John Z., who holds a clerical position in the postoffice at Chicago, Ill.; Franklin, who is employed by the Reading Lumber Company; Charles (2), deceased; and Florence R., at home.

Dietrich Shalter, a brother of Frantz of Maiden-creek, was a pioneer in Alsace township, where he owned land. The Federal census of 1790 records that "Didrich" Shalter was the head of a family of three sons, one over sixteen years of age, and one daughter.

Dieter Schalter (or Shalter), a son, was a farmer in Alsace, and was married to a Miss Miller. Their children were: Benjamin, Reuben, Magdalena (m. Levi Guldin); and Charles.

Benjamin Shalter, son of Dieter, became a prominent man in Alsace township, where he was born in 1813. He died in August, 1883. He married Louisa Mosser, and their six children were: Amanda m. John Gring, of Temple, Pa.; Jeremius died unmarried; Rebecca m. Albert Knabb, of Reading; Luzetta m. Penrose Wright (deceased), and lived first in Maiden-creek, but later in Red Lodge, Mont.; Kate m. (first) Jacob Schmehl, whose children were, Lovina (m. Wash Guldin), Mary (m. Samuel Delp) and Augustus (of Kutztown), and (second) Charles S. Yocum; and Appolonius is a farmer on the Alsace homestead.

Benjamin Shalter donated a part of his land for Shalter's church in Alsace, and on April 9, 1860, the corner stone of the first church was laid. The building is a two-story stone structure, plastered and painted in imitation of brick. It was thoroughly renovated and newly carpeted in 1907, and, together with a recently purchased addition to the cemetery, rededicated with appropriate ceremonies. The farm surrounding the church yard is now the property of Appolonius Shalter, a son of Benjamin.

DANIEL H. MILLER, one of the venerable citizens of Spring township, Berks county, Pa., was born at Sinking Spring, August 20, 1835, on the Miller homestead, son of Capt. Daniel and Mary (Hain) Miller.

Sebastian Miller, grandfather of Daniel H., was a native of the Fatherland, who settled in Cumru township some years prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. In that great struggle he bore arms, as

captain of the 7th company of the Berks County Militia, which on May 17, 1777, was in active service, his officers being First Lieutenant, Adam Ruth, Second Lieutenant, John Gernant, Ensign, John Ruth, and Courtmartialmen Michael Ruth and Peter Fisher. Captain Miller was a farmer by occupation and gave each of his sons a large property, Sebastian obtaining the farm at Adamstown, on which was also a tannery; John, a farm at Sinking Spring; Henry, a farm in Cumru township; Capt. Daniel, the property now in the possession of Daniel H. Miller, of Sinking Spring; and Benjamin, the farm near Fritztown, now in the possession of John Miller, a descendant. Capt. Sebastian Miller was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, was a man of courage and enterprise, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was buried in the Sinking Spring burial ground, adjoining the church. Captain Miller's sons were: (1) Sebastian married Catherine Gernand. (2) Johannes born March 20, 1773, died Nov. 7, 1836; he married, in 1789, Hannah Ludwig, and they had six sons and three daughters, two of the former and one of the latter dying in infancy. (3) Henry. (4) Benjamin. (5) George married Susanna Ruth. (6) Captain Daniel. Capt. Sebastian Miller also had several daughters, one of whom married a Ruth, and another a Gernand.

Capt. Daniel Miller, father of Daniel H., was born on the Miller homestead at Sinking Spring, May 2, 1789, and died there Feb. 6, 1844, aged fifty-four years, nine months, four days. He was first corporal in Capt. Henry Willotz's company, which was at York from Aug. 28, 1814, to March 5, 1815, and subsequently he was commissioned captain by Gov. Joseph Hiester of Pennsylvania. He was an active official in military affairs of Berks county, and was known and recognized as an authority on such matters. Captain Miller owned the property now in the possession of David G. Miller, of Sinking Spring, a descendant, and was a lifelong agriculturist, becoming well and favorably known in his community. He married Polly (Mary) Hain, born Oct. 14, 1801, who died May 23, 1884, daughter of Frederick Hain, also a captain during the Revolutionary war. To this union were born: Hiram (born Sept. 21, 1821, died June 1, 1877) spent his life at Sinking Spring, where he married Ephia (1817-1872), and had one son, John M., of Reading; Isaac, who settled in Freeport, Ill., had two children, Milton (a very wealthy citizen of Mexico) and Hannah (who died unmarried); Sebastian, a farmer of Danville, Ill., had three children—Harry, Ellen and Daniel; Jennie married Percy G. Smith, a clerk in the War Department, Washington, D. C.; Frederick lived in Oakland, Cal.; Daniel H.; Miss Katherine lives on the old place; and Elizabeth married Jandon Smith, and resided at Williamsport for many years.

Daniel H. Miller attended the old eight-cornered schoolhouse located on the Van Reed road, for some winters, his teacher being Prof. Henry Stetler, of Chester county. He was reared on his father's farm, and until fourteen years of age lived with his parents, then engaging in school teaching for two terms at the old Steffey schoolhouse, and one term, in 1867, at the Springs. He attended Graybill's Commercial school at Reading for nine months, and then resumed teaching, the school term lasting but four months, and the salary being one dollar per day.

In the spring of 1854 Mr. Miller, Dr. Fisborn, and Rev. Eugene Van Reed, went to California, settling in Sierra county, where Mr. Miller engaged in mining, conducting the Pennsylvania Company, which was located twenty miles north of a town called Minnesota. He remained in California for thirteen years, and was fairly successful, also traveling in Oregon, Washington, Mexico, Cuba, Panama, and the Central West of the United States, Virginia, New Jersey and other parts of this country. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Berks county, where he has since remained. In 1894 Mr. Miller erected a fine brick residence on Flying Hill avenue, and here he now lives in quiet retirement. In politics he is an independent Republican, and from 1884 until 1904 served as supervisor of Spring township, a period of twenty years. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., of Sinking Spring. He and his family are Reformed members of St. John's Union Church, of which he was a deacon.

In 1868 Mr. Miller was married to Rebecca Reber, born in 1845, daughter of Joel and Lovina (Faust) Reber, of Heidelberg township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons, namely: George, born Feb. 19, 1872, who married Ella Frankhauser, has two children—Esther and D. Shelton, is a dealer in horses and resides with his parents; and J. Norris.

J. Norris Miller, one of Sinking Spring's well known young men, was born Oct. 31, 1874, received his education in the local schools, and was licensed to teach, although he has never followed that profession. He has spent all of his active life in dealing in horses, and in this line has been very successful, being judged a capable business man and substantial citizen. In politics he is a Republican. His religious connection is with St. John's Lutheran Church, where, since 1899, he has been treasurer of the Sunday-school. In April, 1896, Mr. Miller was married to Alice M. Huyett, daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Beidler) Huyett, and one son, Warren H., has been born to this union.

JACOB NOLDE, of Reading, has had a business career which can find few parallels in the industrial history of Berks county. As the head of the Nolde & Horst Company, manufacturers of hosiery, who have established at this point one of the largest plants of the kind in the United States, his operations bear an important relation to the prosperity of the city. The fifteen hundred employes of this immense concern form a large proportion of its industrial population.

Old-established families and native-born residents of this section are so numerous that Mr. Nolde's residence in Reading, dating from the year 1888, seems comparatively brief. Its influence in increasing the wealth of the community is not to be measured by years. The profitable operation of so large an establishment as that conducted by the Nolde & Horst Company affects the welfare of many other lines, and the flourishing condition of this business has attracted to the vicinity various other desirable enterprises. Mr. Nolde is familiar with the practical work of the mills as well as with their management, and he deserves his full share of credit due for their wonderful development. The manner in which he has forged his way to the front proves him worthy of the high position he has attained.

Jacob Nolde was born in Berleburg, Westphalia, Germany, in the year 1859, and received the excellent educational advantages of the schools of his native land. Until he came to America, in 1880, he was engaged as traveling salesman for a clothing house. His first location in this country was at Stony Creek, Berks county, Pa., where he found employment as a weaver with Louis Kraemer & Co., with whom he continued until he engaged in business on his own account. When Louis Kraemer & Co. started the Nazareth Manufacturing Company, in Northampton county, Pa., Mr. Nolde accompanied them, remaining there until the spring of 1888, when he disposed of his interests and came to Reading. The Nazareth Manufacturing Company were converting their knitting-mill into a factory devoted exclusively to the production of underwear, and Mr. Nolde purchased their seamless half hose machinery, which comprised twenty machines and the necessary auxiliaries. This modest equipment has proved to be the nucleus of one of the largest and most completely appointed factories in the country. The machines were installed in the Thalheimer building, at No. 143 Cedar street, Reading. But within a very short time the business outgrew these quarters, and in the spring of 1890 Mr. Nolde found more adequate accommodations at No. 222 Cedar street,

Jacob Nolde

in a building 45 x 100 feet in dimensions. While he was in that location he admitted Mr. George Horst to a partnership in the business, and they have been associated ever since. Purchasing the property, they carried on operations there until the year 1892, by which time they had reached the conclusion that it would be economy to have a building especially adapted to the needs of the growing industry. Consequently they invested in a lot 100 feet square, on Moss street, beyond Douglass, upon which they erected a three-story and basement factory 50 x 100 feet. It was a model plant of its kind in every particular, and doubtless gave the ambitious young partners more pleasure than their mature natures have found in the present immense factory. Their expensive venture was followed shortly by the panic of 1893, but wise administration and indomitable effort soon made them masters of the situation, and the new industry weathered the storm with such skill that it suffered no decline.

The firm was now finding itself in a position to cope with the large manufacturers, and to be regarded by them as competitors worthy of attention. Up to this time the products of the factory had been a cheap class of goods, but when the fast black and tan goods came to be generally favored they found it necessary to meet the popular demand, and in order to facilitate their work opened a finishing establishment in Philadelphia. Mr. Horst took charge of the new branch, Mr. Nolde retaining the management of the Reading plant, and this arrangement lasted until the concern was incorporated, in 1897. It had previously been conducted on a partnership basis.

After the incorporation the Nolde & Horst Company purchased a tract of land adjoining the first lot, 100x160 feet in dimensions, and built an extension 32 x 160 feet, as well as a wing 50x100 feet, a dye-house and an engine-room. This gave them facilities for operating four hundred knitting machines, furnishing employment to five hundred hands. On Dec. 7, 1899, fire destroyed almost the entire plant, only the dye-house and boiler remaining. But this disaster in no way retarded the progress of the business. The debris was cleared away at once, and by May 1, 1900, within five months, the knitting mills were again in full working order, with improved equipment, all the new machinery installed being of the latest models. Moreover, extraordinary precautions were taken against a repetition of the catastrophe and to insure the safety of all employed in the building, which was provided throughout with the most approved fire escapes.

The steady expansion of trade has since called for several additions. In 1903 two extensions, 60 x 32 feet and 50 x 100 feet, respectively, three stories and basement, were made. In 1905 two more of the same dimensions were found necessary, and the same year the dye-house was enlarged by an addition 40x120 feet. On the Ninth street side of the property another building, 50 x 380 feet, has been erected, increasing the floor space to the remarkable area of 230,000 square feet—over five acres. Fifteen hundred people are regularly employed in turning out the product of this vast establishment, and when the addition now being made is open the force will be increased to two thousand. There are only a few metropolitan establishments which have a showing to be compared with this. The output of this factory is confined to hosiery, but the Nolde & Horst Company are also interested in another establishment of similar nature, a large glove factory 50x210 feet, five stories in height, for the manufacture of silk gloves exclusively. Moreover, since their operations have attained such enormous proportions, they have found it practicable to extend their attention to allied enterprises, and they are interested in the Windsor Machine Company, manufacturing all their own knitting machines. Excellent management in this and in other respects has not only proved economical, but has facilitated the work in many ways and improved labor conditions for the operatives as well as commercial opportunities for the management.

This record of the success of the Nolde & Horst Company and allied interests is in reality the story of Mr. Nolde's life. He has always been a man of action and able to attend faithfully to many affairs, but nevertheless his ambition, his enthusiasm and his best efforts have been devoted to the building up of the concern of which he stands at the head. His energies have found expression in the improvement of every branch of the business, for having been a practical worker himself he understands the necessities of the operative as well as the directive department. The establishment has enhanced the industrial standing of Reading to such an extent that it is regarded with high favor by both capitalists and workers. Mr. Nolde is prominently connected with two important financial institutions of Reading, being a director of the Keystone National Bank, and the Colonial Trust Company. His standing is irreproachable.

Personally Mr. Nolde is well known as a member of the B. P. O. E. and a high Mason, his Masonic associations including membership in Teutonia Lodge, F. & A. M., the Chapter, the Commandery and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has been twice married, his first union, which took place in 1889, having been to Lydia Lorah, who passed away in 1892. She was the mother of two children, Carl and Ella, both of whom are at home. His present wife was Louisa Horst, sister of his business partner, George Horst, and to them have been born four children, George, Lena, Hans and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Nolde are active members of Zion Reformed Church, with which Mr. Nolde united as a charter member. He has acted as secretary of the church organization since 1893.

AUGUSTUS S. FLICKER, deceased, known among the hotel men of Reading, Pa., and for fourteen years the proprietor of the "Merchants Hotel" of that city, was born in Oley township, Berks county, Aug. 22, 1847, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Swavely) Flicker, and died Nov. 28, 1900.

The Flicker family has its origin in Christian Flicker, who located in the hills of Earl township, Berks county, about the close of the American Revolution, in which war he is said to have fought against his will, in King George's Army. He was a German, and came from Brunswick or Hessen. In 1790 the Federal census report records him the head of a family consisting of five persons, made up of himself and wife, one son under sixteen years of age and two daughters.

Jacob Flicker, his son, was the grandfather of Augustus S. Flicker. He was born in Earl township, but removed to Oley township where he died, and where his son Jeremiah was born.

Jeremiah Flicker, son of Jacob, owned and operated a large tract of land in Oley township, where he continued agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1863, when in his forty-second year, caused by a fall into a well some three years previous. He was a prominent Democrat, and for some years served as road commissioner. He married Mary Swavely, daughter of Jacob Swavely, and wife (nee Trout). Seven children were born of this union: Jacob m. Anna Drayer, and has five children, Laura, Harry, Ellen, Jennie and John; Augustus S.; Sally; Jeremiah, Jr., m. Mary Carl, and has one child, Anna; Mary m. Daniel D. Becker, and had five children: Esther, Wayne, Lucy, Marcella, and one who died in infancy; and two others died in infancy. In religious belief the family were members of the Reformed Church.

Augustus S. Flicker was educated in the schools of Oley township, and as a boy of fourteen began work on a farm, carrying his earnings of four dollars a month to his mother. He continued at farm work until he was twenty, and from that time until he came to Reading drove the Almshouse Farm team or was in charge of Amos Young's trotting horses in Exeter township. On coming to Reading he was employed on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad as a fireman until 1876. He then worked on a farm and the following year

engaged in huckstering. His next venture was in the grocery business, in which he continued for nine years and then for a few years with various partners was in the flour and feed business. In 1888 he engaged in the hotel business at the corner of Third and Penn streets. The place was owned at that time by John M. Kissinger. Mr. Flicker purchased this property after conducting it for five years. This hotel contained sixty-five rooms, and was one of the best kept hotels in the city.

On Feb. 26, 1878, Mr. Flicker married Emma Snyder, daughter of Lewis and Kate (Gambler) Snyder, and four children were born to this union: Florence (m. Hollingsworth Spotts, and they reside in Reading and have a daughter, Martha), Wayne, Edna and Earl. Mr. Flicker was a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He was well known as a member of the Neversink Fire Company and of several clubs. In politics he was a Democrat and was largely influential with his party in this section. In religion Mr. Flicker was connected with the First Reformed Church.

JAMES ONEAILL, a highly esteemed retired citizen of Mohnton, Pa., and an honored survivor of the great Civil war, was born April 3, 1839, in Robeson township, Berks county, son of Michael Oneaill.

James Oneaill, grandfather of James, came from Ireland when eighteen years of age and settled in Berks county, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. His children were: Harriet (m. Abner Old, of Philadelphia), Katie (m. Patrick McNulty and lived in Iowa), Mary (m. Frederick Homan, died in Iowa), Jane (m. Samuel Bittler, and died in Robeson township), James (m. Abbie Stafford), Annie (m. Benjamin Wamsher), Hugh (m. Fannie Painter, and died in Robeson township), John (died young), and Michael.

Michael Oneaill, like his father, was a farmer all of his life, and followed this occupation in Robeson township. He married Mary Wolfe, and to them were born children as follows: Sarah A. (m. John Piersol), James, Mark M. (m. Jennie Lauderbach), Jacob (m. (first) Hannah Frey and (second) Sarah Jacobs, and resides in Robeson township), Ellen (m. George Geiger, of Geigertown), Hugh (m. Ellen Gorman, of Robeson township), and twelve others, the oldest of whom was two years of age, who died in infancy. This was one of the largest families in Robeson township.

James Oneaill attended the schools of Robeson township and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years old. He then went to Reading and found employment at the iron works, where he was employed at the time of his enlistment, Aug. 8, 1862, in Company K, 128th Reg., Pa. V. I., being discharged May 29, 1862. He enlisted (second) in Company I, 196th Pa. V. I., July 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged Nov. 17th of that year. His third enlistment was on Sept. 1, 1865, in Company E, 75th Pa. V. I. In his second enlistment he became seventh corporal of Job Obock's company, and throughout his entire service he was a faithful and cheerful soldier, performing his duties efficiently and well. He participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the great struggle, including Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was always a brave and gallant fighter. After the war Mr. Oneaill returned to Reading and resumed work at the iron works, later learning the hatting trade, which he followed for three years, also taking care of his small farm, which he still looks after. Mr. Oneaill now receives a pension from the Government as reward for his faithful services, and he resides on Oneaill street, which was named in his honor. He bears the reputation of being an honest man of sterling integrity, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. In politics he is independent. He is a member of Salem Evangelical Association, of which he is now steward, and is also active in Sunday-school work.

On May 21, 1866, Mr. Oneaill was married to Amanda Reichwine, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Holtery) Reichwine, and to this union there were born: Ellen m. Walter Webber, of Mohnton, and has two children, Claude and Ralph; Mary J. m. William Beaver, of Reading, and has two children, Clyde and James; Sadie m. John Werner, of the firm of E. G. Werner & Sons, Mohnton, and has two children, Alethea and Norman; and Gertrude since 1902 has been a trained nurse in the German Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Oneaill also has an adopted daughter, Katie Lausch.

SAMUEL S. WEIS, a farmer on the Weis homestead in Earl township, Berks county, near the Colebrookdale township line, was born Sept. 15, 1836, on the farm on which he now resides.

Killian Weis, Sr., his grandfather, was born Dec. 15, 1751, and died Feb. 16, 1840, and was buried in the old cemetery at the Hereford Mennonite Church at Bally of which he and his wife were members. In the Federal census of 1790 he was recorded as a taxable resident of Upper Milford township, Northampton county (a district now embraced in Lehigh county) and as the head of a family consisting of himself, his wife Catharine (nee Landis) and six sons, Jacob, John, George, Henry, Killian (father of Samuel S.) and Samuel (three of whom were under sixteen years of age), and three daughters, Anna (m. John Ehst), Kate (m. Henry Shelly) and Hannah (m. Isaac Longacre).

In Upper Milford township, in what is now Lehigh county, there also lived Jacob Weis, brother of Killian, Sr., who was the owner and proprietor of the old Weis' mill, now known as Kriebel's mill, in Lower Milford township. In 1790 he had two sons and three daughters.

Killian Weis, son of Killian, Sr., was born Jan. 21, 1788, and died Dec. 23, 1874. He was a life-long farmer, and in 1819 bought the Ehst farm now occupied by his son Samuel S. This farm consists of 100 acres of fertile hilly land, on which is found a high grade of magnetic ore. The Berks Development Company have sunk a number of shafts and have found a good grade of ore. Killian Weis also owned the farm now owned by his grandson, Frank Weis. His name has been spelled Weis and Wise. He married Barbara Shelly, born Jan. 31, 1796, and died June 20, 1886. Their children, seven sons and two daughters, were: Jacob, born Feb. 9, 1825, died Aug. 10, 1899; Catharine and Franklin, twins, born March 2, 1826, of whom Catharine died Oct. 12, 1849, and Franklin Jan. 19, 1888; Henry, born 1827, died June 24, 1908; Killian, born 1828, died April 29, 1904; Joel, born 1830, died young; John, born 1832, died Feb. 28, 1899; Elizabeth, born 1834, died Sept. 26, 1908; and Samuel S. is the only survivor.

Of these children only two married, Jacob and Killian. John, Henry, Frank, Elizabeth and Samuel S. spent their lives on the old homestead. In politics they were all Democrats. They were steadfast believers in the Mennonite faith, and belong to the Mennonite Church at Boyertown, where the parents are buried. The earlier generations lie in the Hereford burial ground at Bally.

Jacob Weis, son of Killian and brother of Samuel S., born in 1825, died Aug. 10, 1899. He was a farmer in Colebrookdale township. He married Elizabeth Moyer, daughter of Michael Moyer, and she died in 1900, aged eighty-three years. They had two children: Elizabeth, born April 8, 1857, m. Jan. 28, 1882, Oscar K. Hausman, of Colebrookdale, and has three sons and one daughter—Morris W. (born Aug. 12, 1882), Edward (Jan. 3, 1890), Jacob (Aug. 12, 1893) and Lizzie (June 22, 1896); and Kate, born May 21, 1859, has since 1906 been the home maker for her uncle Samuel S. (she is an active worker in the Mennonite Church). Morris W. Hausman married Sept. 6, 1902, Catharine Johnson, and has two sons, Monroe and Elmer.

Killian Weis, son of Killian and brother of Samuel S., born 1828, died April 29, 1904, married Sarah Staufer, daughter of William Staufer, and they have had two sons and one daughter: Lizzie, born July, 1858, m. Samuel Beer, and died in April, 1892; Frank, born December, 1859, m. Mary Updegroff, and had one son Samuel, Jr. (born Sept. 11, 1886, m., Jan. 19, 1907, Lillie Worstler and has two children, Samuel and Mary); and William, born October, 1874, died in February, 1887.

Samuel S. Weis has passed all his life on the farm that is now his home, never having been absent from it more than one week at a time. In politics he is a Democrat, and has twice been delegate from Earl township to the county conventions. He adheres to the Mennonite faith, belonging to the church at Boyertown. Mr. Weis though seventy-three years old is a very active man, and is an excellent farmer. He has an old grandfather's clock, made by John Brooker, of Germantown in 1789, which still keeps good time, and is in fine condition. Mr. Weis has never married. As stated above his niece, Kate, daughter of his brother Jacob, has kept house for him since 1906.

FRANKLIN K. MILLER, who is proprietor of the well-known Excelsior Soap Works, one of the large industries of its kind in Reading, Pa., was born March 3, 1840, on the old Miller homestead in Upper Tulpehocken township, at Strausstown, son of Michael and Catherine (Klahr) Miller.

(I) Jacob Mueller, the immigrant ancestor, according to his tombstone inscription at Little Tulpehocken Church, was born Oct. 22, 1697, died Dec. 18, 1772; married fifty-three years to Catharine (middle name badly worn, but probably, according to will, it was Charlotte, maiden name not shown, born Oct. 11, 1699, died April 5, 1777); "left a good name, a sorrowing widow and four children." Jacob Mueller and his wife had ten children, of whom three sons and one daughter survived the father. He was the immigrant Jacob Mueller who, with Charlotta (very likely his wife), John Jacob (under sixteen) and Barbara (no doubt another child), all grouped together on the "original list" of passengers, is shown as having landed at Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1732, having come over in the ship "Johnson," of London, David Crocket, master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal; passengers, 112 males above sixteen, 98 under sixteen; 98 females above sixteen, 85 under sixteen. He came from Germany. In 1759 Jacob Mueller paid £11 tax. He is mentioned as a yeoman in his last will and testament, made Jan. 29, 1766, witnessed by Balser Unbehauer and Henrich Kettner, and recorded in Book II, page 117. The oldest son was allowed £25 over and above all others for his birthright. The children mentioned are John Jacob, born Sept. 24, 1728 (was single in 1759); Johannes, born Nov. 9, 1733 (was married in 1759); Elizabeth Barbara Hess: and Mathias, born Oct. 18, 1743. In the Little Tulpehocken Church records of births and baptisms are found the following children of Jacob Mueller: John Jacob, born Sept. 24, 1728, in Europe, baptized Sept. 26, 1728 (sponsors, Frederic William Beckle, Christopher Haist, Joseph Rohr and Joh. David Bauer); John, born Nov. 9, 1733, in Pennsylvania, baptized Nov. 16, 1733, by Rev. Philip Boehm, Reformed minister at White Marsh at the time (sponsors, Joh. Henry Fegner and Mary Elizabeth Barbara Schneider); Mary Elizabeth Barbara, born Sept. 9, 1736, baptized Sept. 28, 1736, by Rev. Bartholomew Rugner, who was Reformed pastor at Germantown, Pa., at that time (sponsors, same as for John); Matthias, born Oct. 18, 1743, baptized Nov. 6, 1743, by Rev. Joh. Casper Stoever (sponsors, Matthias Schmidt and wife); Elizabeth Barbara, born June 7, 1755 (baptism not given). It seems doubtful that the last named child belonged to the family of Jacob, the immigrant.

Samuel Miller succeeded his father, Johannes, in the tanning business, and carried it on during his whole life. He married a Miss Moyer, and to them were born children as follows: Michael, the father of Franklin K.; Jonathan, m. to Lydia Klahr; Sarah, m. to Elijah Weaver; Rebecca, m. to Israel Wagner; Catherine, m. to David Koenig; Matthias, m. to Eliza Snyder; Jacob, m. to Mary Gerhard; Samuel, who died in June, 1909, m. (first) to Hettie Christman and (second) to Henrietta Scholl; John, who died aged thirty-five years; Leah, m. (first) to John Miller and (second) to Joel Kantner; and William, m. to Theresa Wilhelm.

Michael Miller, father of Franklin K., was born Aug. 3, 1814, and died March 19, 1882, having been a life-long tanner at Strausstown, and also owning the old homestead and tannery. He married Catherine Klahr, and to them were born ten children, as follows: Franklin K.; Mary, deceased; William; Rebecca; Charles, of New York, who died in March, 1908; Edward and Lewis, twins, born in July, 1850; Sabilla; Levi; and Albert.

Franklin K. Miller received his education in the schools of his native locality, also attending Whitehall Academy, three miles west of Harrisburg, during the winter session of 1855 and 1856. He was reared on the old homestead, and when sixteen years of age learned the tanning trade with his father, following this occupation until his twenty-second year. During 1863, when the Commonwealth was threatened with invasion, Mr. Miller enlisted in Capt. Augustus G. Greth's Company I, 48th Pa. V. I., for ninety days, and received his honorable discharge Aug. 26th of the same year. On returning home, Mr. Miller again took up tanning as an occupation, and on June 8, 1865, removed to Tamaqua, where he followed the trade two years, then removing to Ringtown. Forming a partnership with P. M. Barrow, under the firm name of Miller & Barrow, they continued at this place for two years, when Mr. Miller went to North Branch, between Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton, and there formed a partnership with his brother. They continued in the tanning business at this place until 1875, in December of which year Franklin K. Miller removed to Hazleton and there remained for a period of seven years, for a part of which time he was engaged in operating a currier shop. In 1882, Mr. Miller first engaged in a very small way in the manufacture of soap in Reading, making samples which he distributed while doing other work. He also obtained a position in a tannery, and in the fall of that year removed with his family to the city. On Christmas, Mr. Miller was laid off from work, on account of slack business, but he soon found a position at the Scott foundry, at the meagre salary of one dollar per day, on which he paid rent and supported his large family. Mr. Miller's energy and industry were not to be denied, and on again engaging in the soap business, to which he gave his entire attention, after another lay-off on account of slack work, he found success. While going to and from work in the foundry he distributed samples, orders began to come in and soon his soap had gained a wide reputation. He first carried his soap to market in a basket, next used a wheelbarrow, soon thereafter getting a push-cart, and finally a horse and wagon. The Excelsior Soap Works of East Reading, Pa., is now a three-story, brick building, on a 60 x 110 feet lot, the building being 40 x 60 feet in dimensions. Here a large number of men are employed in the manufacture of laundry, fulling and scouring soaps, the latter two being specialties. Mr. Miller has four teams constantly on the streets, and his soaps find a ready sale in the markets all over the State. Success in this case has come where success was due. In all his early struggles with adversity Mr. Miller never lost heart, but at each succeeding reverse started in all over again to build up a paying business. He is now considered one of the substantial men of his community, and has a large circle of friends who enjoy

his business prominence. In politics, Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He is a member of Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F., of Reading, and Mount Penn Encampment, No. 152. He and his family are members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

On Feb. 14, 1861, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Caroline Nunnemacher, daughter of William and Esther (Gettle) Nunnemacher, and to this union there have been born children as follows: George W., Mary, Elva, William, Stella, Henry R. (deceased), Laura, Phoebe and Beulah.

JOSEPH H. MOYER, who died in Reading in 1891, was one of the veterans of the Civil war and had been a resident of the city for the whole of his active business life. He was born in Spring township, Berks county, in 1835, son of John and Elizabeth (Hontz) Moyer.

Educated in the township schools, Mr. Moyer at first took up the vocation of a teacher, but after several years' successful experience, he decided to learn a trade, and at once apprenticed himself to a harness maker. When he had completed his term, he established himself in business in that line in Reading, and thereafter made that city his home. When the Civil war broke out he at first continued in his usual routine and did some work on saddles for the government, but on Aug. 16, 1862, he responded to his country's call for more men, and was mustered in at Harrisburg in Company H, 128th Pa. V. I., under Capt. John Kennedy, and Col. J. A. Matthews. He proceeded with his regiment to Washington and thence to the front. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, besides a number of minor skirmishes and at the expiration of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged at Harrisburg in May, 1863.

Returning to Reading, Mr. Moyer once more engaged in business as a harness maker, and established himself on Penn street, between Second and Third. He was a very good workman and commanded the very best prices, but despite his success he sold out his business after some years, moving to No. 8 North Ninth street, remaining there two years. He then moved to No. 208 Penn street where he retired and after five months he died. Invariably honest in all his dealings he commanded respect from all who had business dealings with him, while his genial personality made him well liked socially also. On political questions he was independent, voting always for the man he considered best fitted for the office regardless of party lines. In religion he was a devout member of the Universalist Church, and socially he belonged to the I. O. O. F. and the American Mechanics, besides being a member of McClellan Post, No. 16, G. A. R., of Reading.

Mr. Moyer was married in 1862 to Miss Margaret C. Wright, and six children were born to them as follows: Lizzie; Annie, deceased; John and Susan, twins, the latter deceased; and Ella and Amy, both deceased.

Mrs. Margaret C. W. Moyer was a daughter of John K. and Elizabeth (Sigman) Wright. Her father was a blacksmith by trade, and a man whose name stood for thrift and honesty, was prominent in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and served efficiently as postmaster during President Jackson's administration. He died in 1848. A son, Charles E. Wright, was one of those who gave their lives for their country during the great Civil war. He enlisted June 7, 1861, in Company D, 3d Pa. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, at the age of twenty-three years.

F. F. BRESSLER, a well known marble and granite dealer, of Reading, Pa., and ex-recorder of Berks county, died Oct. 22, 1908. He was born in Spring township, this county, in 1857, son of Darius Bressler, a stone mason, who was born near Adamstown, Lancaster county, and died in Berks county at the age of sixty-two years.

Mr. Bressler attended the public schools of Berks county, after leaving which he spent one year with H. H. Hettinger at Sinking Spring, at the stone cutter's trade. In 1876 he located in Reading, being employed with the Eisenbrown Marble Company, of this city, in whose employ he remained for three years. At the end of this time Mr. Bressler went to New York, where he was employed on the State Capitol at Albany, in 1880-81, from there going to Coatesville, Chester county, where he was engaged in business a short time. Returning to Reading, in 1882 Mr. Bressler engaged in business with Amos Esterly, under the firm name of Bressler & Esterly, they continuing as partners until 1877, when Mr. Bressler engaged in work by himself on Washington street, opposite the post-office. Here Mr. Bressler continued until 1904, when he removed to his late location, at Center avenue and Spring streets, his place of business being fitted with the latest improved machinery. He employed from ten to fifteen skilled mechanics. His shop was a frame structure, 60 x 100 feet in dimensions, and in one of the most desirable locations that could be found for such a business.

Mr. Bressler was before the public as an official having been elected recorder of deeds of Berks county in 1901, on the Democratic ticket, in which office he served faithfully for three years. He was a resident of the Seventh ward, and during 1890-91 he served in the select council. He served as a delegate to various conventions, among them the convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, at Chicago. Mr. Bressler was a member of the election board in his ward.

Mr. Bressler was married to Mary Esterly, daughter of the late Amos S. Esterly, of Reading, who was a well-known hotel proprietor of the city, and two children were born to this union, Mabel and Alice. Mr. Bressler was fraternally connected with the Elks Lodge of Reading, No. 115.

JAMES M. YERGER, who was one of the county commissioners of Berks county from Jan. 1, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1909, was born in Upper Tulpehocken township, this county, June 22, 1860, son of William and Diana (Moll) Yerger.

Samuel Yerger, grandfather of James M., was a native of Berks county, born in Bern township. He was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation and was quite a prominent man of his day. Mr. Yerger married a Miss Nunemacher, and their children were: Joseph; John; Betsy, m. to Elias Spies; and William. In religious belief the family were Lutherans. Mr. Yerger was a Democrat.

William Yerger was educated in the common schools of Bern township, Berks county, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade, at which, in conjunction with agricultural pursuits, he continued all of his life. Mr. Yerger passed away in 1885, aged sixty-three years, and his wife Diana (Moll) passed away in 1860, when thirty-three years of age. These children were born to them: Cyrus; Elizabeth, m. to Henry Heffner, of Youngstown, Ohio; William; Amos; Amanda, deceased; Clarietta, m. to Franklin Seidel; Annetta, m. to Alfred Stoyer; and James M. Mr. Yerger's second marriage was to Theresa Himmelberger Ulrich, and to this union there were born three children: Wilson; Morris; and Catherine, deceased. Mr. Yerger was a Lutheran. He was a Democrat in his political views, and for some years held the office of school director.

James M. Yerger received his educational advantages in the schools of Centre township, and this was supplemented by an advanced course at the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown, Pa. He taught school for seven terms and then engaged in the produce business, shipping to Reading and Philadelphia. After six years Mr. Yerger removed to Reading, being appointed during President Cleveland's second administration to the position of stamp clerk in the revenue office located in the post-office building in Reading. After leaving this

position Mr. Yerger was engaged for some time in the manufacture of cigars, disposing of this enterprise to enter the insurance field as agent for the Equitable and Prudential insurance companies, and in this latter capacity he continued successfully until his election to the office of county commissioner in the fall of 1905 on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Yerger took up his official duties Jan. 1, 1906. He has ever been a faithful worker in the ranks of his party, and is considered one of the leaders thereof in this section. Mr. Yerger and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is fraternally connected with Leesport Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M., of Reading, and of Centreport Lodge No. 446, P. O. S. of A., being a charter member of the latter.

Mr. Yerger was married Oct. 15, 1887, to Anna S. Kline, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Seaman) Kline; five children were born to this union, James K., William, Samuel, Mary and Earl, all deceased except James K.

HENNE. The members of the Henne family referred to in this sketch are descended from Michael Henne, who passed his life in Berks county. He was born near Bernville, followed farming in that locality, and died there. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Haag, are both buried at Bernville. Their children were John, Michael, Daniel and Jared.

Jared Henne, son of Michael, was born July 2, 1831, and died Nov. 3, 1906, in Upper Tulpehocken township; he was buried at the Blue Mountain Church. He was a carpenter, following the trade most of his life. He married Sallie Fox, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Potteiger) Fox, and she still survives, making her home at Strausstown. They became the parents of five children: Aaron F.; Howard F.; Sallie, m. to Abraham Ritzman; Clara, m. to Wilson W. Strause; and John, m. to Agnes Feick.

Aaron F. Henne, eldest son of Jared Henne, was born Dec. 4, 1853, in Upper Tulpehocken township, learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed the same for twelve years. For five years he was in the mercantile business at Cross-kill Mills. For seven years he farmed on the Jacob Potteiger farm and for eight years on the Aaron Kern farm, in 1906 buying the old William Reber homestead, in Upper Tulpehocken township, near Strausstown, upon which he has since resided. The place comprises twenty-seven acres, to the cultivation of which he devotes his time. He married Hannah Ritzman, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wagner) Ritzman, and they have had two sons, Charles W. and William J., the latter a barber at Strausstown.

Charles W. Henne, son of Aaron F., was born Feb. 12, 1879, in Upper Tulpehocken township, and received his education in the public schools. For three years after commencing to work he was engaged at clerking in the general stores of J. A. Smith and L. W. Ritzman at Strausstown, and Howard Long at Rehrersburg. On Aug. 1, 1899, he went to Reading, and learned the barber's trade from William Shearer, of No. 117 North Ninth Street. After completing his trade he returned home and opened the Lincoln Barber Shop, of which he is still proprietor, with his brother, William J., as his foreman. At Strausstown he learned the cigar business with John Bricker and Calvin Foreman, and in 1905 he opened the La Fama Cigar Company, embarking in business on his own account with only one employe. He now has from ten to fifteen men who turn out a high grade of work. His most popular brands, with more than local fame, are "La Fama 10," "Carrie May," "Henne Value," "1910," "Paddy's Delight," "Little Pets," "Dutch Charlie," "Henne's Reliable" and "The Cyclone."

Mr. Henne married Kate Unger, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Resh) Unger, and four children have been born to them: A son that died in infancy; Hannah R., who died when three years old; Carrie May, and Jacob A.

Mr. Henne is a Democrat in politics and interested in local affairs, having served two terms as assessor of Upper Tulpehocken township, being elected for the second term without opposition, and receiving the highest vote on the ticket. He is a member of Zion's Blue Mountain Church (Lutheran). Socially he takes an active part in secret organizations, and is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, P. O. S. of A. and P. O. of A.

Howard F. Henne, second son of Jared and Sallie (Fox) Henne, was born Nov. 9, 1855, in Jefferson township, and received his education in the public schools. When seventeen years old he went to learn the shoemaker's trade under J. A. Smith, at Strausstown, remaining with him for seven years, after which he went into business for himself at Strausstown, Upper Tulpehocken township, where he has continued to make his home until the present. He is kept busy doing fine custom work, having a large patronage in that line. Mr. Henne has other business interests, being treasurer of a building and loan association, and is a well-known resident of his locality. He has served as delegate to a number of county conventions, has been juryman several times, and has acted twice as judge of election, being quite active in local politics as a Democrat. He was formerly fire warden of upper Berks county, having been appointed to that office by the county commissioners; and has also served as school director of Upper Tulpehocken township.

Mr. Henne married Emma Henne, daughter of Moses and Leah (Feick) Henne, and they have had one son, Martyn R. Mr. Henne is a Lutheran in religion, an active member of Zion's Blue Mountain Church, which he has served as deacon, elder and trustee. He is active in fraternal circles, belonging to the P. O. S. of A. and I. O. O. F., and is particularly interested in the latter order, being a past grand of his home lodge, a member of the Ridgely Protective Association and a member of the Rebekahs. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge at Wilkes-Barre.

Martyn R. Henne, son of Howard F., was born Aug. 16, 1881, and received his early education in the public schools of his home neighborhood. Later he attended the Palmer's Business College of Philadelphia, and then took a special course at the Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, in Advanced English, Business Law, etc., and also a series of lectures in Credits, and a course in Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. He was employed with the Central high school in Philadelphia for nine months, and for one year following was with Dr. Ernest La Place, also in Philadelphia, at the end of that time becoming connected with a plumbing supply house, with which he remained nine months. He has since held his present position, that of bookkeeper at the Northern National Bank of Philadelphia, with which he became connected in November, 1899. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association, No. 2, and of the West Somerset Building and Loan Association, both of Philadelphia.

Mr. Henne is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the P. O. S. of A., at Strausstown; Veritas Lodge, No. 643, I. O. O. F., at Philadelphia; Palmer's Business College Alumni; and to the American Institute of Banking, having been engaged with the latter organization in numerous capacities for a number of years.

REV. HARRY CHARLES KLINE, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Hamburg, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1868, son of Christian S. and Amanda Jane (Koch) Kline. The father emigrated from Monsheim, near Worms, Germany, in 1853, accompanying his parents, who landed at New York, and then proceeded to Salfordville, in Montgomery county, Pa. When a young man he went to Philadelphia and lived with a sister who was married to Philip Monkenbeck, a cigar manufacturer and merchant, who taught him the business, and he then en-

gaged in the same line on his own account at Ninth and Green Streets, carrying the business on successfully until 1877. He then became a railroad engineer on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, being employed as such until 1889, when he entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works; he was engaged there as a mechanic until 1896, when he sustained a serious injury, from which he eventually died, in 1898.

Christian S. Kline married Amanda J. Koch, of Lehigh county, and by her had eight children: Harry Charles; Howard (m. Ella Robbins); Emma (m. Herman Frankenfield); Catherine (m. Morris Raudenbush); Clara (m. Marshall Benner, and, after his death, Clarence Graham); three children died in infancy.

Harry C. Kline received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and later attended Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pa., from which he graduated with honors in June, 1894. He prepared for the ministry at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, graduating from that institution in 1897. In June of that year, immediately thereafter, he was ordained a Lutheran minister at Lancaster, Pa. Shortly after his ordination, June 23, 1897, Rev. Mr. Kline located at Hamburg and was regularly installed as pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and also of St. Paul's Church, in Windsor township, of Zion's, in Perry township, and of St. Mark's at Shoemakersville, Pa. With the exception of the church at Shoemakersville, which he served for but four years, he has continued to officiate as minister of these churches to the present time.

Immediately upon his taking charge of St. John's Church, new religious zeal in the members of the congregation was developed. They had a severe visitation the following year. On Monday, April 3, 1898, to the amazement of the congregation, the beautiful old church was completely destroyed by fire, caused by a large spark which was blown from the destructive fire at the Wilhelm Bicycle Works, several hundred yards distant to the west. The evening of the day previous, Sunday, two fine windows had been dedicated, and a large catechetical class had been confirmed in the old church. Although shocked by the unlooked-for calamity, the minister and his flock were not discouraged, for they at once resolved to build their exclusive Lutheran church, separating from their Union relations with the Reformed brethren. They set to work in real earnest to accomplish the task, which was finished by Whitsuntide, 1899, when the building was consecrated. It was then and is still recognized as one of the handsomest churches in the county. In the erection of this superb structure, Rev. Mr. Kline has received much praise for his unremitting and successful efforts, and in 1906 the congregation was highly gratified at the extinguishment of the entire indebtedness against the church, due mostly to the personal appeals of the pastor. Rev. Mr. Kline has also shared the honor of building a beautiful Union church, known as Zion's Union Church, in Perry township, which was consecrated on Whitsunday, 1909; he is the Lutheran pastor of that church.

In 1897, Rev. Harry C. Kline married Gertrude Lillian Leh, and they have had two sons, Arlan Luther and Bernard Leh. Mrs. Kline was given a superior education, more especially in music, under Prof. C. A. Marks, and she became a music teacher, following that profession for eight years. In 1890, Professor Marks organized the Allentown Oratorio Society, with which she filled the responsible position of piano accompanist in a highly commendable manner until her marriage in 1897. Mrs. Kline is also an adept in needlework, as the walls of her beautiful and well-kept home attest. She is a lovely character.

Thomas H. Leh, of Allentown, Mrs. Kline's father, born in 1853, died in 1886. He married M. Alice Mumaw, and they had three children: Gertrude (m. Rev. Mr. Kline), William T. (m. Mayme Matten), and Anna M. (m. Willis E. Kuehns). Mrs. Kline's grandfather, William R. Leh, also of Allentown, married A. Maria Ginkinger.

Rev. Mr. Kline, being much interested in local history, has become a member of the Pennsylvania German Society and the Berks County Historical Society, both of which organizations he encourages most heartily.

WILLIAM BRIDEGAM, one of Reading's highly esteemed citizens and retired business men, is a native of Berks county, born June 10, 1826, in Alsace township, son of David and Catherine (Becker) Bridegam, also natives of this county.

David Bridegam was educated in the common schools of his day, and when a boy learned the weaver's trade. This, in connection with farming a small property, occupied his time during his short life. He died at the age of thirty years, having been married but eight years, and having four children: Louisa m. Philip Herbine, and had eight children, John (deceased), William, Lucy, Mahlon, Louisa, Katie, Amanda and James; William; Augustus died single; and Lewis m. Mary Ann Shadle and had three children, Augustus, Katie and James. Mr. Bridegam died in 1832, while his widow survived him fifty-five years and died aged eighty-six years. The maternal grandfather was David Becker, who married Susan Messersmith. They were very prominent farming people of Alsace township, and he was an extensive land owner. He, however, disposed of his interests in Berks county and with a large family removed to Ohio, where some of his descendants still reside.

William Bridegam was but five years old when his father died, and his mother not being in affluent circumstances, he was taken to raise by Susan Hassler, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age, receiving, however, but a limited education. While yet in his teens, he was apprenticed to the tinsmith's trade, and this he followed for fifty-four years. Through honest endeavor and perseverance he has accumulated a competency and now in the evening of his life is living quietly, enjoying the fruits of early labor. Mr. Bridegam has been twice married, his first wife being Rebecca Bells, by whom two children were born: Caroline, deceased; and Susan, who became the wife of William Hobart. Mr. Bridegam m. (second) Cynthia Waltz (now also deceased), and six children were born to this union, as follows: Clara, m. Samuel Hartman; Sarah, is a widow; Kate, m. John E. Hunsicker of Los Angeles, Cal.; William E., is an electrician of Reading; Mary, is deceased; and Florence, m. John Fink, of Schuylkill Haven.

In religion the family are members of St. James' Lutheran Church. Mr. Bridegam was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Reading Council, No. 46, O. U. A. M. He is a very active man for his years, and is most highly esteemed in Reading.

WILLIAM B. YEAGER, proprietor of the Reading Cornice Works, with business situated on the northwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, Reading, Pa., is one of the leading business men of this city. He was born at Reading, in 1851, a son of Abraham and Harriet (Dickinson) Yeager.

Abraham Yeager was one of the business men of Reading for years. For a long period he was a confectioner and later went into the plumbing business in partnership with his father-in-law, William Dickinson, under the firm name of Dickinson & Yeager. The business was then located on Sixth street near Penn street, Reading. Subsequently Mr. Yeager was associated with a Mr. Miller and the firm became Miller & Yeager and so continued until the latter's death, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years. He was laid to rest in the Charles Evans cemetery. Mr. Yeager was survived by a widow and children. He married Harriet Dickinson, daughter of William P. and Elizabeth (Miller) Dickinson, the Miller family

being a very old and prominent one at Readng. The children of this union were: William B., of this sketch; Edward, formerly mayor of the city of Reading; Harry; Pearson; Clara; and Alice, wife of Henry Heckman, of California.

William B. Yeager was educated in the schools of his native city, including the high school. His first acquaintance with business was as a clerk in the dry goods store of B. H. Brown, where he remained a short time, and then entered the Reading Sheet Mill Works, and for one year worked at piling scrap iron. His next business connection was with the firm of Delp & Rapp, with whom he was associated for two and a half years. In 1878 he went with W. T. Hain, working at the tinning trade, and remained with him for sixteen years. That long experience gave him a thorough understanding of his present line of work. During this period he spent some eighteen months in Schuylkill county, in the same business.

In 1887 Mr. Yeager engaged in business at his present site and has met with most encouraging success. The Reading Cornice Works include in their manufactures copper and iron cornices, crestings, hipping, and finals, roofing, spouting and heater work and sheet metal work of all kinds. His plant is well equipped with all manner of modern machinery and he gives employment to ten skilled workmen. On Jan. 15, 1906, he received a patent right for a metal window sash and frame, and this device has met with a ready sale. Mr. Yeager visits neighboring towns in the interests of his business and has friends all over the region.

Mr. Yeager was married to Susan Leitheiser, a daughter of Francis and Mary (Adams) Leitheiser, of Hyde Park, Reading. They have a daughter and son, Bessie and Harry, the latter of whom proves a very apt assistant to his father. In politics Mr. Yeager is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Chandler Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, and Reading Commandery, and is a past officer of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Yeager and family belong to the Lutheran Church. They have a pleasant home at No. 646 North Sixth street, Reading.

A. W. HAAG, a prosperous business man of Reading, carrying on a large millwrighting business on the corner of Walnut and Third streets, was born Feb. 15, 1851, in North Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., a son of Joel and Susanna (Wenrich) Haag.

His education was obtained in the schools at Bernville and from youth he took care of himself. In 1868 he went to California and helped build the Union Pacific railroad, and was one of the party to travel on the first train over the route. Upon his return he went to Luzerne county and there worked at sawmill work, having some acquaintances there, and worked also at Allentown. In 1875 he went to Fleetwood and worked on what was the invention of the Haag Reliance Turbine Water Wheel, superintending the setting up of the same, until 1894. Mr. Haag then came to Reading and established his business at the foot of Chestnut street, but in 1896 he opened his present place of business where he has a fine establishment equipped with all kinds of modern machinery for millwrighting. He makes a specialty of equipping dye works. He is a thoroughly competent machinist and stands very high in the trade.

In 1873 Mr. Haag was married to Sevilla Eck and they have eleven children, namely: Katherine, m. to W. L. Fegley; Charles, m. to Jennie Rambo; Sarah, m. to Samuel Fegley; John A., m. to Ada Heck; George, m. to Blanche E. Wink; Elizabeth, m. to E. S. Fisher; Mary, m. to John Craig; Caroline, m. to E. Miller; Adam W., Jr.; William P. and James H. Mr. Haag is a member of the United Evangelical Church. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias. While in Fleetwood he was a member of the council, and for a number of years school trustee. He was also secretary of the board of town councilmen of Fleetwood for six years. Mr. Haag is very well known in the city of Reading, where he is highly esteemed for his many sterling traits of character.

ANDREW HONEKER, a resident of Reading, Pa., who was engaged in the stone-cutting business, was born June 22, 1845, in Wurtemberg, Germany, son of George Honeker, an agriculturist of that country, where he died at the age of sixty-five years.

Andrew Honeker received his education in the common schools of his native country, and was reared on his father's farm. He came to America in June, 1869, on a vessel of the Hamburg Line, and landed at New York City, where he remained but a few days, then going to the State of Massachusetts. He worked on a farm there for a short time after which he came to Reading and was employed at a furnace for a few months. His next employment was at Altoona, Pa., for a period of three years, after which he returned to Reading and learned the stone cutting trade with the Eben people, in whose employ he was for a period of twenty years. In 1894 Mr. Honeker engaged in business with John Fisher and Christ Becker, with whom he continued one year, after which he formed a partnership with Simon Abel, this connection continuing for five years. In 1904 Mr. Honeker became the partner of Henry Huber (see sketch elsewhere), and they continued as partners, their yard being located at Elm and Buttonwood streets, as long as Mr. Honeker lived, and after her husband's death Mrs. Honeker sold his interests. The home of the family is at No. 1167 Green street. Mr. Honeker died July 23, 1908, aged sixty-three years, and is buried in the Gethsemane Cemetery, Reading. He was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and of St. Boniface's Society.

Mr. Honeker married Ceicila Hohm, of Baiern, Germany, and to them were born the following children: Joseph, who is employed in Chicago as a clerk; Maggie; Albert; Annie; Lizzie, and Mary.

RICHARD M. WHITMAN, former chief of police of Reading, is descended from David Whitman, a blacksmith of Robeson township, Berks county.

Abraham S. Whitman, his father, who was a printer and publisher of Reading, died in that city in 1900, aged seventy-nine yeears, while his mother, Mary Elizabeth (Reeser), daughter of Daniel Reeser, a drover of Berks county, passed away in May, 1901, aged eighty-one years. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, two of whom, Rose and Kate, died in early childhood. Those still living are: Daniel R.; Mary, wife of David Fox, of the Reading Hardware Company, Reading; Esther, the wife of William Clark, of the Reading Hardware Company; Henrietta, at home; Lilly, the wife of James Johnson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad service; Richard M.

Richard M. Whitman was born in Reading, April 3, 1848. He received his education in the public schools, and then learned the printing business in his father's office, at the *Times*, and continued at printing for a number of years. He next took charge of the *Daily News* and remained there nine years, or until the paper was discontinued, when he became one of the proprietors of the Reading *Daily Telegram* and with this paper he continued three years. He was then twice elected to Common Council from the Second ward, resigning in 1890 to accept the position of highway commissioner of the Western district of Reading. At the expiration of his term he was appointed chief of police, and served under Mayors Merritt, Yeager and Gerber, with an interval between Merritt and Yeager. During this interval he was employed on the *Times*.

Mr. Whitman was married Jan. 20, 1877, to Mary Catherine Shunk, daughter of John and Rachel (Savage) Shunk, the former a tanner and farmer of Heidelberg township, Berks county, and a nephew of the Hon.

Francis Shunk, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. Two sons and two daughters have been born to this union: Daniel R., a toolmaker of Philadelphia; May; Jacob; and Mollie, wife of Clifford H. Price.

Mr. Whitman belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M., and to the Foresters of America. He is also connected with Liberty Fire Company, in which he has held several offices. In politics he is a Democrat. During his career as chief of police he made many important arrests, and was a faithful and capable officer.

GEORGE A. RICK, president of the common branch of the city councils of Reading, is a native of that city whose connection with its business and public life does credit to his birth and ancestry. He is a member of an old Berks county family, being a descendant in the fifth generation from Hermann Rick, the emigrant ancestor of the family, who came to this country in 1712, when twelve years old. From him Mr. Rick traces his line through John George, Charles, and John Rick, the latter for many years a member of the well-known firm of Rick Brothers, manufacturers of tacks and builders' hardware, which was established in the year 1867, and for many years maintained its position as one of the leading industries of the kind in Reading and elsewhere. John Rick married Emma C. Ammon, and to them were born three sons and one daughter: George A., John, Paul A., and Margaret Julia, the daughter dying in September, 1904. Further details concerning the ancestors will be found elsewhere.

George A. Rick was born in Reading, Oct. 23, 1877, and there received his education in the public schools. After his graduation from the high school, June 1, 1895, he entered the office of William H. Dechant, civil engineer, with whom he remained until May, 1898, on the 9th of which month he entered the army in the volunteer service. He became a private in Company A (Capt. Samuel Willits), 4th Regiment (Col. David Brainerd Case), Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until Nov. 16, 1898; he was sent to Porto Rico.

Upon his return to Reading after being mustered out of the service, Mr. Rick engaged in the real estate and investment business, which he has continued to the present time. He is a director of the Colonial Trust Company.

In 1906 Mr. Rick was elected to represent his ward in the common branch of the city councils, and in 1908 he was honored with re-election for another two years' term. Immediately following his re-election, in April, 1908, he was elected president of that branch of the city government, and he has occupied the chair ever since. He is a Republican in political sentiment, public-spirited and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and alive to the needs of the community in which his life has been spent.

On Nov. 12, 1903, Mr. Rick married Margaret Hunter, daughter of John and Marion Hunter, of Alva, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Rick have two children, John Hunter and Margaret Marion. Mr. Rick is a Lutheran in religious connection, holding membership in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WALTON G. LEVAN, for many years a business man of Reading, bore a name not only to be found in the military annals of this country, but also well known in France in connection with the old Huguenot days. The family was founded in America by three brothers, Jacob, Isaac and Abraham, who fled from their native land in 1715 to escape persecution and came to Pennsylvania, settling in Berks county, one near Kutztown, one in Oley Valley and one in what is now Reading. A warlike strain has run through their descendants and we find them among the defenders of liberty in both 1775 and 1861.

Abraham Levan, grandfather of Walton G., in the earlier part of his life resided in York, York county, a place then known as Little York. He was engaged in business as a hatter and dealt almost entirely, whether for laying in supplies or disposing of his goods when finished, in Baltimore, Md. Later he settled in Reading and carried on the same business there. He was one of the leading supporters of the old Reformed Church there, and when he died, at an advanced age, was buried in the cemetery, at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets.

Isaac N. Levan, son of Abraham, was born and brought up in York and there learned the trade of a hatter under his father. On moving to Reading, however, he went into the nail cutting line instead, traveling through Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Virginia. He returned to Reading about 1869 and went into the hat business again, opening a retail establishment at No. 727 Penn street where he continued a few years, then bought the property No. 719 Penn street and there continued until his death, in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Guiel, resident of Canada, where Mrs. Levan was born, but later he removed to Connecticut. Mr. Guiel was a famous Indian scout and during the Rebellion his services were employed by the government. The last years of his life were spent in work among the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Levan had children as follows: Walton G., John A., Edgar M., Annie A., Ella G. (m. Peter Weber, of Lancaster, Pa.), I. Newton, (of Wilmington, Del.), and Florence (wife of Dr. Charles W. Bachman, of Reading).

Walton G. Levan was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 27, 1846. He came to Reading with his parents when only a child, and after completing his education in the public schools began to learn the trade which his father and grandfather before him had followed. This was during the period of the war, and after serving six months of his apprenticeship he enlisted in Company B, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry under Gen. David McM. Gregg. He served in all two years and six months and during that time was once seriously wounded, in the battle of Hunter's Run, Oct. 22, 1864. The injury was in the left leg and he suffered from its effects to the end of his life. Mr. Levan was honorably discharged July 20, 1865, and returning to Reading, resumed work at his trade where he had left off. He followed that line of work without intermission, in 1869 becoming associated in the hat business with his father at No. 727 Penn street. Continuing with him until 1874, in that year he opened an establishment of his own at No. 48 South Seventh street which he conducted until 1877, when he closed out his store and went back to the bench. He remained in the shop until March 9, 1895, when he and his son established a hat store at No. 903 Penn street, having both a manufacturing and retail concern. Nine years after, to a day, they moved to the present location, No. 847 Penn street. Here his son now carries on what has become known as one of the most progressive hat stores in the city. In the rear of the store there is a plant for manufacturing hats for the local trade, and as Mr. Levan was a skilled mechanic himself, and superintended his own workrooms, he established a splendid reputation for the output. His son, Isaac N. Levan, became a partner in the firm in 1897 and they did business under the firm name of W. G. Levan & Son. Mr. Levan was actively engaged in business until a few days before his death, though he had been suffering for some months with dropsy, from which he died Nov. 18, 1906, in his sixty-first year. He was one of the best-known men in his line in Reading.

Mr. Levan married Catharine Boylan, who survives him, residing at No. 704 Walnut street, while his son, Isaac N. resides in the home at No. 133 North Eighth street. They had one son, Isaac N. Levan, who married Mary A. Siegfried, and had three children, namely: Bertha A., Walton G. and William A. Mr. Levan was a member of Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R.

ISAAC HOLLENBACH, a well known citizen of Reading, engaged in the building business, who resides at No. 600 Schuylkill avenue, was born in 1852 in Ontelaunee township, Berks county, near Leesport, son of

Geo. A. Luck

John and Mary (Hartman) Hollenbach, and grandson of John and Christiana Hollenbach.

John Hollenbach, the grandfather, was a farmer near Leesport, Pa., where many years of his life were spent, and was a man noted for his thrift and enterprise, being held in high esteem in his locality. He and his wife Christiana became the parents of these children: Benjamin; Samuel; Daniel; Rebecca, m. to Adam Gearhart; Elithebes, m. to a Mr. DeTurck; John; and Kate, m. to a Mr. Schaeffer. In religious belief the family were Lutherans. Mr. Hollenbach was first a Whig in politics, and later became a Republican.

John Hollenbach, son of John, was educated in the district schools of Berks county, and as a boy engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, later engaging therein for himself, following farming all of his life. He died aged seventy-one years, while his widow still survives him, being the mother of five children: Catherine, m. to William Marks; Emma, who died single; Isaac; Sally, m. to Charles Gernant; and John, a retired farmer of Illinois.

Isaac Hollenbach's education was secured in the schools of Bern township, after which he came to Reading and pursued a course in the business college. He then returned to his native place and engaged in farming until 1891, in which year he came again to Reading and engaged in the butchering business, for one year, selling out to engage in the building business, at which he has since continued with much success. He has built many residences in the northwestern section of the city, among them sixteen on Gordon street, seven on West Green street, sixteen on West Greenwich street, and a row on Schuylkill avenue in the 600 block, in one of which he resides. Hollenbach street, one of the prettiest residence thoroughfares in northwestern Reading, was named after Mr. Hollenbach, and here, in company with P. Monroe Krick, Mr. Hollenbach built forty-three houses. He is well and favorably known in his section of the city, serving as councilman of the Fifteenth ward, but declining a renomination on account of his varied business interests. He is a stanch Republican and a member of the Northeastern Republican League, and is fraternally connected with the Schuylkill Fire Company. In religious faith Mr. Hollenbach is a Lutheran.

WILLIAM H. MOYER, of the firm of Strunk & Moyer, feed merchants, of Reading, Pa., was born July 17, 1859, at Reading, son of David and Mary (Bingaman) Moyer.

David Moyer, father of William H., born in 1819, was a carpenter at Reading, following his trade here during the greater part of his life. He died in 1878, and his wife, Mary Bingaman, died in 1865. They had three children: Clara, David A., and William H.

William H. Moyer was educated in the Reading schools and began his business life as an employee of Aaron Yocum, in a flour mill, with whom he continued for three years. Then began his association with John M. Strunk, for whom he worked eleven years, and in 1889 he was taken into partnership, and the present firm name was adopted. The business was founded in 1868 by Mr. Strunk, and by him was so conducted that it became favorably known all over Berks county. The warehouse is located at No. 924 Franklin street. The scope of the business includes dealing in flour, feed, grain, hay, straw, potatoes and poultry supplies, and their trade connections enable them not only to do a good business for themselves but to make it of interest to their customers. Their claim to promptness in business transactions is well substantiated. They make a specialty of handling Nutriotone, a condition remedy for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Their warehouse consists of four floors and the dimensions of the building are 24x24 feet.

Mr. Moyer was married to Louisa Zeigler, daughter of John and Louisa (Roland) Zeigler, of Reading, Pa. Mr. Zeigler died in 1892. For years he had been a valued employee at the Johnston foundry. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer have one daughter, Helen May, who is a pupil at the grammar school. In politics Mr. Moyer is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Knight of Malta; belongs to Camp No. 89, Patriotic Sons of America; and was secretary of the Rainbow Fire Company for some years. He is a member of the First Reformed Church at Reading.

DAVID DeLONG, now deceased, was a well known farmer of Bern township. He was born in Berks county, Pa., son of David De Long, Sr., who was for many years engaged in farming in Lehigh county—a very prominent man there.

Mr. De Long was always identified with Berks county. He began his farming operations there on a tract of forty acres, which he purchased and to which he later added considerably. He was successful in his work, being both capable and industrious, and his long life of seventy-seven years was full of useful and kindly deeds.

Mr. De Long married Miss Mary Snyder, and they passed many years of wedded life, broken by the death of Mrs. De Long at the age of sixty years. A large family was born to them, all of them living in or near Reading, as follows: Mary, Mrs. Daniel Moser, of Bern township; Hattie, Mrs. Samuel Savage, of Reading; Catharine, Mrs. Reinart, of Reading, who has two children, George and Katie (m. Howard Zerr, who has two children, Luther and Helen Zerr); Joel, m. to Miss Matilda Althouse, and residing on the homestead in Bern township; Lydia, m. to Frank Snyder, of Reading; and Sarah, m. to Levi Wagner. David De Long was a man who held the respect of the community in which he lived, and was of no little influence in the Democratic party. He was a member of the Reformed Church.

DOTTERRER. In 1728 among the names of passengers on the ship "Mortonhouse," was the name of Johan Georg Doderer, also spelled, on the Captain's list, Hans Dirk Doddere. In 1756, according to the historian, Rupp, he had settled in District township, Berks county; and in 1759 his name appears on the tax list in that township. Tradition says he was an elder brother of Mathias Dotterrer, who came over in 1749.

(I) Mathias Dotterrer, whose name on the passenger list is given as Mattheus Dötter, came to America on the ship "Jacob," Captain Adolph De Grove, from Amsterdam, last from Shields, England, qualifying at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1749. On the same ship were Nichlaus and Martin Dötter, who may have been sons over sixteen years of age. His son Mathias (1744-1827), was about five years old at the time, and because of his age his name would not appear on the passenger list.

(II) Mathias Dotterrer, son of Mathias, born Jan. 22, 1744, became a pioneer of Lower Berks county. His name is variously spelled—Dotterrer, Dottero and Toderrow. On the red sandstone that marks his grave just south of the Hill Church, is the following inscription: "Mathias Dotterrer, son of Mathias and Catharine, Born Jan. 22, 1744, Died June 30, 1827, aged 83 years, 5 months, 8 days." His wife is buried at his side her grave being marked by the following inscription: "Anna Maria, daughter Adam and Catharine Imholtz, and wife Mathias Dotterrer. She was born May 17, 1743, married 1765, and lived in holy wedlock over 60 years. She had two sons, twenty-six grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren at her death, which occurred Feb. 24, 1825, aged eighty-one years, nine months, seventeen days." They had two sons: Daniel was executor of his father's will (on record in German in Will Book 6, p. 99); and Mathias.

(III) Daniel Dotterrer, son of Mathias, was born July 4, 1766, and he died Sept. 13, 1844, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He lived in Earl township, where he owned a farm, and he also owned a tract in

Rockland township, bequeathing the latter to his son Henry in his will made Oct. 29, 1834. This will is on record in Will Book 9, page 18; executors, his sons Mathias and Daniel. In the Will Index his name is spelled Daniel Dottero. He married Barbara Muthart (born June 28, 1763, died Dec. 3, 1843, aged eighty years, five months, five days), and their children were: Mathias, John, Daniel (1792-1840), Jacob, George, Henry, Susanna and Catharine.

(IV) Jacob Dotterrer, son of Daniel, was born April 4, 1794, and he died in Earl township, Aug. 23, 1885, aged ninety-one years, four months, nineteen days. He and his family are buried in the cemetery at the Hill Church, of which they were Reformed members. In his earlier life he owned and cultivated a small farm in Pike township. By trade he was a carpenter. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Christian Sassaman, was born Dec. 21, 1797, and she died June 8, 1880, aged eighty-two years, five months, seventeen days. Four children were born to them: Maria, m. to Isaac Fry; John S.; Abraham, who lived and died in Pike township; Sarah, m. to Aaron Weller.

(V) John S. Dotterrer, son of Jacob, was born during his father's residence in Pike township, Dec. 7, 1822. His death occurred Dec. 12, 1881, when he was aged fifty-nine years, five days, and his remains were buried at Hill Church. In his earlier life he was a school teacher, teaching a pay school at Shanesville, but later he became a farmer, owning the farm of 167 acres in Pike township that is now the property of his son Jacob and the heirs of his son John. In politics he was a Democrat, and was always active in work for his party. For a number of years he served as school director in Pike township. He married Hettie (Esther) Weller, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mest) Weller, born July 29, 1828, died July 28, 1882, aged fifty-three years, eleven months, twenty-nine days, her death occurring but eight months after that of her husband. Their children were: Catharine, who died unmarried; Jacob, of Pikeville; John W.; Daniel W.; Sarah, m. to Irwin Buchert, of Gilbertsville; Elizabeth, m. to William Hilbert, of Pikeville; Hettie, m. to Daniel Peter, of Viola, Del.; Amanda, m. to John Ritter, of Boyertown; and Augustus, of Pottstown.

(VI) John W. Dotterrer, son of John S., was a native of Pike township, born Aug. 16, 1852. He was first a farmer and then a merchant, later conducting the store and hotel (which he owned) at Hill Church, where he was also postmaster for more than a quarter of a century. He was one of the active Democrats in his district, serving as committeeman for many years, and at the time of his death was serving as road commissioner. He died May 14, 1907, and was buried at Hill Church, of which he was a Reformed member. From the date of its incorporation in 1873 until his death, a period of thirty-four years, he was treasurer of the Cemetery company. He was a man of influence in the community. His wife, Elenora Brower, was a daughter of John G. and Elmina (Hausman) Brower, of Colebrookdale township, the former at one time a well known school master. They had these children: Laura, who died in infancy; Dr. Charles B.; and Hettie, whose husband, Harvey H. Weller, succeeded Mr. Dotterrer in business at Hill Church.

(VII) Dr. Charles B. Dotterrer, of Boyertown, was born Jan. 12, 1880, near Hill Church, son of John W. and Elenora, and was given good educational advantages. He attended the public schools in Pike township, and later the Pottstown schools, and then engaged in teaching in his native township for one term. In the spring of 1897 he attended Perkiomen Seminary, and continued there as a student until his graduation in 1898. He then entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1902. While there he was awarded a gold medal for his high average in a competitive examination. He then served one year in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, after which he took charge of the practice of Dr. G. A. Weida, at Frederick, Montgomery Co., Pa., during the latter's service in the lower house of the State Legislature. He then began practising for himself at Zieglerville, and continued there until January, 1907, when he located in Boyertown, quickly assuming a prominent place in the professional world. He has a most enviable record, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow practitioners. Fraternally Dr. Dotterrer is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M.; Norristown Chapter, No. 190, R. A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection. He is a past master of Perkiomenville Lodge, No. 367, I. O. O. F., and since his location in Boyertown has become affiliated with Boyertown Lodge No. 708, I. O. O. F., which lodge rendered such invaluable services to the community at the time of the Opera House Fire in January, 1908. Dr. Dotterrer is very prosperous, and his automobile may be seen at all hours. He handles this machine with great skill. On Jan. 1, 1909, in partnership with Claude C. Graeff, P. D., he bought the large wholesale and retail drug store of Charles A. Smith, and when not engaged at his private practice spends his time in the drug store.

The Doctor is very public-spirited, and has taken an active part in public affairs. He is a member of the board of health, and since the resignation of Dr. Rhoads he has acted as its president. He was one of the incorporators of the Boyertown Electric Light Company, serving as vice president until he was elected by an overwhelming majority as a councilman. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On Dec. 17, 1904, Dr. Dotterrer married Mary Elizabeth Wagner, daughter of Michael and Amelia (Reller) Wagner, of Obelisk, Pa. They have no children.

(VI) Daniel W. Dotterrer, son of John S., was born in Pike township, Nov. 27, 1854. He received his early education in the township schools, and later attended Professor Hankey's select school at Boyertown. He also attended Friedensburg Academy one term, then under the charge of Prof. S. A. Baer, and later Dr. Daniel Schoedler. In 1880 he began farming for himself on the place where he now lives near Hill Church. He has a farm of eighty-eight acres, all in good condition. In politics he is a Democrat, and he wields considerable influence in the township, as he is a man of high repute and good judgment.

In 1879 Mr. Dotterrer married Ellen Drumheller, daughter of David and Lydia (Rhode) Drumheller, and they had children: Wilson m. Hannah Mest; Ida m. John Hess; Daniel died in infancy; David m. Annie Moyer; John (twin to David) is a cigarmaker; Mamie, Augustus and Elizabeth are at home.

GEORGE C. SUENDER, who resides at No. 1230 North Twelfth street, Reading, Pa., has served as ward assessor of the city for the past seventeen years. Mr. Suender was born in 1845, in Saxony, Germany, son of George and Catherine D. (Eisenhart) Suender.

George Suender was a spinner by trade, an occupation which he followed in his native country, and in 1847 emigrated to America on the ship "Louisa Maria," Capt. Lew Schwenk, landing May 7th, of that year, after a stormy voyage of seven weeks, at Philadelphia. After coming to this country Mr. Suender engaged in common laboring and huckstering, and in these occupations continued until his death in 1890, at the age of seventy-two years, his widow surviving until 1903, when she passed away, being eighty-four years old. They were the parents of children as follows: George C.; Charles, M. D., deceased; Catherine, m. to Charles Bast; and Louisa, m. to George Kramer. In religious belief the family were Reformed. In 1856 Mr. Suender was naturalized, and became a stanch Democrat.

George C. Suender received his education in the schools of Berks county, attending pay schools in Bern

township and Freeland Seminary, and after leaving the latter institution taught school for five years. In 1868 he commenced farming, continuing thereat until 1870, when he embarked in the livery business on Pearl, below Franklin street, Reading. One year later he sold out to engage in the flour and feed business with William Frame, and shortly thereafter accepted a position with William T. Clous & Son, ice dealers. In 1880, Mr. Suender engaged in the milk business, and this he carried on until April 30, 1907, when he sold out. Mr. Suender has been prominent not only in business, but in political circles as well. He has long been a stanch adherent of Democratic principles in this section, was school director for six years, and for the past seventeen years has served efficiently as ward assessor. He is well known throughout the city, and has many warm friends.

Mr. Suender was married (first) to Elizabeth Kaufman, by whom he had two children: Lillie; and Elizabeth, m. to John Sheidy. His second marriage was to Louisa Menges, and to them there have been born six children: Katie, m. to Elmer Heilig; Eugenia H.; T. Howard; Charles F.; Emma, m. to John Dersch; and Vernie. The family is connected with the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE GRAFF, a farmer of Albany township, Berks county, now living retired in his comfortable home at Albany Station, is a native of Neubeuern, Germany, born Aug. 11, 1835, son of George Michael Graff.

George Michael Graff was born in Bayern, Germany, May 23, 1793, and died at his home near Wessnersville, Berks county, June 29, 1879. He came to America in 1839 bringing his family, and first lived for a few years in Philadelphia, from which city he came to Berks county, and made his first location in Greenwich township, on the place where William Emore now lives about Klinesville. About 1848 he moved to Albany township, and located where his son Christian now lives near Wessnersville. He owned this farm, which first consisted of fifty-six acres, and this he cultivated until a few years before his death. He was a Lutheran in religious faith, as was also his wife, and they are buried at Friedens Church at Wessnersville, of which they were members. Mr. Graff had been a tanner in the Old Country, but never followed that trade in America. He was a man of medium height with very black hair. His second wife was Anna Maria Himmelshear, who was born March 13, 1813, and died April 21, 1881. They had four children: George and Michael, both born in Germany; and Christian and Catharine (m. Samuel Mohn, of Round Top, Albany township), both born in America. Of these children, Michael lived some years in Albany township, and then moved to West Penn township, Schuylkill county, where some years later he sold out his farm, and then went to Tamaqua. He married Polly Kunkel, and their children were: Thomas, George, Charles, Alvin, Jonathan, Mary Ann, Missouri and Cora. Christian Graff, son of George Michael, a shoemaker by trade, also carries on farming on the old homestead in Albany township. He married Polly Frey (spelled Frai in German), sister to George Graff's wife, Sarah, both daughters of Napoleon Frey. To Christian Graff and wife have been born: Oscar, Mantillis (m. Amanda Zimmerman, daughter of Noah Zimmerman), Richard (m. Alice Zimmerman, sister to Amanda), Irwin, Elmer and Herbert.

George Graff accompanied his parents to America, and in Greenwich township he learned the shoemaker's trade under Peter Reinhard, and this he followed fourteen years. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, 167th Pa. V. I. and served nine months. After the war he engaged in farming in Albany township, and has a nice farm of 110 acres located in the potato belt on the Ontelaunee. He built in 1883 the present barn on his farm, and he retired in 1889, having the previous year built at Albany Station the brick residence near the railroad, where he now lives. The large lawn is most attractive. Mrs. Graff is a great lover of flowers and has been very successful in their cultivation, and the beautiful blossoms attract much attention, not only of the passers-by but also of the passengers on the trains of the Schuylkill & Lehigh railroad running close to the house. Mr. Graff is a man of intelligence and is well posted on public questions. He takes great pleasure in reading. He and his wife have erected their monument at Friedens Church cemetery.

In 1860 Mr. Graff married Sarah Frey, daughter of Napoleon and Kate (Billman) Frey, the latter a daughter of Jacob Billman (whose children were—Sallie, Leah, Betsey, Hettie, Kate, Polly, Jonas and Reuben). To Mr. and Mrs. Graff have been born no children. Mr. Graff is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are Lutheran members of Friedens Church.

WILLIAM BORDER, a retired citizen of Reading, has been a resident of that city from youth, and was one of its foremost business men for many years. His success was not made in any one line alone, but in different ventures, his chief interest, however, centering in the local financial institutions and in the Acme Manufacturing Company, of which important concern he was a member and director for several years. He is a man of independent spirit and persevering disposition, and made his own way to a high position in business circles.

Mr. Border is a native of Berks county, born in Alsace township, June 6, 1829. He is of German descent, his grandfather, Samuel Border, having been born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America, settling in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa. Daniel Border, son of Samuel, and father of William, was born in Exeter township and there passed his early life. In time he settled in Alsace with his family where he remained until his comparatively early death in 1821. He was a farmer by occupation. Daniel Border married Elizabeth Kline, and they had two children, Daniel and William, the former dying when eleven years old. Mrs. Border remarried, her second husband being Jacob Bower, by whom she had one son, Jeremiah, who became a well known physician of Reading.

William Border was only a year and a half old when his father died, and he remained at home with his mother and step-father until he reached the age of eleven, when he began to support himself. For several years he hired out as a farm hand, but when he was seventeen the family removed to Reading, and he accompanied them to the city, which has since been his home. During his first summer here he found work in a brick yard, and then he did day's labor until he commenced fence-making, in which line he made his first notable success. He continued in that line for twenty-two years, taking orders for the particular kind of fence he sold in every section of Berks county, where he formed a wide acquaintance while traveling around in the pursuit of his business. For the first six months after he quit fence-making he was in partnership with Isaac Roland, whose interest he purchased at that time. He then formed the firm of William Border & Co., in which his associates were James T. Reber and Adam Bard, and they continued together for eight years, doing a profitable business as manufacturers of parts for wagons, buggies, etc., such as felloes, spokes, shafts, etc.

Mr. Border's next venture was as a money broker, a business which he began in 1873 at a most favorable time for that calling, as the financial panic of that time had just broken out. He followed that line for three years, during which he not only exercised his native shrewdness to the best advantage in various financial transactions, but also found several openings for profitable investment. The accuracy of his judgment, whether in regard to men or conditions, was the principal factor in his success at this time. It was about this

period that he invested largely in timber lands, upon which he intended to realize by cutting and selling the timber, and the outcome of these investments showed him to be an expert in the valuation of such property. He continued on a similar line for some time afterward, buying land which he laid out into building lots, and he did considerable trading in real estate throughout his active career, also retaining a number of lots for himself—about a hundred near Reading. His sales amounted to over $30,000 annually.

In 1894 Mr. Border became a member of the Acme Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Stormer bicycle, whose business offered a most promising investment as the demand for bicycles was then at its height. His executive influence soon became apparent, and he continued to be a factor in the management of the concern, during which time the large bicycle factory on Eighth street, at that time the largest in the city, was erected, in 1896. The product was twenty thousand bicycles yearly, and employment was given to a force of four hundred in their manufacture. The wheels were marketed all over the United States and also in foreign countries, being of high standard make. In 1893 Mr. Border opened a toy and variety store, the conduct of which he turned over to his grandson, William F. Lease, and this was sold in 1903. Mr. Border has also been identified with some of the most notable of Reading's financial institutions. He had an interest in the Penn National Bank, the Schuylkill Valley Bank, the Reading National Bank and the Reading City Passenger Railway Company, still retaining his stock in the last named.

Though his phenomenal success followed a youth of hard toil, with no promise of the affluence which crowned the efforts of his manhood, Mr. Border was never carried away with his prosperity, and never became a reckless investor or improvident in any way. His rise was steady, and a wise conservatism and excellent judgment led him to decide deliberately and venture cautiously. Thus, having gained ground, he did not lose it, and his course not only made for his own profit, but won for him a substantial position and gave the enterprises with which he was connected high prestige. He made his way against many obstacles, but he had the qualities of determination and perseverance, and his successful struggles against lack of means in his earlier years gave him courage for large things as time passed. His integrity in all transactions gained him universal respect.

On July 1, 1849, Mr. Border married Emma Harbold, like himself a native of Berks county, born May 26, 1822, daughter of Adam Harbold and granddaughter of Frederick Harbold. She died May 7, 1889, the mother of five children, namely: (1) Ellen Alwidla m. Jeremiah Lease, of Reading, and they have a family of five: William F., m. to Sallie Hafer, has two children, Ella and Catherine; Edwin J., m. to Carrie Wiest, has six children, Lester, Florence, Harold, Grace, Emily and Carrie; Arthur F.; Clarence, and Raymond. This family, with the exception of Arthur F., who is Reformed, belongs to the Lutheran Church. (2) Amanda Otilda. (3) Anetta m. Frank Reinert, of Reading, and they have had three sons: One died in infancy; Leroy, m. to Helen Fleckenstein, has one child, William; and Guy is unmarried. (4) Emma and (5) Elizabeth died when young. Mr. Border and his daughter, Amanda, reside at No. 1238 North 12th street, Reading.

Mr. Border is a Republican in political faith and has been almost since the formation of the party. He cast his first vote for Buchanan, supported Abraham Lincoln, and has upheld Republican principles staunchly, though he has never taken an active part in political affairs. Fraternally he unites with Freedom Circle, Brotherhood of the Union, and is an Odd Fellow. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church, to which he gives liberal support. Among the characteristic traits showing Mr. Border's beneficent spirit was the distribution of all his real estate in 1907 to his three daughters, it being his desire to see the enjoyment of his children in his property while he was yet living. He is now in his eighty-first year, and enjoying fair health.

WANNER. The Wanner family was one of a half dozen families who came from the southwestern section of Germany or Switzerland prior to 1740, and settled in Richmond township, Berks Co., Pa. Old settlers, tradition, appearance and descendants of these families who are posted on genealogy, in many cases confirm the idea that they were Palatinates, who accepted the Christian religion before they came to the New World.

(I) Martin Wanner, the emigrant ancestor of this old family, came from Germany in the fall of 1733. He had six children, namely: Christian, of whom we have no record; Jacob, who married Mary Elizabeth Dreibelbis, and had issue, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, Peter, Magdalena and Mary; Peter; Margaret, who married a Burghart; Mrs. Muthart; and Mrs. Angostadt.

(II) Peter Wanner, son of Martin the emigrant, was thrice married. He m. (first) Catharine Rothermel, and they had six children, as follows: (1) Daniel is mentioned below. (2) Jacob is not mentioned in the records. (3) Peter m. Catharine Redinger, and had seven children—Martin, m. to Hannah Christ; Anna and William, unmarried; Peter, m. to a Brown; Elizabeth, m. to Charles Leis, and mother of seven children; Isaac; and Esther. (4) Thomas m. Rebecca Albright, and had three children—Susanna, m. to John Adams, and had two children who died in infancy; and Mary and Peter, who are unmarried. (5) Cabilla was married, but we have no record of either her or her family. (6) Esther m. a Heckman, and had three children—George, Aaron and Esther. Peter Wanner m. (second) a Miss Schwartz, and by her had three children, all of whom died in infancy. He m. (third) Magdalena Dreibelbis, and they were the parents of John Wanner, the grandfather of Solon A. Wanner.

(III) John Wanner m. Elizabeth Biehl, daughter of Christian Biehl, and to this union were born the following children: Maria, born May 6, 1811, m. into the Sharadin family; Anna, born Feb. 4, 1813, m. into the Mertz family; Ephraim, born Feb. 4, 1815, died young; William, born Feb. 22, 1817, is a farmer; John Daniel is mentioned below; Joel B., born March 5, 1821, a graduate of the Franklin and Marshall College, a lawyer, and during the Civil war a major in the Union army, m. into the Zieber family; Peter Christian, born March 24, 1823, m. a Moyer; John Charles, born Jan. 22, 1825, is a successful china merchant in Philadelphia; Charles H., born Sept. 3, 1827, a doctor, m. into the Hilbert family; Elizabeth, born Oct. 15, 1829, m. a Humbert; Amos, born Dec. 25, 1831, a lawyer and a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, m. into the Zieber family; and Henry, born March 28, 1834, is a tanner and currier, and is unmarried. John Wanner, the father, was a prominent politician, and served several terms in the Legislature.

(IV) John Daniel Wanner, father of Solon A., was born near Kutztown, in Maxatawny township, Berks Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1819. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Sell) Bower, and to them were born these children: (1) Llewellyn, a graduate of the Franklin and Marshall College, was a member of the Reading Bar, and after a successful career in Reading he went to Goshen, Ind., with his family, where he practised law until his death. He m. Catharine M. Dech, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., and to this union were born four children: Kate Laneta, m. to Joseph H. Lesh, a lumber merchant of Chicago, Ill., has one daughter, Kathrine; Lulona Elizabeth, m. to Edward Herith, a piano dealer in Indianapolis, Ind., has two daughters; William Ralph married Carrie ————; and Gertrude Bower m. a Mr. Haskel, of Goshen, Ind. (2) Clara E. m. Wilson R. Merkel, of Lenharts-

ville, Pa., son of George Merkel, an iron master of that place. The only child of this union was a daughter who died at birth, the mother passing away at the same time, April 10, 1882. (3) Solon A. is mentioned below.

John Daniel Wanner received a common school education, and began life as a school teacher in Maxatawny township, later taking up civil engineering, which he mastered successfully in a short time. He then began the study of law, in his spare time, meanwhile working in the dry goods business with Heidenrich & Kutz, for meager wages. The firm kindly let him go surveying several days of the week, and at night when the rest of the family were in bed, he was preparing his drafts and making calculations, these being so correct that his surveyings were never questioned by the courts. Raising and educating his own family, besides helping to educate three of his brothers, he was undaunted in his efforts, and success attended his every step. He was a justice of the peace at Kutztown for many years, served as chief burgess, and was clerk of the borough council until age incapacitated him for further work. He also held the office of registrar of wills for Berks county with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The whole life of J. Daniel Wanner was an excellent example of ambition, pluck and energy, united with love and kindness toward his neighbors. Honest to himself and everyone who came in contact with him, sociable with everybody he met, loving and exceedingly kind to his family and friends—all of these characteristics, combined with a God-fearing spirit and a keen desire to do right, made up Mr. Wanner's life.

(V) Solon A. Wanner was born Nov. 13, 1850, and spent his boyhood days in Kutztown. There he attended the public schools, and later entered the Keystone State Normal School, in 1868 taking the regular course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating therefrom in 1869. After his return to Kutztown he became a clerk in the Peabody Bank, under his father, and four years later entered the employ of the Farmers State Bank, of Goshen, Ind. He remained there for three years, and then on account of the age of his parents he returned home, and engaged in business on Main street, conducting a branch office for the Keystone and Farmers' National Banks of Reading, Pa. He later engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, but is now yeoman. In 1905 he was called as an expert accountant to examine and audit the accounts of the county alms house, which duty he performed with great credit. Besides being a good business man Mr. Wanner is a musician of some note.

On Sept. 10, 1885, Mr. Wanner was married to Mary A. Leiby, daughter of Alfred and Susan (Wertz) Leiby, and to this union were born children: Lee, a telegraph operator; Vernon; Daniel, an expert electrician at the Locomotive works at Huntington, W. Va., and a clever musician; and Clara Mary, a bright and accomplished daughter, who is now teaching school.

(III) Daniel Wanner, son of Peter and great-grandfather of Charles A. Wanner, married and became the father of three children, Samuel, Thomas and Jacob.

(IV) Samuel Wanner, son of Daniel, was a farmer and miller, and erected a number of grist mills, among which was the Leinbach mill in Fleetwood. He was very prosperous, owning an excellent farm of 100 acres in Richmond township. He was a member of the Reformed Church of St. Paul, of Fleetwood. In politics he was a Democrat. He m. Anna Albright, and to them were born children as follows: Daniel A., a farmer in Alsace township; Thomas A., now retired, who was an iron worker, having a forge in Chester county; Peter A., retired drover; John A., deceased; and Lewis A.

(V) Lewis A. Wanner was a well known and prosperous business man of Fleetwood, and a member of the firm of Schaeffer, Wanner & Co. He m. Hettie Kelchner, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Sheirer) Kelchner, and to this union were born the following children: Katie, wife of Marvin Moyer, a dealer in wall papers at Quakertown, Pa.; Isaac, deceased; Annie, m. to Henry D. Schaeffer, of Reading; Charles A.; Elizabeth, who resides with her mother in Fleetwood; Lewis A., a student in the Department of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania; and Oliver B., a student at Albright College.

(VI) Charles Albright Wanner was born Aug. 25, 1876, and received his primary education in the public schools of the place of his nativity, later attending the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. Later he attended Albright College, at Myerstown, Lebanon county, and graduated from that institution in 1895. The senior partner in his father's business retired, and the present firm, that of Schaeffer, Wanner & Co., was formed, consisting of Charles A. Wanner, and Llewellyn D. and Webster D. Schaeffer, the two latter being sons of George B. Schaeffer, ex-sheriff of Berks county. The new firm has thus far been very successful.

Charles A. Wanner is a Republican in politics. In religion he is connected with the United Evangelical Church. Besides other business interests he is a member of the hosiery manufacturing firm of Madeira & Wanner of Fleetwood. He is an honorable and public-spirited citizen, and a representative man of his community.

HERMAN. The Herman family of Berks county, represented in the present generation by that popular official, George C. Herman, Esq., of Maxatawny township, had its early home in Holland, and the four generations in America have given their time, their talents and their education to the service of the public.

The first of the family to come to the New World was the Rev. Frederick Herman, a native of Holland, who in 1786 was sent by the fathers of the Reformed Church to preach the Gospel in America. He located in New Jersey, but remained there only a short time, going then to Germantown, near Philadelphia, and there he was living in 1793 when President Washington and the American Congress met there. In fact, his home was secured for the accommodation of the President and his private secretary, Mr. B. Dandridge. Three rooms and two beds were placed at the disposal of the distinguished guests, "with breakfast, and tea in the afternoon, at ten dollars each per week." The dinners were sent in by a neighboring tavern keeper. From Germantown the Rev. Mr. Herman moved to near Pottstown, in Montgomery county, where he served many congregations, besides paying special attention to preparation of young men for the work of the holy ministry, and died at a ripe old age, after sixty years of faithful service as a minister of the Gospel.

Rev. Charles G. Herman, son of the Rev. Frederick Herman and Maria, his wife, whose maiden name was Feit, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia county. He, too, became a minister of the Reformed Church, and, locating in Maxatawny township, Berks county, made that locality the scene of his labors throughout the remainder of his life. He entered into rest Aug. 4, 1863, at the age of seventy years, nine months and eleven days. He married Hester Sassaman, who was born in Maxatawny township, and they became the parents of five children: Maria, m. to Judge Willoughby Fogle, and now deceased; Hester, m. to Dr. Henry Helfrich, a resident of Allentown, Pa.; Louisa, m. to Rev. Daniel Brendel, of Bethlehem, Pa.; Jacob Sassaman, deceased; and the Rev. Alfred Jasper.

Rev. Alfred Jasper Herman, son of Rev. Charles G. and Hester (Sassaman), was born Nov. 6, 1831, in Maxatawny township, in the house in which he now

lives. He was reared in the influence of a Christian home, and was early trained to habits of industry and self-denial. His education was acquired in the common schools; in Easton Academy, under the Rev. Dr. Vandeveer; in the University of New York, where he pursued a special course for two years; and his theological studies under his uncle, the late Rev. Dr. Guldin, of New York City, and his father. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. During the last year of his study in New York City he preached weekly, on Wednesday nights, in the Howsen street Reformed Church, of which his uncle was pastor. In 1851 the Classis of the Reformed Church ordained him, and he immediately became assistant to his father, a position he filled for five years. At the end of that time he took charge of the New Jerusalem Church at Wessnersville, where he remained for half a century. He also had charge of a number of other churches in that locality, at one time being pastor of eight parishes —an almost superhuman task, yet his industry, his devotion never flagged, and his superb physical health sustained him. In forty-seven years he missed but twenty-five Sundays because of ill health or inclement weather. To his earnest efforts is due the existence of St. Paul's Church, at Seiberlingville, and of St. Peter's at Topton. In 1897 when he celebrated the forty-sixth anniversary of his ordination, and the forty-first of his pastorate at the New Jerusalem Church, people to the number of 2,000 gathered from all over Berks and Lehigh counties to do him honor, and to show their affection for their spiritual leader.

The Rev. Mr. Herman was married on June 14, 1853, to Isabella Grim, daughter of Sem and Anna (Kline) Grim, of Lehigh county, and their children were: Ambrose, a practising physician at Lansdale, Pa., m. Alice Breinig; Annie m. Dr. Richard Beck, of Newburg, Pa.; and George C., Esq. The Rev. Mr. Herman is now living retired on the 150-acre farm in Maxatawny township that once belonged to his father. On it is a large pebble-dashed house that has weathered the storms a full half century.

George C. Herman, son of Rev. Alfred J. and Isabella (Grim), was born on the old Herman homestead June 9, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of his native township, the Keystone State Normal School, Franklin and Marshall College and the University of Pennsylvania. Since his return from school he has resided on the old homestead. In politics he is an energetic worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and is chairman of the Democratic Club of Maxatawny. For ten years he served as a member of the school board in his township, and held at different times all the various offices of the board. In 1900 he was elected justice of the peace, and has since been re-elected; and he has frequently been a delegate to county conventions. He has been treasurer of the board of supervisors of the township, since the passage of the new State Road law, and in many ways has been influential in the welfare of the township. With his family he attends, as a Reformed member, Zion's Union Church, and for some twenty years he has been superintendent of the prosperous Sunday school, and he is also the teacher of the large Bible class.

In 1903 Mr. Herman was married to Mame E. Pott, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Schall) Pott, of Pottsville, the town being named for her paternal great-grandfather. To this marriage has been born on May 12, 1904, one son, Benjamin Alfred.

DR. CHARLES HUNTER RAUDENBUSH, who conducts a thriving drug business, at Reading, Berks Co., Pa., was born Oct. 7, 1866, at Adamstown, Lancaster county, son of Dr. A. S. and Sarah (Stauffer) Raudenbush, whose history appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Charles H. Raudenbush attended the public schools of his native place, and after graduating therefrom entered the State Normal School at Millersville. After two spring terms at the latter institution, Dr. Raudenbush came to Reading with his father, and in 1882 entered the high school of the city from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. In October of the same year he entered the drug store of J. H. Stein, at Eighth and Penn streets, Reading, remaining until October, 1889, when he attended a course of lectures on pharmacy at Philadelphia. Graduating from The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1891, Dr. Raudenbush returned to Reading and engaged again with Mr. Stein, with whom he remained until March, 1896, and on May 1st of that year he engaged in business on his own account, opening a store in the Mansion House building. This was the location of his business until April, 1905, when, feeling the need of larger quarters he removed to his present place, No. 39 North Sixth street, where he has since continued. Mr. Raudenbush has one of the finest equipped pharmacies in the city, and he has won the steady trade of a large patronage.

On Oct. 26, 1898, Dr. Raudenbush married Mattie B. Thompson, daughter of Isaac F. and Lydia (Steen) Thompson, of Coatesville, Chester Co., Pa., and to this union have been born one son and one daughter, Charles B. and Helen T.

WILLIAM J. BAER, one of the leading citizens of Kutztown, Pa., and superintendent of the Allentown & Reading Traction Company, was born at Breinigsville, Lehigh county, Sept. 11, 1869. As a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools of his district. When a young man he found employment in the ore mines not far from his home, and proved himself such a faithful and painstaking workman that he found favor in the eyes of his employers, who made him superintendent of the ore beds at Breinigsville and Guth stations. Later he became superintendent of a paint mill for the Pennsylvania Paint & Ore Company, and was stationed for some time at Cartersville, Ga. His faithfulness to duty and his efficiency as an engineer secured for him due recognition, and he ran the engines at these ore beds for some years.

In 1900 Mr. Baer became conductor on the Allentown & Reading Traction Company line, and when the company erected new power houses at Kutztown he took charge of the engines, and soon thereafter became chief engineer for the company. Later he was given general charge of the station and the power house, and in 1902 was appointed assistant superintendent of the company, a position he has very ably filled to the present time.

In June, 1890, Mr. Baer was married to Ellen Siegfried, daughter of Reuben and Amanda (Grim) Siegfried, and to this union there have been born these children—Clara Victoria and Arthur William.

His father was Jonathan S. Baer, who was married to Fannie Burkey, daughter of Daniel Burkey, of England. They had children: Charles, who died young; William J., subject of this sketch; George F., m. to Kate Levan, and living in Allentown; Frank F., m. to Tillie Houser, and living at North Hill; Alice, m. to J. Thomas Smith, and living in Scranton; Ida, m. to James Sup, and living in Allentown; and Harvey, who died in youth.

His grandfather was Phillip Baer, who was a shoemaker by trade, and was well known in the vicinity of Breinigsville and Fogelsville. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five years, in 1901, and is buried at (Ziegel's) Church. In his younger years he had moved with his father to Mercer county, Pa., but he did not like his new home, so he returned to his native county, of Lehigh. He was married to Catharine Schaeffer and had twelve children. When he died he

had fifty-nine grandchildren and thirty-five great-grandchildren. Among his children were these: Charles. of Ohio; Mrs. Thomas Burky, of Allentown; Jonathan S., of Breinigsville; Peter L., of Hamilton, Ohio; and Mrs. Rebecca Billig, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather was Daniel Baer, who was born in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, where he lived until he moved to Mercer county, Pa. Among his children were John, Daniel, David, Benjamin, Phillip, above named, and Catharine.

His great-great-grandfather was Jacob Baer, who was the son of the immigrant, Hans Baer, and is well known in the history of the Baer family. He was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, and he gave to each of his six sons a farm. His son Daniel sold his Weisenburg Township farm, and moved to Mercer county, where he raised his family and lived to the end of his life.

JOEL W. HAINLY, proprietor of the original "Sinking Spring Hotel," one of the oldest hotel stands in Berks county, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 21, 1861, son of Michael and Lydia (Wiest) Hainly.

Michael Hainly, grandfather of Joel W., was a farmer in Lancaster county, and owned a small property near Blainsport, where he died. He was twice married, (first) to Susanna Bergman, and (second) to Susanna Gushert. His children, all by the first marriage, were: Joseph, who settled near Schoeneck, Pa.; John, who lived at Cocalico; Michael; Susanna, m. to Samuel Betcher; Sophia, m. to Abraham Royer; and Polly (Mary), m. to Adam Noll.

Michael Hainly, father of Joel W., was born July 6, 1831, and died Oct. 5, 1906, after a long and successful life spent in agricultural pursuits. He was a prominent member of the Swamp Church, belonging to the Lutheran denomination, and was a man universally esteemed and respected. Mr. Hainly married Lydia Wiest, born April 17, 1834, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Stover) Wiest, and she now resides at the old home. They had a family of nine children, all of whom are living: Sarah, m. to Martin DeHart, of Fritztown; Benjamin, m. to Kate Kessler, and living on a farm at Vinemont; Joel W.; Susan, m. to Wallace Eckenroth, of Gouglersville; Emma, m. to John Burkert, of Vinemont; Amanda, m. to Fred Artzbecher, of Cocalico; Mary, m. to Harry Showalter, of Reinholds, Pa.; Kate, m. to Harvey Gehret, of Blainsport, Pa.; and Michael, a painter now living on the old homestead, m. to Cora Keener.

Joel W. Hainly spent his boyhood days at Reinholds, Lancaster county, where he was reared on his father's farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, at which time he learned the milling business with Richard Leinbach, near Reamstown, Pa., where he worked about one year. For the following five years he worked in August D. Keener's mill at Fritztown, and in August, 1886, he removed to Reading and for a short time operated a stationary engine at a stone crusher. In 1886 Mr. Hainly engaged in the hotel business at the Cacoosing, conducting that place successfully for one and one-half years, at which time he purchased the "Fritztown Hotel," which he greatly improved. He succeeded in building up a large trade, and during his seven years' occupancy of that site did a very profitable business. Mr. Hainly sold out this place in 1896 at a large profit, and in the spring of 1897 he removed to Reading, in the fall of which year he bought the "Sinking Spring Hotel," one of the oldest hotel stands in Berks county. The sinking spring, after which the village was named, is located on his premises, 100 feet from the hotel building. This interesting spring, which was given its name by the Indians, is very strong and runs from about January to August, when the water disappears into the earth to reappear during January of the year following. The spring never runs dry during the months from January to August.

One part of Mr. Hainly's hotel building was erected prior to 1767, being built of stone nearly two feet thick, is substantial, and to all appearances will remain so for a century or two to come. The fourteen rooms are large and spacious, and the Colonial style of architecture prevails. Mr. Hainly, who is genial and affable, makes an ideal host, and has won many friends in this community. He serves the best of liquors, beer and cigars, has excellent table service, and his prices are moderate. His fine park, immediately in the rear of the hotel, covers an area of about two acres, and here is found the historic sinking spring. The park contains a large pavilion, and is thickly grown with shrubbery and trees, the latter including the Norway, Austrian, Excelsior and Stone pines, and the Douglass, Colorado Blue and Oriental spruce, with Arbor White American and Golden Arbor. Pyramid and Siberian plants are found scattered about in artistic fashion, and the place is a delightful retreat, where one may find rest from the noise and rush of town life.

On Sept. 19, 1885, Mr. Hainly was married (first) to Kate Hain, born April 27, 1867, who died Oct. 31, 1897, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Halt) Hain, the former a coachbuilder of Fritztown. Mr. and Mrs. Hainly had three children, namely: George Frederick, Mamie Elizabeth and Robert Michael. On June 20, 1903, Mr. Hainly m. (second) Valeria J. Addams, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Ulrich) Addams, of Fritztown. Mr. Addams is an old resident of this section, and was an active worker in the Democratic party in his younger days. His children are: Hannah, m. to J. S. Strohl; Maggie, m. to John A. Fry; Ella, m. to F. M. Gaul; and Valeria J., m. to Joel W. Hainly. No children have been born of Mr. Hainly's second marriage. He is a Lutheran member of St. John's Church of Sinking Spring. In politics he is an active Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Tribe No. 301, Order of Red Men, of Reading; and Castle No. 534, K. G. E., of Sinking Spring.

HENRY W. LONG, teacher and agent for fertilizers, was born on the Long homestead in Upper Bern township, Berks county, April 30, 1866, son of Joel and Sallie Ann (Zettelmoyer) Long.

Joel Long was born in Upper Bern township, Aug. 31, 1838, on the Long homestead, of 130 acres, which he acquired by purchase in 1878. He was a tiller of the soil all his life, and was very prosperous in his undertakings. He died March 19, 1901, in his sixty-third year of age. He voted the Democratic ticket. He was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the offices of township treasurer, assistant assessor, assessor, tax-collector, election officer, and he was delegate to county conventions.

He and his family belonged to Shartlesville Friedens Church, of which he was one of the founders in 1870. He was trustee of this church from its organization until death called him to his reward. In 1856 he married in the sixty-third year of his age. In 1856 he married Sallie Ann Zettelmoyer, daughter of Martin Zettelmoyer and wife (whose name was Sour). They had fourteen children—nine sons and five daughters—namely: Frank W., James M., Mrs. Hettie A. Rentschler, Henrietta Long (deceased), Mrs. Alice R. Aschenbach, Mrs. Kate A. Ney, Henry W., Irwin M. (deceased), Peter C. (deceased), Howard E. (deceased), Jerome (deceased), Angelina, Manasses M., and Wallace Z.

Henry W. Long was reared on the home farm, and obtained his education in the public schools, which he attended until he was seventeen years of age. He studied in the Bernville and Strausstown grammar schools, and in the spring of 1887, entered the Keystone State Normal School, graduating in June, 1889.

He began teaching in the fall of 1884 at the Bagenstose school in his native (now Tilden) township, and after teaching there three years, entered upon the normal course as stated. In 1889 and 1890 he taught at Wernersville, and 1891 to 1894 inclusive at Vogansville, Lancaster county, at an advanced salary. He then returned to his native township and taught for six consecutive years. In 1903-04-05 he was in charge of Sheidy's school, and in the fall of 1906 began teaching at Hahn's school in Muhlenberg township, Berks county. He is an able, painstaking, conscientious and successful teacher, and has the respect of the many pupils he has had during his long career.

In politics Mr. Long is an uncompromising Democrat, and frequently serves on election boards. He was elected as tax collector of Upper Bern township, in 1893-94-95, which office he filled with honor to himself and credit to his electors. He has been delegate to a number of county conventions. He is a Lutheran member of Shartlesville Friedens Church, in which he was confirmed in 1880, by the Rev. D. D. Trexler. He has belonged to the Sunday-school connected with this church since its organization in 1879. In later years he became a teacher and superintendent. When he taught school in Upper Tulpehocken he became superintendent of Sheidy's Union Sunday-school, which office he filled for three years.

During the summer months Mr. Long filled various positions, such as cigar-packer, clerk, and book-keeper. Since 1900 he has been the manager of the Joel Long estate for the heirs. Mr. Long is an intelligent and upright citizen, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

J. HOWARD JACOBS, in whose death, which occurred Aug. 18, 1902, at his home in Reading, that city lost one of its good citizens and a professional man of considerable reputation, was born in 1838, in the Conestoga Valley, in the lower part of Berks county, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Davies) Jacobs.

Samuel Jacobs was a farmer in the Conestoga Valley. He and his wife, Mary A. (Davies), were members of the Episcopal Church. Of their children, Thomas (deceased) was a resident of Iowa; J. Howard is mentioned below; Mary married Clifton Moore, of Pottstown, Pa.; Annie married William Morris, of Atlanta, Georgia.

J. Howard Jacobs received his early education in the public schools, and then studied law in the office of Judge Banks. After his admission to the Bar of Berks county, he practised in Reading, where all of his professional life was passed, becoming a leading member of the legal fraternity. Mr. Jacobs died Aug. 18, 1902, and was buried four days later in the Charles Evans cemetery.

In 1860 Mr. Jacobs married Hannah E. Creswell, daughter of Samuel M. and Thomazine (Lincoln) Creswell, farming people, the former of whom was a Presbyterian and the latter an Episcopalian. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, as follows: Carrie H., who married William Summerville, of Washington, D. C., and has one child, J. Howard Jacobs; Sallie, who married Pierson Hoff, and has one child, D. Pierson; Edward H.; and J. Howard, an attorney at Reading, who married Margaret Kalbach. In his political principles Mr. Jacobs was a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian. For many years he had been identified with the Masons.

DANIEL A. HEFFNER, senior member of the well known clothing and men's outfitting firm of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll, Nos. 418-420 Penn street, Reading, was born in 1854, in Virginville, Berks county, son of Solomon and Wilhelmina (Weigley) Heffner.

In 1749 Heinrich Haeffner came from Eberstadt, Germany, to America and located in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa. In 1752 he married Maria Eva, daughter of Matthaus Kelchner, of that township. Their children were: John Heinrich, 1754-1825; Han Georg, 1757-1818; Eva Catharine, born 1760; Elizabeth, born 1762; Eva Magdalene, born 1765; and Catharine, born 1768.

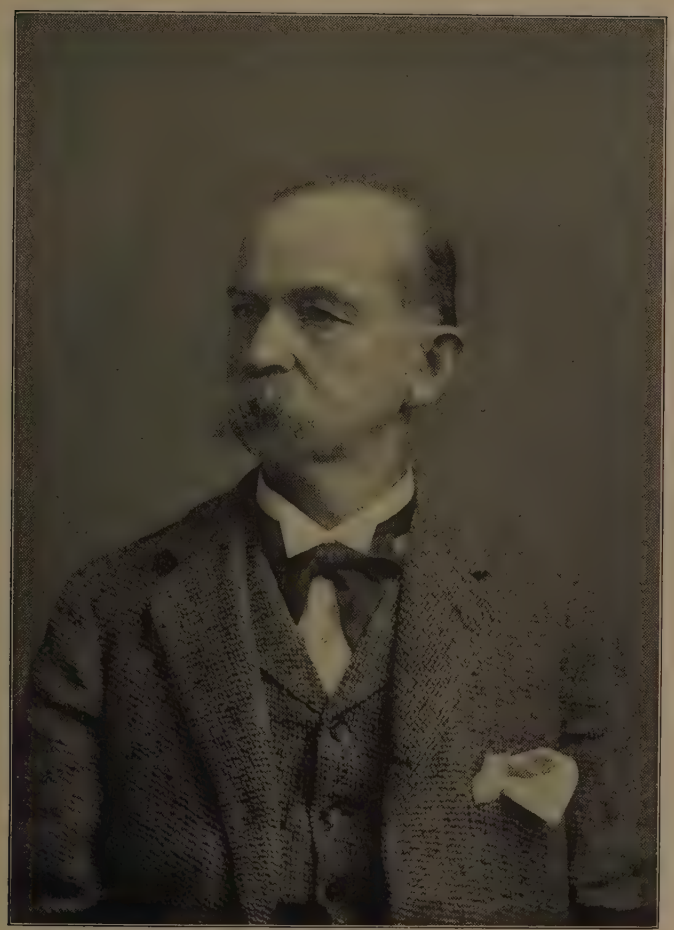
John Heinrich Haeffner, son of Heinrich, remained on the old stand in Richmond township, near Virginville. He married Anna Catharine Kohler, born Sept. 26, 1759, and they had children: Daniel; John; Henry; Abraham (1789-1854); Samuel (1791-1872); Solomon (died 1876); Polly (was a cripple); Kate (born 1795); Hannah (born 1798); and Jacob (1804-1877, is buried on his land in a private burial ground). John Heinrich Haeffner was a soldier in 1777 in the Revolutionary war, and was a prisoner of war in a church in New Jersey. His relative and neighbor, a Merkel, froze to death in his arms. He suffered severe hardships through hunger and cold. He served in Capt. Jacob Baldy's Company, and Philip Gehr's Battalion.

Solomon Heffner, son of John Heinrich, married Rachel Graeff (1802-1849), and they lived at Virginville. Their children were: Susanna, John, Solomon (father of Daniel A.), Hettie, Kate, Mary, Henry and Lydia G.

Solomon Heffner was born in Virginville, and when a young man learned engineering, which, however, he gave up in his latter years on account of failing health, and went into the hotel business. He died in 1862, at the age of thirty-five years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Wilhelmina Weigley, passed away in 1890, remaining a widow to the end of her life. The three children born of their marriage were: Solomon; Emma, m. (first) William Epling, and (second) Henry Smith; and Daniel A. The family were members of the Lutheran Church. In political belief Mr. Heffner was a stanch Democrat.

Daniel A. Heffner was left without a father at a very tender age, and as a consequence his chances for an education were limited, most of his learning being acquired at night schools after a hard day's work. His first employment was on a farm, and he later worked in the ore banks of Berks county, but finally he learned the painting and paper-hanging trade, at which he worked for several years. Going then to Shenandoah, he went into the huckstering business, and later was a clerk in Lenhartsville, from which place he came to Reading as a clerk for B. H. Brown in the dry goods business. Mr. Heffner next removed to Hamburg, where he engaged in a mercantile business, and this he conducted successfully for ten years. At the end of this time he sold out, and in 1884 came to Reading, where he engaged with Meyers & Heim, tailors and dealers in men's furnishings, continuing with these gentlemen until in 1898. In this year with John H. Gilbert and William M. Croll, Mr. Heffner established the business of Heffner, Gilbert & Croll, which did business from 1898 until 1904, at No. 528 Penn street. In the latter named year, on account of press of business, they were obliged to seek larger quarters, and subsequently removed to Nos. 418-420 Penn street, better known as the J. C. Illig stand. Here the firm has done a thriving business, carrying a full line of up-to-date goods. The partners are well known and popular in the community, and the firm has an established reputation for honesty and integrity, having the full confidence of the people. Mr. Heffner is also prominent in fraternal and social organizations, being connected with Vaux Lodge, No. 406, F. & A. M., of Hamburg; Excelsior Chapter, No. 437, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; Reading Lodge of Perfection, of which he is a charter member; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Knights of the Golden Eagle, Reading; Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. E., and many other organizations. In political matters he is a Democrat. Mr. Heffner and his wife attend the Lutheran Church.

In 1875 Mr. Heffner was married to Agnes Croll, and to them have been born two daughters: Minnie S., m. Joseph R. Sellers, of Reading, and has a son, James H.; and Emily May m. Charles Dellinger, of Reading.



J. HOWARD JACOBS

WILLIAM R. HIGH, a highly respected retired citizen of Reading, Pa., who passed away Aug. 14, 1908, was born Aug. 10, 1835, in Cumru township, Berks county, Pa., son of Daniel and Esther (Rothermel) High, and a grandson of Gen. William High, who married Annie Van Reed.

General William High was also a native of Cumru township, and for years was a prominent agriculturist there. His last years were spent in Reading. For a period of thirty-three years he was a brigadier general of the State militia and he also served as judge of probate. His children were: Charles, Daniel, Ezra, John, Reubin, Isaac (died young), Annie, Sarah, Lucie and Rebecca. The family was strong in its support of the Reformed Church.

Daniel High was born in Cumru township and followed farming as his main occupation throughout his life. He died in 1839 at the age of thirty-one years. His widow survived him many years, dying at the age of sixty-five. They had five daughters and one son, as follows: Sarah, m. to Samuel Schepps; Susan, m. to Nicholas Schaffer; Esther, m. to Frederick Bechtel; William R., of this sketch; Amanda, m. to Frederick Hartman; and Mary, who remains single. In religious belief the members of this family were all of the Reformed faith, with one exception. In political sentiment they were Democratic.

William R. High was educated in the common schools of Cumru township, and when the time came for him to choose his life work he decided in favor of agriculture. For thirty-two years he continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising, and owned one of the finest and best developed farms in his locality. In 1887 he left his farm in Cumru township and moved to Reading, where he entered into partnership with his son, Daniel K., in the coal business and continued with him until Daniel sold his interest to his brother Charles P. The father and son continued the business until 1902, when the senior member retired and Charles P. still continues to carry on the business.

On Dec. 11, 1855, Mr. High was married to Lydia Krick, daughter of Daniel Krick, and they had five children, namely: Daniel K., William, Henry, Ezra and Charles.

Up to the time of his death, in spite of his advanced years, Mr. High very easily superintended the management of the old High homestead; this was originally owned by his maternal great-grandfather Rothermel. He took an active interest in local politics and public happenings, and was a well known and esteemed resident of his neighborhood. Mr. High was buried in Yocom's Church in Cumru township.

DANIEL K. HIGH, hosiery manufacturer at Robesonia, Pa., was born in Cumru township, on the old High homestead which has been in the family since 1747, May 22, 1856, son of William R. High. His early education was obtained in the district schools and later he went to Palatinate College, Myerstown, and D. B. Brunner's Academy in Reading. He was licensed to teach by County Superintendent, D. B. Brunner, in 1874. He taught two terms in his native township, one at the Cedar Top school and the other at the Kurtz school, meeting with great success as a teacher. He was reared to farm work, and continued at it summers until he was sixteen. In 1876 he went to Reading and entered the dry goods store of B. H. Brown, remaining in his employ for a period of two years. He then entered into partnership with Howard Kauffman, under the firm name of High & Kauffman, dealers in dry goods and groceries and general merchandise. This firm continued with success for two years, when owing to failing health Mr. High was obliged to sell to Mr. A. S. Deeter and his brother Wm. F. High, who later also sold his share to A. S. Deeter, and the latter has continued the business to the present time. Mr. High then moved to a farm near Van Reed's paper mill in Spring township, and for five years devoted himself to agriculture. In 1887, with his brother Henry, under the firm name of D. K. High & Bro., he opened up a coal yard at No. 512 Rose street, Reading, also handling flour and feed. They met with a good trade, and the business has been carried on with increased success by his brother Charles P. High. The firm was continued as D. K. High & Bro. until 1891, when Mr. D. K. High retired, and started in the creamery business on his farm. This he conducted for two years, but on account of the scarcity of milk in that locality he removed to Brownsville, and with M. K. Keith as a partner under the name of High & Keith carried on the business for five years. Again the difficulty of securing milk proved a factor in Mr. High's business arrangements, and he sold out to his partner, and bought a half interest of Harry W. Sheeler, of the firm of Sheeler & Leinbach, who were engaged in the hosiery business at Robesonia, Pa. Later Mr. High bought out Mr. Leinbach's interest, and he now conducts the business alone under the name of Robesonia Knitting Mills. His factory is a two-story frame structure 40x60 feet. He employs upwards of fifty people, and the out-put is about 250 dozen pairs per day. This consists of men's fine seamless hosiery, and a ready sale is found all over the United States. In 1906 he started his sons Edwin and Walter in a branch factory at Bernville, where about thirty people are employed. The capacity of this factory is also 250 dozen pairs per day. This business is most successful. Mr. High still retains his fine farm of 118 acres on the Tulpehocken, near the Van Reed mills (now used by the Acme Paper Company).

In politics Mr. High is a Democrat. He was honored by election as school director to fill an unexpired term, and then re-elected, serving as secretary of the board and rendering valuable service to the cause of education. Socially he is a member of Castle No. 49, K. G. E., of Reading. Since 1885 he and his family have been connected with St. Paul's Reformed Church at Reading, of which he was a deacon.

On Feb. 26, 1880, Mr. High was married to Clara Van Reed, daughter of Henry Z. and Mary (Leinbach) Van Reed, and granddaughter of Charles and Margaret (Zacharias) Van Reed. To Mr. and Mrs. High were born three sons, namely: (1) Edwin V. R., born July 14, 1881, in Spring township, has a liberal education, and is successful in business. He married, June 22, 1907, Rachel M. Taylor. (2) Henry V. R., born in Spring township, July 27, 1883, is a bookbinder by trade, and is manager and treasurer of the C. F. Heller Book Bindery, at Reading, where he learned his trade (D. K. High is vice president and director of this company). On Sept. 12, 1906, he married Anna Lengel. (3) Walter V. R., born Aug. 16, 1885, with his brother Edwin is engaged in the hosiery business at Bernville, under the firm name of the Durable Hosiery Mill. Walter V. R. is the superintendent. He married, May 25, 1908, Estella May Gerhart.

GEORGE FIELD, of Reading, who resides at No. 441½ South Sixth Street, has made that city his home since 1865, but claims Philadelphia as his birthplace. His birth occurred Nov. 5, 1836, in a locality known as Francisville, but which is now a part of Seventeenth street and Ridge avenue.

Mr. Field passed most of his boyhood and youth in Conshohocken, and when old enough went into the People's Works in Philadelphia to learn to be a machinist. When his preparation was over he took a position for a short time with the Alan Wood Co., in the Schuylkill Iron Works at Conshohocken, and then went to Norristown, Pa. This, too, was but a temporary position, as Mr. Field had an offer from the Plymouth Iron Works, which he accepted. On Feb. 9, 1863, he left the Plymouth Iron Works having ac-

cepted a position at the Monocacy Furnace, where he put the furnace in order, and remained for two years. A place was then offered him in the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Shops, and Feb. 8, 1865, began his long connection with that Company, covering a period of forty-two years. Mr. Field has long enjoyed a reputation as a most competent machinist and was considered one of the Company's most reliable men.

In 1878 the Railway Company sent a party abroad to assemble a locomotive built at the Reading Shops for the Paris Exposition, and Mr. Field, who had charge of erecting the engine at the Reading Shops, was among those chosen for this work. S. D. Blackmon, who was general foreman at this time, C. Gilbert Steffe, Frazier W. Wooten and Mr. Field composed the party. They left Philadelphia, April 4, 1878, on the steam collier "Pottsville, No. 14," Captain Samuel Colburn, a vessel owned by the Reading Company, and arrived at Havre April 21st. After remaining there two weeks, seven days of which was required to assemble the engine, they left Havre May 5th.

Mr. Field has always been a strong Democrat of the Jacksonian type, and has been active in party work in the Second ward. He was made representative from that ward in Common Council in 1869, and was one who helped to vote the market houses from Penn Square. Fraternally he was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and the K. of P., and is now a member of the Philadelphia & Reading Relief and Reading Railway Veteran Associations.

On December 1st, 1906, he was retired and placed on the pension list, having attained the age limit of seventy years.

In 1860 occurred the union of George Field and Miss Amanda Brant, also a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Barndollar) Brant. The issue of this marriage is an only daughter, Kate V., at home.

D. FRANK MARKLEY (deceased), who for many years was engaged in the real estate and insurance business, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, May 3, 1842, son of Joseph and Esther (Fisher) Markley, both parents being natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Markley was engaged in farming in Maxatawny township for many years, but removed to Minnesota in 1876, dying in St. Cloud, that state, in 1889, his widow, Esther Fisher, surviving him but a few years. They had been the parents of five children, four of whom lived to maturity: D. Frank, deceased; T. Wellington; Elmira, m. to John May, deceased; and Joseph H., deceased. The family were Lutherans in religious belief. Politically Mr. Markley was a Democrat, but it is not known whether or not he ever held office.

D. Frank Markley was educated in the common schools of Reading, and when a boy engaged in work at the old Bushong distillery, located at the corner of Front and Penn streets. Here he remained a number of years, and later accepted a position with the National Union Bank of Reading as clerk, continued in that capacity for some time, and then engaged with the Boas Lumber Company, for several years. Mr. Markley then was employed by the Reading Fire Insurance Company, which he left in 1898 to engage in the real estate business, in which he continued until his death, July 12, 1900. He was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

Mr. Markley was married in 1864 to Amanda E. Arnold, daughter of William and Catherine (Sauerbier) Arnold, the former a hat manufacturer and director of three banks. To Mr. and Mrs. Markley were born children as follows: Catherine May; Edwin Arnold; Charles Hunter, deceased; William A., a druggist of Harrisburg; Frank A., of Reading, who is carrying on the real estate business at No. 535 Court street; Alice May; and Emma I., deceased. Mr. Markley was at one time connected with the I. O. O. F., and was a past officer of Freedom Circle, No. 7, Brotherhood of the Union. In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to public preferment, although he took a good citizen's interest in elections. He was a kind husband and indulgent father, and in his death the city of Reading lost one of its good, intelligent citizens.

FRANK A. MARKLEY, one of the leading young business men of Reading, Pa., is successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was born May 26, 1874, in Reading, and received his education in the public schools of that city. His first business experience was gained as a clerk for the Reading Hardware Company, with whom he remained eleven years. He then succeeded his father in the real estate and insurance business, and in this he has successfully continued ever since. The business was established in 1898.

Mr. Markley was married Aug. 11, 1904, to Mamie May Frederick, daughter of Louis and Emma Frederick, of Reading, and to them were born two children, Frank Edwin and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Frederick is the owner of a meat market. Mr. Markley belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, Harmonie Maennerchor, and the Friendship Fire Company, having served in all the offices in the latter organization, is a Past Worthy President of the Eagles, and President of Reading Eagles Home Company, Inc., and has held office in nearly all these societies. He belongs to Trinity Lutheran Church. Mr. Markley is one of the foremost young business men of Reading, is popular in fraternal and social circles, and has a great number of friends.

JAMES K. MERKEL has been a resident of Reading since 1903, and with but little exception has passed all his life in Berks county. His ancestors have long been settled here.

Abraham Merckel (or Merkel) was born in Macungie township, Northampton (now Lehigh) Co., Pa., about 1767, and is a descendant of an old family of French origin. He was a farmer, and in 1785 and 1786 was assessed for 100 acres of land, two horses and three cattle. In 1785 he paid a federal tax of £1 8s 6d, and in 1786 the amount was £1 1s 6d. The tax lists of his native county bear his name as a taxable until 1805. In 1806 he is assessed as a resident of Albany township, Berks county, where he owned a tract on which he lived. The farm is now owned by Jacob Schroeder; a big hill on this farm for many years was known as "Merkel's Hill," now "Donat's Hill." It was at this place that his father-in-law, Jacob Donat, had previously settled. Abraham Merckel was an industrious and honest citizen. He was a tall and well-built man, standing over six feet, and was possessed of great strength and endurance. He was a wheelwright by trade. He met a tragic end. During the summer of 1826 there was a drought in the upper end of Berks county. Water had become scarce on the southern side of the Blue mountains, while on the opposite side there was an abundance of rain and water. Therefore Abraham Merckel took his grain to a mill on the opposite side of the mountain, and on the return trip fell into the hands of a band of roughs, one of whom cruelly murdered him. On the slope of the mountain in West Penn township, Schuylkill county (on the road from Jacksonville to Tamaqua), which he had to pass, there was an old hostelry around which many stories of robbery, and even the murder of peddlers and cattle dealers centered. That the place was notorious was evidenced by the frequent reference to it in the recollections of the older residents of the section. It was abandoned over thirty years ago, and only crumbling walls and an old well half filled with stones and rubbish mark the site of the once busy and widely known

stopping place. While passing the hotel Mr. Merckel was requested to stop off, which he did. He found a number of men playing cards and also, undoubtedly, drinking. One of the card players, a man named Jacob Hawkenstein, commenced quarreling with Mr. Merckel, who told Hawkenstein it would be to his benefit to keep his peace. Hawkenstein, in confab with other men during that day, had made a threat that he would kill someone before the day was over. When Mr. Merckel was loosening his horse, which was tied to a tree near a fence, he was stabbed with a knife by Hawkenstein, who had secreted himself behind the fence, and died of his wounds. Hawkenstein thereafter led a secluded and miserable existence among the rocks, dens and hollow trees of the Blue mountains, where he died alone and despised of all men. His skeleton was found more than a year after his death by a band of hunters. Mr. Merckel is buried in an unmarked grave at the New Bethel Church in Albany township. He died in the late summer of 1826.

Abraham Merckel married Susanna Donat, who was born Nov. 6, 1779, and died Jan. 25, 1864, aged eighty-four years, two months, nineteen days. Her father, Jacob Donat, was a native of Germany. Four children were born to Abraham and Susanna (Donat) Merckel, namely: Abraham was the father of James K. Merkel and is mentioned farther on; Elizabeth, born March 24, 1813, died unmarried March 15, 1894, aged eighty years, eleven months, twenty-one days, and is buried at New Jerusalem Church; Catharine, born Jan. 3, 1816, died unmarried Nov. 20, 1879, aged sixty-three years, ten months, seventeen days, and is buried at New Jerusalem Church; Joseph, who spelled his name Markley, married Esther Fisher, and lived in Reading until 1876, when he moved to St. Cloud, Minn. At a meeting of the Orphans' Court, April 6, 1827, according to the records in Vol. IX, page 206, Elizabeth Merkel, daughter of the late Abraham Merckel, of Albany township, Berks county, petitioned the court as a minor above fourteen years of age, asking that John Shollenberger be appointed her guardian. Henry Ruppert appeared as a friend of Catharine Merkel and Joseph Merkel, minor children of Abraham Merckel, deceased, and William Sweyer was appointed guardian for Catharine, and John Shollenberger for Joseph.

Abraham Merkel, eldest child of Abraham, was born about 1805-1806, and died in June, 1849, aged about forty-three years. His death occurred in the hay field, from the effects of drinking much cold spring water when overheated, and he is buried at New Bethel Church, in Albany township. He was a tall man over six feet, and was strong and an excellent worker. Abraham Merkel married Maria (Polly) Kroninger, who was born Sept. 8, 1808, and died Dec. 23, 1878, aged seventy years, three months, fifteen days. Children as follows were born to their union: Anna m. John Cameron, of Sagon, Northumberland Co., Pa.; Catharine m. Jonathon Machmer, who was noted as a singer, and they conducted the Upper Bern Hotel a number of years; Abraham, born Jan. 13, 1832, died Feb. 14, 1908, m. in 1859 Leah Follweiler (1835-1901), and they had a family of seven children: Sarah Jane (m. Adam Berk, and died leaving a son, Wm. H., who has his home with his aunts, Louisa and Clara Merkel), Astor (m. Ida Kline), Rosa Alice (m. Francis Allsbach, deceased), Cordelia (m. Alfred Allsbach, and died leaving a daughter, Leah M.), Louisa P. (a popular school teacher of Albany township), Clara (is unmarried and lives on the homestead with her sister Louisa), and John A. (m. Emma E. Nester, and has two children, Elsie M. and Leah L.); Susanna m. Ferdinand Machmer and later a Mr. Baum, of Hamburg; Aaron m. Valeria Miller and they live at Conshohocken, Pa.; Caroline m. William Machmer, who met a tragic death in Michigan; Rebecca m. Michael Schaeffer, of Tower City, Pa.; Sarah m. James De Long, of Reading; James K. is mentioned farther on. Caroline and Susanna both lived and died in Michigan.

James K. Merkel was born in Albany township Oct. 7, 1847. He has followed the blacksmith's trade almost from the time he began work, having commenced to learn it when he was only eighteen years old, under his brother Abraham, who at that time had a smithy in the village of Jacksonville, Lehigh Co. Pa. In 1867 Mr. Merkel came to Berne, in Upper Bern township, now Tilden township, Berks county, where he was engaged at his trade in the employ of another brother, Aaron, who had a blacksmith shop in the village of Berne. In 1870, after several years' work in Mahanoy City and other places, he erected a shop of his own in the "Bockmöhl" (a valley in the southern end of what is now Tilden township, to which he had come about 1867) and there continued to work at his trade until the year 1900. At that time he moved with his family to Conshohocken, at which place he remained for three years in the responsible position of boss blacksmith in the Alan Wood Iron Works, an indisputable evidence of his skill as a mechanic. In the spring of 1903 Mr. Merkel removed with his family to the city of Reading, settling in his own home at No. 757 North Eighth street. Mr. Merkel also owns a small tract of good land, comprising twenty-four acres, near Berne station, upon which he lived for twenty-five years. He is a man of industrious habits and is a good citizen. His character is above reproach.

Mr. Merkel has been twice married. In 1869 he was united to Sarah Schuman, who was born Oct. 6, 1847, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Zweitzig) Schuman, and died Nov. 14, 1877, in her thirty-first year, the mother of four children, namely: (1) J. Franklin taught school for fifteen years, but has been engaged as a railway mail clerk since 1904 and is stationed at Pittsburg. (2) Anthony O. m. Ada Chamberlain, of Norristown. (3) Ella V. m. Reuben Blatt, and has had three children, Reuben, Rachel and Ruth (who died in childhood). (4) Sallie M. m. William J. Dietrich, of Reading, and they have three children, Naomi, Ruth, and William J., Jr.

Mr. Merkel's second marriage, in 1879, was to Emma L. Keim, who was born June 28, 1858, daughter of Percival and Susanna (Strasser) Keim, and by whom he has had ten children, namely; John, who died in infancy; Cora L.; Clara A., who is the wife of Samuel Mengel and has two children, Mabel and James; James D.; Lizzie A.; Mame F.; Howard J., born Dec. 16, 1888, who died Feb. 19, 1890; Abbie A.; Lillie L.; and George R., born Jan. 25, 1897, who died Aug. 23, 1897.

Mr. Merkel is a consistent member of the St. Paul United Evangelical Church of Reading, in the work of which congregation he has been quite active, having held various offices.

HARVEY F. HEINLY was born at Hamburg, Berks county, Pa., July 1, 1873, son of David L. and the late Maria E. (Heinly) Heinly. When he was six years old the family moved to Reading, and Mr. Heinly is therefore indebted to the excellent school system of his adopted city for his scholastic training. He graduated from the Boys' High School in June, 1890, with first honors, being the valedictorian of his class, and leaving behind him a record for most efficient scholarship, winning prizes for spelling and essay, and the gold medal for oratory—in fact, all the prizes which were offered during his high school course.

Mr. Heinly at once began reading law, his preceptor being William J. Rourke, then city solicitor and assistant district attorney. Upon his admission to the Bar, Nov. 12, 1894, he became associated with his preceptor in practice, which continued with success until March, 1901, when he established himself at No. 47 North Sixth street, and has since continued in active practice there. Mr. Heinly takes a lively and intelligent interest in public and political affairs. His reputation acquired in school as an orator brought him into immediate notice with the leaders of the Democratic party, whose principles Mr. Heinly has always es-

poused, and he has been in demand for "stump" service in every campaign since his majority. He has frequently been called upon to do like service for the Democratic State Committee, at Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lebanon, and other places. He is a member of the Americus (Democratic) Club, the Northeastern Democratic Association and is the President of his Ward organization. He retains his interest in educational affairs, having been an organizer of and still a member of the Alumni Association of the Reading high schools, and having served two terms as its president. He is a member of the Reading Press Club, the Board of Trade, the Young Men's Christian Association, and several fraternal organizations. His religious affiliation is with St. Luke's Lutheran church, and he is connected with the Sunday-school, being the teacher of the Young Men's Bible Class for the past twelve years.

On Nov. 20, 1900, Mr. Heinly was married to Lydia I. Eckert, daughter of the late Rudolph and Lucetta Eckert, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

The family of Mr. Heinly is one of the old families of the State. As secretary of the Heinly Family Association, he has assisted in compiling a resume of its development in this country. Well authenticated records show that the original American ancestor, David Heinly, together with a brother, came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. In Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Immigrants," there appears an entry to the effect that David and Matthias Heinly landed in Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1749, having come over in the ship "Patience" from the Kingdom of Wurtemberg and the Palatinate. One of these immigrants, David, was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this review. He received a patent for three hundred acres of land in what is now Greenwich township, the document being signed by the proprietaries of the State of Pennsylvania, July 21, 1774. In this township he passed the remainder of his days, and lies buried there in Dunkle's Church cemetery, the tombstone over his grave bearing these words, cut in the sandstone, with German words, but English letters:

"Hir ligd Dafid Heinle,
ist geboren 1728 den 17 Ockober
und gestorben den 3 Ockober 1784."

On the reverse side of the stone is the following from an old German Hymn, written in 1638, and appearing in the Leipsiger Gesangbuch:

"Die Kron der gerechdig-keid,
Ist mein schmuck und ehrenkleid:
Damid will ich for Got bestehen,
Wan ich werd in himmel eingehen."

The Heinly Family Association was organized in August of 1899, the first meeting being held along Ontelaunee creek, near Virginville, on a part of the tract on which was located the homestead of the original American ancestor. Reunions are held annually, latterly at Kutztown Park, at which there are from four to five hundred members of the family present. At the Fifth Annual Reunion, Aug. 15, 1903, a handsome granite memorial in the form of an open book, symbolizing the family record, was erected adjacent to the old headstone referred to above, and was dedicated with appropriate exercises.

If to be well born is half the battle, then is victory certain for Harvey F. Heinly, since the other half will be amply cared for by the wealth of energy and alertness of mind which he has displayed. Of good lineage, happily married, and with hosts of friends, what more could any man ask of the Fates?

YODER. The first of the Yoder (sometimes spelled Yodder and Yotter in the German) name in America were Yost anad Hans (or Hance), brothers, who sought refuge in England from the religious persecutions suffered in their native Switzerland. They brought little with them to America besides their Bible. Upon their arrival in the New World they pushed on into the wilderness beyond Oley hills, and finally settled on the Manatawny. Yost Yoder was one of the most active of the early frontiersmen of Pennsylvania. His chief occupations were hunting and trapping, which he always combined with farming, or rather with the "clearing and cultivation of a plantation." It is certain that he and his brother were located in Pennsylvania before 1714. Nine children were born to Yost Yoder, and of seven of these the record is as follows: (1) Johannes Yoder, often called Yost, was born in 1718. After 1752 he removed to Reading, where he died April 7, 1812, and his remains were interred on his father's land at Yottersville (Yodersville), named after his family, now Pleasantville, in Oley township. The following inscription marks his grave: "Hier Rhuet Johann-es Yoder. Erwurde geboren 1718. Verelichte sich mit Catharina Lyster (Lesher) 1747 und zeughte 4 sohne und 5 tochtern. Starb den 7th April, 1812, nach seiner 66 yahr in der ehe gelebt hatte war alt warden 94 yahr und 14 tag." In 1747 he married Catharine Lyster (Lesher), and her tombstone records "b. 1730, d. 1812, having lived married 66 years and aged 82 years." (2) Jacob Yoder removed to the western side of the Schuylkill. On Nov. 6, 1757, at the age of twenty-two years, he enlisted in the Provincial service of Pennsylvania, and was a saddler three years in Capt. John Nicholas Weatherholt's Company. He was stationed in Heidelberg township, Northampton county, in March and April, 1758 [Pa. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. II]. He served in the American Revolution as a private in Peter Nagle's Company, and later in Capt. Charles Gobin's Company, 6th Battalion, Berks county, Pa. He was in a detachment of the 6th Battalion to guard prisoners of war from the Hessian camp, Reading, to Philadelphia. He married Maria Keim. (3) Samuel Yoder settled on a "plantation" near Lobachsville, about one and one-half miles from Pleasantville, which he received from his father. He had children: John, Jacob, Samuel and Catharine. (4) Mary Yoder married Daniel Bertolet. (5) Catharine Yoder married John Reppert. (6) Elizabeth Yoder was the wife of Mathias Rhode, and they had children: Jacob, John, Joseph, Abraham, Catharine, Maria and Esther. (7) Esther Yoder married a man named Cunius.

The wolves in Oley were a great injury to the sheep and hogs of the settlers. It was customary to make pitfalls and thus trap them. Many stories are told of Yost Yoder's efforts at their extermination. He sometimes disposed of five in a single night. He was a man of remarkable strength and powers of endurance, and possessed famous courage. He made customary hunting trips every fall into the Blue Mountains with his trusty rifle and faithful dog. On his trail at different stages of his journeys he had places of deposit for supplies in hollow trees.

The Yoder Bible, dated 1530, was printed during the lifetime of Martin Luther. It was held continuously by the family until as late as 1860, and is now the property of Mary B. Yoder, daughter of David, son of Daniel. It is well preserved, though unfortunately the lid and date are torn away. This priceless treasure of their faith from the Fatherland was "as a lamp unto their feet" in their flight to America. The Yoders of Berks extended into New York and the West. In the list of representatives in the Fiftieth United States Congress was S. S. Yoder, of Lima, Ohio.

(I) Hans (or Hance) Yoder, the emigrant brother of Yost, was the builder and owner of what is now known as Griesemer's Mills (burned in 1847, and rebuilt the same year). This property in the early days was the homestead of the Yoders of Oley. The survey of the plantation under proprietary warrant to

Hance Yoder was returned March 25, 1714. At that time Oley township was the haunt of Indians, wolves, bear and other wild game. The wives of the German settlers also bore their part in the subjugation of the wilderness. One day while at work, extending their clearing in the forest, they having shut their children in the cabin as a protection from the beasts which roamed over their land, they were suddenly aroused by the report of a rifle in the direction of their cabin. As it was not unusual for predatory bands of bloodthirsty Iroquois from the North to roam over the country they hastened in the direction of the shot to see their cabin surrounded by a party of drunken savages, who having been refused admittance by the terrified children within retaliated by firing through the closed door. Mr. Yoder at once made an attack with a singletree, and soon put them to flight with threats of revenge. Returning with increased numbers they demanded satisfaction, but Mr. Yoder's coolness won him friends among them who forced the others to desist. Hans (Hance) Yoder was the father of four sons: Hans (2); Samuel; Peter; and Daniel, born in 1718, who died Aug. 21, 1749, aged thirty-one years, eight months, and was buried in the cemetery at Pleasantville.

(II) Hans Yoder (2), son of the emigrant, married in November, 1746, in Oley, Sarah Shingle (or Schenkel or Shankle). She died at Reading in 1789, and was buried during Whitsuntide in Peter de Turck's plot at Oley. They had sons: (1) Daniel, born 1748, died 1820, married 1773, Margaret Oyster, born 1753, died 1833, and both are buried at Pleasantville. (2) Martin was a lieutenant of the 4th Company, 5th Battalion, Berks county, May 10, 1780. (3) Jacob, born in Reading Aug. 11, 1758, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in 1777 and 1778. In 1780 he moved to western Pennsylvania, and in May, 1782, descended the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Fort Red Stone, Brownsville, Pa., in the first flat-boat (built by himself) that ever descended the Mississippi river, landing at New Orleans with a cargo of flour. He traded with Havana, Cuba, and also in the sugar market in Philadelphia. He was a man of national reputation at the time when Louisiana still belonged to France. His grave at his home in Kentucky was marked 1834, by an iron tablet. He died in Spencer county, Ky., April 7, 1832 (?). (4) Samuel, a Revolutionary soldier, died from a fall off a horse near Oley Church.

(III) Daniel Yoder, son of Hans, born in 1748, died in 1820. In 1773 he married Margaret Oyster, who was born May 5, 1753, and died Dec. 23, 1833, and both are buried at Pleasantville. He was a farmer, and he made frequent trips to Philadelphia, taking down grain and bringing back merchandise. The early settlers had but few crops at first. Finally they introduced apple trees and Mr. Yoder built a distillery and a flax oil mill, and in time, as the land became more cultivated, he made weekly trips to Philadelphia to dispose of his product. He cut down trees, cleared land, and made many pitfalls for the wolves. Some of these holes or traps are still visible in the pastures and woods. Daniel Yoder loved the free life of the woods, and was on friendly terms with the Indians, often taking hunting trips with them. He was a very powerful man physically. Before 1800 he built his home, which is well preserved and still in use. He had nine children: Hannah, born April 17, 1775, married Jacob Knabb, and died Aug. 23, 1825; Daniel, born Dec. 7, 1777, died Nov. (or Dec.) 27, 1826; Martin, born Oct. 19, 1780, died Jan. 10, 1837; Catharine, born Oct. 12, 1783, married William William, and died Aug. 20, 1882, aged ninety-eight years, ten months, eight days; Maria, born in Bern township April 22, 1786, married Philip De Turck, and died Jan. 19, 1864; John, born April 22 or 23, 1788, died unmarried May 3, 1868, and is buried at Pleasantville; Margaret, born Aug. 4, 1790, married Solomon Peter; Samuel, born Nov. 23, 1793; David, born Feb. 8, 1795, is mentioned below.

(IV) Martin Yoder, son of Daniel, was born in Oley Oct. 19, 1780, and died upon his own fine farm Jan. 10, 1837, aged fifty-six years, two months, twenty-one days. He was a tanner at Pleasantville, and also had a store and hotel on his farm, employing a number of people. He was one of the prosperous men of lower Berks county. The merchandise and general freight in the early history of the country were carried in big Conestoga wagons between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the road between these two points passed by the homestead of Mr. Yoder, through the woodland, thus making his hotel a popular stopping place. This roadway is still plainly to be seen, but no longer in use. Frequently so many guests appeared the same night that all the beds were filled, compelling the later comers to sleep on the floor, rolled up in blankets. In 1830 he built the barn, and in 1831 the house that now stands on the farm, the latter now in property of his grandson, Henry H. He married Classia Peter, born Nov. 29, 1783, died March 13, 1844, Oct. sixty years, three months, fourteen days, and appointh are buried in the Yoder lot at Friedensburg. and he children were: (1) David, who died in Union

Mr. Pa., first married Persoda Yoder, born Dec. denomi died July 23, 1844, who is buried at Pleasantter of His daughter Priscilla, born May 7, 1838, at shipsantville, died there Dec. 17, 1857. (2) Solomon, who died in 1905, at West Point, Nebr., first married Mary B. Yoder, born in Oley, June 24, 1818, died May 10, 1845, who is buried at Pleasantville. They had two sons and two daughters. Her mother, Charlotte (Bertolet) Yoder, was born in Oley, Feb. 10, 1778, died Sept. 8, 1868, and is buried at Pleasantville (she may have been the wife of Jacob Yoder, born Jan. 2, 1778, who died Aug. 18, 1826). (3) Maria (Polly) married George Kemp, of Lyons, Pa. (4) Martin.

(V) Martin Yoder, son of Martin and Susanna, was born at Pleasantville May 24, 1819, and died Feb. 7, 1888, aged sixty-eight years, eight months, thirteen days. He was a farmer and implement dealer, and owned the farm mentioned above as the home of his parents. In politics he was a Democrat, and for many years was interested in the schools of his district, serving efficiently as school director. He was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a small majority by Daniel S. Ermentrout. He was a man of affairs, and popular and influential in his district. He married Catharine Hoch, born June 20, 1821, who died June 1, 1879, aged fifty-seven years, eleven months, eleven days. They had four children: Mary, who married Joseph De Long, of Topton, Pa. (her children, Rev. Calvin De Long, his brother and two sisters, are the only living grandchildren of Martin Yoder; there is one great-grandchild, Erma De Long Hertzog); Ezra, born Sept. 7, 1848, who died Sept. 16, 1868; Henry H.; and Susanna, born Oct. 24, 1860, who married Oliver Landenslayer, born April 13, 1870, of Fleetwood, Pennsylvania.

(VI) Henry H. Yoder, son of Martin and Catharine, was born on his grandfather's farm Jan. 5, 1850. His early intellectual training was obtained in the common schools, and later Mr. Yoder attended the Oley Academy. He was licensed to teach in the public schools by Prof. D. B. Brunner, but he never cared for the profession. He was reared upon the home farm and this vocation he has, off and on, followed ever since, beginning for himself in 1874. This was his chief occupation until 1900. In connection with farming Mr. Yoder and his father were engaged in the implement business, and this he has continued, making a specialty of iron and wire fences. He owns the old homestead farm of 236 acres of valuable land, well located and very fertile. It contains valuable magnesia iron ore, and is considered one of the most desirable

pieces of property in Oley Valley. On a board in the front of the barn below the cornice is the following:

Martin Yoder
Susana Yoder
1830.

And on the house is the same, only the year is 1831 instead of 1830. Besides the home farm he owned eighty acres of good timberland. Mr. Yoder has the old military bugles which belonged to his father. In politics he is a Democrat, and he was school director of his township for three years, and since 1892 has been auditor, having been re-elected in the spring of 1908 for the fifth time. In 1907 he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Oley, of which he is now a director. He belongs to Friedens Lutheran Church, which for four years he served as deacon, and since 1902 he has been an elder.

Mr. Yoder resides on Main street, Friedensburg. He has been twice married. In 1883 he wedded Andora Merkel, born Feb. 15, 1857, daughter of Elias M[illegible]ucetta [illegible] of Maxatawny. She died Jan. 15, 1903, and is [illegible] in the Yoder lot at Friedensburg. On May 1[illegible] he married (second) Ella L. Hertzog, daughter o[illegible] E. Bogh, of Frankfort, Clinton Co., Ind., and [illegible] of Dr. William F. Hertzog, of Oley township. [illegible] she had two children: Marion S., of Kutzto[illegible] Solis C., of Oley.

From 1833 to 1838 there lived on the M[illegible] in Oley, now owned by Benneville Herbe[illegible] Frederic Bogh, or Bock. He was born in Schorn[illegible], Wurtemberg, Germany, March 4, 1791. At the age of twenty-six, April 17, 1817, he married Barbara Bauer, then aged twenty. He was a general in the army under Napoleon, and won seven medals of honor. While shot nine times and badly scarred he was not crippled, yet the open wounds at times caused him trouble. He claimed he was fireproof. When Napoleon was exiled he refused to serve the new rulers, was arrested and thrown into prison, but friends liberated him and secretly placed him on board an American-bound ship, where he found his wife. He landed in Philadelphia Sept. 11, 1818. He was highly educated, and quite a linguist, speaking and writing seven different languages. For a living he engaged in school teaching, while in Berks county teaching at the Spies's church, and at the same time did what legal work he could get, writing deeds, mortgages, etc., and settling disputes. He also did some surveying. He took but little interest in his work in this country, being despondent over the downfall of his commander. He was the father of ten children, six of whom lived to honorable old age. He died Nov. 11, 1844, and is buried at Weissport, Carbon Co., Pa. His only descendants now living in Berks county are: Mrs. Louisa Hill, wife of Jenkin Hill, of Reading, and her three sons, Ralph, Layton and Harold Hill; and Mrs. Ella L. Yoder and her two sons, Marion S. Hertzog, of Kutztown, and Solis C. Hertzog, of Oley, and her granddaughter, Erma De Long Hertzog, of Kutztown.

Among the Yoder family relics are zinc dishes made and used before the days of china. Some of the first china in this section found its way to the Yoders. An old sword used in the Revolution, and two bugles made in the old country and bought by Martin Yoder when a boy, are the property of Henry H. Yoder. Martin Yoder was taught to use these bugles by an escaped slave, and was the first man in Berks county to attain that accomplishment, and naturally he was in great demand at the old battalion drills. Old spreads and quilts, four generations old, are preserved in old chests with rare old books.

(IV) David Yoder, son of Daniel, was born Feb. 8, 1795, and died Oct. 26, 1881, aged eighty-six years, eight months, eighteen days. He was a lifelong farmer and was assisted by his brother John who never married. David Yoder was a millwright by trade, and made many blacksmith's bellows and windmills, which he sold throughout Berks county, especially in Bern township, where some of his relatives had settled. He owned the farm in conjunction with his brother John. He was county commissioner in 1846-49. This branch of the family are all buried at Yodersville, now Pleasantville. David Yoder married Hannah Bitler (daughter of Michael Bitler and his wife Hannah Yocum), born July 13, 1797, died Oct. 15, 1852. Their children were: Margaret, who married George K. Levan, of Maxatawny township; Miss Mary B.; Hannah, born July 27, 1824, who died Jan. 11, 1896, and was buried at Pleasantville; Daniel, born in April, 1827, who lived at Pleasantville; Catharine, born July 16, 1832, who married Nathan Schaeffer, of Fleetwood; and Sarah, born Aug. 5, 1840, who married Abraham Guldin.

(V) Mary B. Yoder, daughter of David, was born Oct. 19, 1821, and now resides on the homestead, which she owns, containing ninety-four acres. She has rented the land. Miss Yoder is liberal in her support of all the churches, but is, herself, affiliated with no particular denomination. She has been educated both in English and German. Among her cherished possessions is her grandfather's clock, made by John Keim for Daniel Yoder before the war of the Revolution. Miss Yoder is deeply interested in local history and the history of her family, and she carefully preserves everything that pertains to the early days. The original house on her farm was the log cabin which stood in the corner of the garden in front of the present house; this was the cabin through which the Indians shot at the children. Of two ancient pear trees standing on this farm, which Miss Yoder says must have been nearly two hundred years old, the taller one died during the winter of 1907-08, but the other is still alive and bearing fruit.

(V) Daniel B. Yoder, son of David, and late a resident of Oley, was born near Catawissa, along the Susquehanna river in Columbia county, in April, 1827. He attended a school conducted in a private house belonging to Jeremiah Lee, a Quaker, and his first teacher was Sarah Pierson, who like the Lees was a Quaker. In his young manhood he learned the millwright's trade from Levi J. Smith. He was a soldier in the Civil war in Company M, 5th U. S. Artillery, under Capt. James McKnight, for three years and three months, serving as a sergeant. For some years he followed farming in Oley. After the war he built a paper-mill in Oley township, on the Manatawny creek, and he manufactured paper for a number of years, selling out finally to the Reading Paper Company. He built the house at Pleasantville where he lived retired until his death, being in very comfortable circumstances. For three years he farmed in Pike township, and retained the ownership of his farm there, which consists of some ninety acres; he erected the present house and barn thereon. In politics he was a Republican, and served as school director of Oley township. Practically his entire life was passed in Oley, as he was but a small lad when he accompanied his parents from Columbia county. He married Amelia Yoder (daughter of Jesse Yoder, of Oley township), who died in 1895, leaving no children, and is buried at Hill Church. Mr. Yoder died Oct. 11, 1908, and is also buried at Hill Church.

John Yoder, great-grandfather of Absalom S. Yoder, of Reading, was born in Oley township, Berks county, and there became an extensive farmer. He made his last will and testament Aug. 24, 1804, and it was entered for probate Nov. 7, 1807, being on record in Will Book A, page 528. He left a large estate, and was survived by his wife Anna. Their children were: David, "who shall have my property located in Mifflin county, Pa., on which he now lives"; Johannes and Jacob, who "shall receive my plantation in Oley township, consisting of 343 acres"; Freny; Anna, wife of Christian Gerber; Magdalena, who married Abraham Gerber; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Kurtz, of Marion

township; Sarah, wife of David Kauffman; Catharine; and Barbara, who died the wife of Jacob Vinegi.

Jacob Yoder, third son of John, settled early in life with others of the family in Bern township, and he is buried on his farm in Centre township, now owned by Garean Y. Christ, his grandson. He married into the Rickenbach family, and his children were: Jacob, Reuben, Elizabeth (who married a King), Nancy (who lived with her brother Reuben, and later with her nephew David, and died unmarried), and Sarah (who married Daniel Christ).

Reuben Yoder, son of Jacob, was born in Centre (then Bern) township, and he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He owned four farms, the one on which he lived consisting of 180 acres, another in the same township of 190 acres, a third in the same district of about ninety acres, while the fourth was located near Schaefferstown. He built the present set of buildings on the farm now owned by his son Jacob in Centre township. He was a man of influence, and was a stanch Republican in politics. For many years he held the office of school director, and was treasurer of the board. In those days teachers were obliged to go to his home to collect their pay. He donated the land on which the German Baptist Church and schoolhouse stand, and he is buried in the German Baptist graveyard, midway between Centreport and Shoemakersville. He married Susanna Stepp, and their children were: Ellen, who married Thomas Egolf, of Bernville; David S., of Kutztown; James, of Lititz, Pa.; Emma, who married Harry F. Long, of Lititz; Israel, Tamsen, Harrison and Mabry, all deceased; Jacob, of Centre township; and Absalom S. The wife and mother died in 1867, and Mr. Yoder married (second) Elenora Hiester, and the only son of this union is Nathaniel, of Centreport, Pennsylvania.

David S. Yoder, son of Reuben, was born in Centre township, Oct. 14, 1852. He was reared to farming and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he began work on his own account on a farm in Centre township, on which he remained twenty-six years. On his last place he lived eighteen years—this was the homestead of Johannes Yoder, who had come up from Oley township. Mr. Yoder was a successful farmer and a man of high reputation in his district. He sold out in the spring of 1901, and going to Kutztown built a fine brick home in 1903 on Normal Hill, where he has since resided. He has been employed at the Keystone State Normal School since his removal into Kutztown. He is a consistent member of Grace United Evangelical Church at Kutztown. Mr. Yoder has been twice married. In 1874 he was married to Emma Kline, only daughter of John Kline, of Centreport, where she died and is buried. To this union was born one son, Mabry K., who graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1898, and is now teaching at Northampton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Yoder married (second) Feb. 3, 1883, Ida Spatz, daughter of Dr. John Spatz of Centreport, though formerly of Reading. The only son of this union, Clarence H., is a student in the Keystone State Normal School.

Mabry K. Yoder, son of David S., was born Sept. 16, 1874, in Centre township, Berks county. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township. Later he attended select school at Centreport. When seventeen years of age he was appointed as one of the teachers of his township, in which he taught eight years. During vacation he completed a business course in the Reading Business College. In the spring of 1896 he registered as a student at the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, from which institution he graduated in 1898. He taught six years in Lehigh county, after which he resigned and accepted a position as teacher of one of the schools in the borough of Northampton, and to this position he has been elected for the third time. He is a faithful member of the United Evangelical Church.

On July 23, 1908, Mr. Yoder married Laura L., only daughter of Phaon S. and Ida (Walbert) Heffner.

Absalom S. Yoder, son of Reuben, was born in Centre township, Berks county, Nov. 5, 1866. His early education was obtained at home and in the public schools of his district. Later he attended the select school at Centreport, the Millersville State Normal School, at Millersville, and the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1899. Mr. Yoder began teaching in the fall of 1885, in Centre township, and there he taught two terms. In the spring of 1887 he went to Lancaster county, and for four terms was engaged in teaching in Warwick township. He lived at Lititz, where his wife died, and he returned to his native township, teaching the following term in Centre township, where he was located for eight more terms. Mr. Yoder has been a most successful teacher, and he has continued to study and advance ever since his graduation from Normal, by taking a special course in mathematics and ancient classics in the Reading Classical School under Rev. Dr. J. V. George. On Oct. 6, 1903, under civil service rules, Mr. Yoder was appointed to a clerkship in the post-office at Reading, and he has since continued to hold this position.

Mr. Yoder is a member of the United Brethren denomination. He married Sallie H. Yoder, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Haag) Yoder, of Centre township, and granddaughter of Fred Yoder, of near Belleman's Church. She died Feb. 12, 1893, the mother of children as follows: Herma R., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1907, and now a successful teacher at Centreport; J. Russell, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1908; and Daisy E., a student in the Keystone State Normal.

DANIEL S. ESTERLY, a well known business man of Reading, and a member of the Board of Trade, was born in 1831, in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Joseph Esterly, and grandson of Daniel Esterly, a blacksmith by trade, who followed that occupation in Exeter township, near the "Black Bear Hotel," where he died at an advanced age.

Joseph Esterly was born in Exeter township, and learned the blacksmith business of his father. He followed that trade for some time, later devoting his time to farming, and he continued at that occupation until his death, aged sixty-two years, well known and highly respected in his native community. He married Lydia Snyder, who died at the age of eighty-three years, and of their family, two children survive: Augustus, a farmer of Exeter township, and Daniel S.

Daniel S. Esterly attended the schools of the place of his nativity until fifteen years of age, and then learned the cabinet makers' trade, which he followed a few years on Penn street, Reading. The work not proving congenial, Mr. Esterly engaged with the Reading Railroad in the car shops, and remained therein for about two and a half years, when he was transferred to Philadelphia, where he became car inspector. After nine and a half years in that position, Mr. Esterly returned to Reading and engaged in the produce business at No. 15 North Sixth street, in 1865, and later in 1868 took his brother Augustus as a partner. They later removed to the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, and continued business together at that stand until the spring of 1876. Their business became so prosperous that they had four private cars built, the first one, a four wheeler, being built at a cost of $400, and the second, an eight wheeler, at a cost of $350. In 1897 Mr. Esterly retired from the produce business and engaged in the wholesale grocery business at No. 818 Penn street, until 1901, when he retired. He was known as one of the largest commission merchants of Reading, his four cars running daily between Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. Esterly built his fine home in

1874, at No. 116 South Eighth street, and there he has since resided.

Mr. Esterly married Mary Miller, daughter of Daniel Miller, a well known blacksmith, and she died in 1889, the mother of these children: Joseph, a grocer salesman, of Reading, m. Lavina Quimby, and has two children, Daniel and Joseph H.; and Clara A. m. George W. Noecker and has a son Alpheus (m. Carolina, daughter of Edward and Kate (Homan) Taenzer).

In politics Mr. Esterly is a Democrat, and is a member of the board of health. He has been a member of the Reading Board of Trade for many years. He is a member of the Baptist Church, has been a deacon for fifteen years, and treasurer of the Baptist Association for the past fifteen years. Fraternally he is a member of Richmond Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., of Philadelphia; the Good Fellows, No. 32, of Philadelphia; and also the Odd Fellows.

GEORGE E. HAAK is widely acquainted in and known around Reading as proprietor of the Sienna Paint, Kaolin & Sand Works, being particularly well known among builders. His reputation in fraternal societies is even more extensive, his services in forming and promoting such organizations in this part of Pennsylvania having been particularly valuable.

The Haak family has long been represented among the prosperous agricultural class of Berks county. John Jacob Haak, the first American ancestor of George E., sailed from Deal, England, on the ship "Mortonhouse," John Coulter, master, June 15, 1728, and arrived Aug. 24th of the same year. In that same year he is noted as a member of the Lutheran Church at Tulpehocken, Berks county.

John Haak, the grandfather of George E., was a farmer and large landowner in Alsace township, this county. He married Elizabeth Krause, a native of Berks county, and they had a family of five children, namely: William, Isaac, John, Rebecca (Mrs. Addams) and Michael. They were Lutherans in religious faith, and in politics John Haak supported the Whig party, and later the Republican.

Michael Haak, son of John, was born in 1803 in Berks county, was reared to farming, and continued to follow that calling all his life. Like his father he was a Lutheran in religion and a Republican in politics. He married Sarah Addams, and to them were born the following named children: Annie E. m. William A. Robinson; Mary C. m. Thomas Munce; George E. is mentioned below; Clara V. m. John H. Rhoads.

George E. Haak was born Oct. 3, 1842, in Leesport, Berks county, Pa., and received his education in the public schools of Alsace township, Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa., and Reading. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Francis Keffer, conducting a glass and queensware business at No. 520 Penn street and continuing thus for three and a half years. After this experience he engaged in business for himself at No. 312 Penn street in the same line, continuing for ten years, and after the death of his father he took charge of the Haak estate, of which he had been appointed executor under the provisions of his father's will. This estate comprises 229 acres in East Reading, which at that time was counted among the most valuable land in Berks county, the finest deposits of kaolin and sienna in the United States being located thereon. It also contains a valuable sand deposit, unequalled anywhere in the State, the product of which has been approved and adopted by the Reading school board for their buildings, in the construction of which no other sand is used. Mr. Haak furnishes sand and other products to many of the principal builders of Reading. He was one of the organizers of the Schuylkill Valley Bank, and served as a director of that institution for five years.

Mr. Haak is a man of note in social organizations, in which he has taken the deepest interest for a number of years. He has a nature which attracts and holds friendship, as is evidenced by his influential standing in a number of fraternities. He is a past master of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237; past eminent commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and a prominent member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading, of which he was the organizer and first potentate. Mr. Haak was the first member at Reading in both the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Royal Arcanum; he was the first captain of a fully equipped company in Philadelphia and first major of the battalion.

REV. WILLIAM F. P. DAVIS was born in Paradise township, York county, Pa., a rural district in the south-eastern part of this State, Oct. 1, 1831, son of John and Isabella Davis, the latter a daughter of the late Rev. Frederick William Vandersloot, and granddaughter of one of the earliest ministers of the Reformed Church in this country, of the same name—a sister, accordingly, of the Revs. Frederick William and F. Edward Vandersloot, and aunt of the late Rev. J. S. Vandersloot, son of the Rev. F. Edward and a cousin of Mr. Davis. She was also a grand-daughter, on her mother's side, of the Rev. Philip Reinhold Pauli, for many years pastor of a Reformed Church in the city of Reading, Pa.—the father of the brethren Revs. Williams and Charles Augustus Pauli—her uncles—who, for many successive years exercised their ministry in the city of Reading and vicinity—the former as successor to his venerable father. Mr. Davis was accordingly a direct descendant of both the Pauli and the Vandersloot families, so long and so prominently represented in the ministry of the Reformed Church of this country.

Mr. Davis was baptized, in infancy, by his maternal uncle, the Rev. F. Edward Vandersloot, and subsequently catechised and confirmed by the Rev. Daniel Ziegler, D. D., and received as a communicant member of the Straeher's church, in York county, Pa. In early life already he felt himself powerfully drawn towards the work of the holy ministry, so largely represented by his ancestors, but was prevented from entering the sacred office for want of means to prosecute the studies necessary to qualify him for the work. He learned the trade of a saddler and spent a number of years in this occupation. In this way he sought to acquire the means necessary for the prosecution of his literary and theological studies. He commenced his preparatory course in the excellent high school or academy kept for many years and successfully presided over by the late Prof. Geo. W. Ruby, Ph. D., in York, Pa. Subsequently he entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., where he graduated in 1861, after which he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, then located at Mercersburg, Pa., and completed his studies in the same in 1863. During his student life, he was in the habit of working with the farmers, in the vicinity of Lancaster, many of whom still remember him and speak of him with respect as an industrious and skillful laborer. His excellent character and conduct made a very favorable impression on the minds of these simple-hearted and unsophisticated tillers of the soil. They saw that a student, devoted to science and literature, possessed at the same time both the requisite will and capacity to engage in useful manual labor.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Davis was licensed by the Zion's Classis, and during the same year ordained and installed as pastor of the Abbottstown or New Oxford charge, in Adams county, Pa. This first charge he served faithfully and with success for a period of about nine years. After the death of his relative, the Rev. Charles Augustus Pauli, in the fall of 1871, Mr. Davis became his successor in the Sinking Spring charge, in Berks county, Pa., then composed of five congregations, namely, Sinking Spring, Hain's, Yocom's, Kissinger's and St. John's at Hamburg. Several of these congregations he subsequently resigned and had the charge reconstructed, so that latterly it consisted of four congregations. He served

George E. Haak

his people faithfully, and, as a consequence, was highly respected and loved by them. In several of the congregations he was particularly successful in gathering in members, and thus adding to the numerical strength of the charge. His preaching was of a high order—practical and popular. He preached the Gospel in its purity, excellence and saving power; and his efforts were crowned with signal success. He officiated in both the English and German languages, using them with equal facility, accuracy and effect. Taken altogether, Mr. Davis was one of our best and most successful pastors, sincerely devoted to the spiritual welfare of his numerous parishioners, and well deserving of their grateful remembrance.

Mr. Davis was married to Miss Ellen E. Myers, of York, Pa., Oct. 22, 1863. They had ten children, seven of whom—five sons and two daughters—survive their sainted father. Three of the children preceded him to the eternal world.

Mr. Davis was a heavy-built man, of robust constitution and general good health. He was, however, predisposed to apoplexy. As far back as the 12th of March, 1881, he had an attack of this kind, from which, however, he soon recovered sufficiently to enable him to attend to the duties of his calling. On the 21st of February, 1883, he had a second attack, from which he never fully recovered. Still, although partially disabled, he continued to attend to his pastoral duties, but not without considerable effort and inconvenience. At length he was so much debilitated that he could scarcely conduct the services of the sanctuary. A few weeks prior to his decease, he told his congregations that he needed at least three months' rest, and, as advised by his physicians, entire freedom from clerical duties. By that time he hoped to be able to see whether he could further serve his congregations or not. He was advised to take a voyage to Europe, and, on the day preceding his death he completed his arrangements for the proposed trip. Shortly before midnight, on the 10th of June, he had a third attack of the fatal disease. He lay in an unconscious state until the next morning, Monday, June 11, 1883, when between five and six o'clock, in the bosom of his family, at Reading, Pa., Brother Davis gently fell asleep in Jesus, aged 51 years, 8 months and 10 days. His funeral took place on Thursday following, at one o'clock p. m. The services were held in St. Paul's Reformed Church, at Reading, of which the family were members. A large number of the members of the several churches which Brother Davis served were present to testify their love and attachment to their esteemed pastor. Some forty or fifty ministers of different denominations were also present at these solemnities, many of whom took part in the same. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McCauley. The assembled multitude then went to St. Paul's Church. Dr. Miller, of York, Pa., read the Scripture lesson and offered a prayer in English. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Kremer in a German prayer. Rev. A. S. Leinbach preached a German discourse from Rev. 2: 10: "Be thou faithful unto death, etc." Rev. Dr. Bausman preached an English sermon from 2. Tim. 4: 5-8. The Rev. L. K. Evans conducted the services at the grave. The brethren, Revs. H. Mosser, D. B. Albright, T. C. Leinbach, A. J. Bachman, John H. Leinbach, and L. D. Steckel, acted as pall-bearers.

Beautiful and affecting was the presence of so large a number of the members of the pastoral charge of Brother Davis to testify their extreme sorrow, and bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity of their beloved pastor. Beautiful and appropriate, also, was it that so large a number of his clerical brethren should be present and participate in the solemnities attending the final disposal of his mortal remains. It was, at the same time, hard to see the stricken wife and mother with her seven sorrowing children sitting beside the open coffin of a beloved husband and a kind father, of whom they had been suddenly and unexpectedly deprived. Here was room for the consoling promises of Him who is the "Father of the fatherless," and a "judge of the widow." Well is it for us all to remember under such circumstances what is written: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit—that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

JAMES C. BENADE, who for a number of years was well known to the citizens of Reading, Pa., as an artist, was born in Lititz, son of Bishop Andrew and Maria (Henry) Benade, the latter a daughter of Judge Henry of Lancaster.

Bishop Andrew Benade was of the Moravian denomination, and was a very prominent man in his day. His death occurred in 1859, at the age of ninety-two years, his wife having passed away several years prior to this. They were the parents of: William, deceased, who was bishop at Philadelphia; Charles, an inventor; James C. Bishop Benade had two daughters, Lucia and Mary, by a former marriage.

James C. Benade was taken to Salem, N. C., when a child, but when ten years of age was brought back to Lititz by his parents, and received his education at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa. Even at this early age he showed remarkable talent, and when a youth took up oil and water color painting, becoming a noted artist. He settled in Reading in 1837. His death occurred in 1853, at the age of thirty-two years, and he was interred in the Charles Evans cemetery. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah Moers, daughter of Daniel and Henrietta (Nagle) Moers. To this union there were born children as follows: James A., deceased; Patrick H., of Jefferson county, Pa.; Esther H., who conducts a private preparatory school, and Sarah M., both of Reading. In religious belief Mr. Benade was a Moravian.

DANIEL G. LEINBACH, an aged citizen of Reading now living retired at No. 639 Pine street, was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Dec. 13, 1829, son of Frederick and Maria (Guldin) Leinbach.

Frederick Leinbach, father of Daniel G., was a blacksmith by trade, but owned a farm near Leesport and gave a considerable part of his time to managing that property. Later in life his farming interests were in Exeter township. He died at that second homestead aged fifty-seven years, leaving a widow and children. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Guldin, lived to the age of sixty. Only five of their family still survive, namely: Daniel and Albert, retired; Mahlon; Jonathan G.; and Mary, widow of James Levan, a resident of Reading.

Daniel G. Leinbach received his education in the schools of his native township and between the terms worked at farming. When he reached the age of seventeen he turned his attention toward blacksmith work and under the instruction of his father became an adept at that trade, following it for six years. He then learned boiler making and after mastering that trade, secured a position in the works of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. The fact that he remained there for thirty-one years, sufficiently attests his efficiency as a worker. On Oct. 13, 1887, he retired from their employ, and for the next eleven years was employed by his brother J. G. Leinbach in the latter's mill. Since 1900, he has given up all active work, owing to advancing years and now lives retired at his home on Pine street. Mr. Leinbach has accumulated a comfortable property and owns considerable real estate, being the possessor of two houses in the First ward, two in the Second and one each in the Tenth and Sixteenth wards.

On Oct. 14, 1849, Mr. Leinbach married Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Heckler) Levan, and the following children have been born to them: Mary, m. to Frank Mallon; Ellen, m. to Charles Evans; Martha, m. to Samuel Rolland; Anna

E., unmarried, who is her father's housekeeper. Mrs. Leinbach died Nov. 4, 1894, aged sixty-eight years and nine months, and was interred in Aulenbach's cemetery. Mr. Leinbach belongs to several fraternal orders, being a member of Mt. Penn Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of Freedom Circle, Brotherhood of the Union; and of the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. Religiously he is a member of the German Reformed Church of Reading. In his earlier days, during the war, Mr. Leinbach saw some military service, enlisting in 1862 for three months. His has been an industrious useful life, and he has well earned the freedom from care he now enjoys and the respect of the community which is so freely accorded him.

WILLIAM M. FULTON, deceased, was identified with the building interests of Reading, Pa., for many years. He was a descendant of a family whose members were men of influence, highly respected and valuable citizens.

His great-grandfather, Samuel Fulton, a captain in the Revolutionary war for six years, was in the battles of Long Island and Brandywine, in one of these battles receiving a body wound, but he stood with his men nevertheless. He was in the battle of Staten Island, and marched from thence to White Plains. He was in the Indian wars, and in the battle of Shamokin was wounded in the knee. He captured large quantities of furs and booty from the British and Indians.

Samuel Fulton, grandfather of William M., was a color bearer in the war of 1812. He married Jenny McClain, daughter of Andrew McClain, who was a son of Lord Steel McClain, a Scotchman. He came over from Scotland with Lord Baltimore. He, too, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and for his great bravery at the battle, or the storming of, Stony Point, forty miles above New York, on the Hudson river, was awarded by Congress a gold medal. He ordered the medal given to his namesake, Andrew McClain Fulton, at his death.

Andrew McClain Fulton, father of William M., was a native of Ohio, where he was liberally educated and became an attorney-at-law. In 1873 he moved to Reading and practiced his profession until incapacitated by failing health. He retired from professional work and engaged in farming in Cumru township, removing later to Muhlenberg township, where he died in 1902, aged eighty years. His first wife, Hattie (Wasson) Fulton, died in 1863, leaving two children, William M. and Jennie, the latter of whom is principal of the Lewistown, Mont., central school. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Andrew McC. Fulton married (second) Mary Schwartz, daughter of Hon. John Schwartz, M. C. Four children were born to this union, namely: Elizabeth; John S., of New York; Margaret, who married Horad Wolleth; and Elmer O., of Muhlenberg township, Berks Co., Pa. The father was a Republican in his political belief.

William M. Fulton was born Nov. 2, 1858, in Ashland, Ohio, and was educated in the schools there, completing his training at a commercial college in Reading, after his father settled there. He then accepted a position as clerk in the Philadelphia & Reading freight depot, where he worked for five years and then took up general contracting. This business he followed for the rest of his life, accumulating a large amount of property. He owned a quarry at the west end of the Penn street bridge.

Mr. Fulton was married in 1883, to Catharine R. Kline, a daughter of Simon and Catharine (Noll) Kline, and to this marriage two children were born, namely: S. McClain, who died aged five months and eighteen days; and Jennie M., who is a graduate of the class of 1907, girls' high school, Reading, and she is now a student at the Teachers College, New York City.

The death of Mr. Fulton took place July 10, 1899. He left a devoted family, members of various organizations, many friends, and attached fellow citizens, to mourn his loss. He belonged to the First Reformed Church, having united with the society in 1883. In politics he was a Republican, and a faithful worker in the ranks of that party. He was always a loyal citizen, upholding American institutions. His fraternal connections were with the Masons, he being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., of Reading.

A. W. FISHER, a prominent wholesale wine and liquor dealer, of Reading, Pa., whose place of business is situated at the corner of Second and Penn streets, was born in West Reading, Spring township, May 27, 1851, son of William L. and Mary (Weitzel) Fisher, and a grandson of John and Barbara (Lichty) Fisher.

John Fisher was born in Windsor township, Berks county, in 1800, and lived near Monterey, where he was engaged in the building and furniture business, and where all his children were born. He also had stone quarries and a lime kiln on the Allentown road east of Monterey church. It is thought that he built the old stone church and school house at Monterey. In 1842 he gave up the building business and moved to Oley township. About a year later a freshet in Monocacy Creek carried away fences and washed out the grain fields, and he moved to Cumru township, and about 1846-47 he located on the farm at the junction of Wyomissing creek and the Schuylkill river, where he died in 1849. In 1821 he married Barbara Lichty, and they had the following children: Charles; Hettie, m. to Joseph Markley; Gideon; William L., the father of A. W.; John; Daniel L., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Sarah; Amelia, m. to Frank Adams, of Reading (they have a daughter, Miss Mary, a supervisor of schools in Reading, since 1906); and one child who died in infancy. The family were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fisher was a Democrat in politics. His first wife died while yet a young woman, and he m. (second) Polly Leader, by whom one son, Glancey, was born. John Fisher had two brothers and a sister: George; Solomon; and Mary, who married Philip Ziegler, a farmer near Rothrocksville, in Lehigh county, near the Berks county line, and had thirteen children, of whom five, all over seventy years of age, are still living—Daniel (aged ninety-seven years), William (of Allentown), David (on the homestead), Mary (aged seventy-six years, widow of Joseph Miller, of near Topton) and Gideon (of Allentown). The maiden name of Mr. Fisher's mother was Hauer, and her brother, the late George Hauer, was a prominent merchant in Windsor township.

William L. Fisher, son of John, was born in Berks county and was educated in the public schools. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and this he followed in connection with trucking, owning a small tract of land near the Cacoosing, where he also conducted a country hotel. It is said that none of this family used malt or spirituous liquors. Mr. Fisher conducted his hotel for several years, but later sold out and removed to Reading, where he opened a cafe on the site of the present Schuylkill Valley Bank. This was in 1876 and he remained in business with his son, A. W., until his death, in 1882, aged fifty-five years. He was considered a very good citizen. Mr. Fisher was a very powerfully built man, his weight being 265 pounds. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, four sons of whom died in infancy, A. W. being the only son to survive. The daughters were: Emma, deceased, m. to Ephraim Miller; and Agnes, m. to Jeremiah Eppling. Both Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher were members of the Lutheran Church. He was a Democrat up to the time of Abraham Lincoln's campaign, when he cast his lot with the Republican party. Mrs. Fisher died in 1874, aged fifty-three years.

A. W. Fisher was educated in the common schools of West Reading, and until 1876 worked upon a farm,

when, with his father, he came to Reading and engaged in the cafe business. Like his father, Mr. Fisher is a very large man. At the age of fourteen years his weight was 263 pounds, and today his average weight is 340 pounds. He enjoys the very best of health, and is as supple and active as many a man of half his weight. Since 1895 Mr. Fisher has devoted his time solely to the wholesale business, and built his present place of business in 1901, the structure being three stories high, and 20x98 feet in dimensions. He also owns the store property at No. 114 Penn street, and handles a choice line of domestic and imported liquors, having the reputation of conducting one of the best kept places in the city of Reading. He commands the best trade in Reading and the surrounding country. Although giving his business the closest attention, Mr. Fisher finds time for recreation, being very fond of fishing, and many of the finny tribe have yielded to his rod and line. Mr. Fisher spends his vacations at Anglesea, New Jersey.

Mr. Fisher has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Emma Quinter, who died in 1895, leaving these children: William, deceased; George L.; Adam S.; Edgar R.; and Helen M. Mr. Fisher's second marriage occurred in 1897, to Agnes Focht, daughter of Solomon Focht. Politically Mr. Fisher is a Republican. He is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the I. O. R. M., being also a member of the Maennerchor and the Reading Fishing Club.

KRICK. The Krick family is one of the most numerous and prosperous in the Schuylkill section of Berks county. The name has been a familiar one in that locality for a hundred and fifty years, associated invariably with good citizenship, thrift and integrity, its members in every generation having been jealous of their good repute and mindful of the honorable traditions of their ancestors. All of the land purchased by Frantz Krück (as the name was originally spelled), the founder of the family in America, is still owned by his descendants. His posterity is especially well known in Cumru, Spring, Heidelberg, Windsor and Tulpehocken townships, Berks county. Some of his descendants have also located in Lancaster, Union and Mifflin counties.

Frantz Krück was a native of Germany, born in the Rhein Pfalz in October, 1702. Having one night in a mischievous mood upset a sentinel (schilder) house he was found out, and in order to escape the punishment came to America, arriving at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1731, on the good ship "Pennsylvania Merchant." Settling in the Cacoosing valley, along the Cacoosing creek, in what is now Berks county, Pa., he became the owner of considerable land, originally owning a tract of 350 acres, in five parts, and later increasing his holdings to 750 acres. His property was in Cumru (now Spring) township, and comprised what is now the finest and most valuable agricultural land in the county. He devoted the rest of his life to the improvement of his holdings, and his descendants have followed in his footsteps to such an extent that his property is still in their possession, and in some cases has been farmed by the sixth generation. A part of the original land secured by him from the Penns in 1737 is now owned by Rev. Thomas H. Krick, a descendant of the sixth generation. When the city of Reading was laid out, in 1749, Francis Creek (as the name was Anglicized when he secured land from the Penns) became the owner of lots Nos. 490 and 491. In 1759 he paid £19 taxes in Cumru township, an amount equal to $50.54, a Pennsylvania pound being valued at $2.66. He was an industrious and well-to-do man, and the records of his extensive land transactions and dealings with the early settlers are proof that he was well educated, old papers that he signed being written in a good German hand. There is a family tradition that he was of royal blood, and it is certain that he was a man of intelligence and standing. His will, made April 26, 1782, was probated June 4, 1784, the year of his death, which occurred at a ripe old age. He was buried at Sinking Spring, in the Baptist burial-ground back of the old eight-cornered school-house still standing. He reared a large family of sturdy sons and daughters, all of whom became useful men and women. Thirteen children are mentioned in his will as heirs, and the sons Francis and George were executors of the will. In February, 1782, Frantz Krück sold some of his land to his son Frantz (Francis), who gave his father bonds of £50 denomination each, and the will specified the dates upon which these bonds were to be redeemed. We have the following record of the family: (1) John, born in Germany, came to America with his parents. In 1759 he paid £3 tax in Cumru township. His name appears in the roster of Capt. Jacob Myers' Company, 6th Pennsylvania Battalion, 1782. This company had organized and was ready to respond to the call, but there was no actual service performed. John was married but had no children. He was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1800. (2) Jacob also came to America with his parents. His name appears among the single men in the tax list of 1759. He was, however, married, as would appear from the baptismal records of Hain's Church. He had the following children: John Jacob, Maria and John George. He saw active service in the Revolutionary war in Capt. Reehm's Company of the 1st Regiment of Berks County Militia in an expedition to Newtown, Bucks county. (3) Francis is mentioned below. (4) George (known as "Blind George"), born May 8, 1738, died Sept. 9, 1825. He m. Margarita Seitzinger and was the father of a large family, Solomon, William, John, George, Isaac, Philip, Samuel, and eight daughters. He was a taxpayer in Heidelberg township in 1759. A few years later he moved back to Cumru, now Spring township, and purchased a farm between Sinking Spring and Reading, where he conducted a hotel for a number of years. He is buried at Sinking Spring. (5) Adam (there is no record of him). (6) Philip was captain of the 8th Company, Berks County Militia, Aug. 5, 1777, to Jan. 5, 1778. This company joined the army after the battle of Brandywine and took part in the battle of Germantown. No doubt he spent the winter at Valley Forge. We have no record of his family (7) Peter, the youngest son of Frantz Krück, was born June 27, 1756, and died July 31, 1829. He was a soldier in the Revolution in the 8th Company, 6th Battalion, and saw active service. He was known as "School Teacher" Peter and taught school near Sinking Spring, and was also teacher and "Forsinger" at the Muddy Creek Church. He m. Catharine Rader, and was the father of a large family, as follows: Rachael m. Henry Young; Elizabeth m. John Salladay; Katharine m. Philip Getz; John m. a Hornberger; Lelia m. Frederic Auman; Susanna m. Jacob Buchart; Mary m. Rudy Miller; Adam m. Catharine Fisher, and lived at Reading; Barbara m. Daniel Neff; Magdalena m. John Luft; Christianna m. a Rupp; Jonas moved to Hollidaysburg; William moved to Hamburg; Peter moved to Lancaster; John Jacob. (8) Margareth m. Michael Seitzinger. (9) Elizabeth m. Philip Worheim. (10) Maria m. John Philip Spohn. (11) Catharine, born Oct. 14, 1749, m. Jacob Ruth. (12) Eva. (13) Magdalena m. George Hain.

Frantz (or Francis) Krick, third son of the original settler, was born Nov. 6, 1736, in Cumru (now Spring) township, and died April 20, 1814, aged seventy-seven years, five months, fourteen days. He was a shoemaker by trade. In 1759 he paid £3 tax in Cumru. He was a private in Capt. Charles Gobin's Company, in 1780, during the Revolution, serving from Aug. 10th to Sept. 9th of that year, and saw actual service in the war. In 1757 he married Maria Spohn, who died in 1785, and his second marriage was to Catherine Schlegel, widow of Frantz Gehrling. She was born

March 1, 1736, was first married in 1754, and died March 1, 1830, aged ninety-four years. No children were born to this second marriage. The names of his children appear in his will, and the dates of birth are given in the family Bible: Catharine, born Dec. 20, 1758, m. William Brown; Jacob, born Aug. 27, 1760, moved to near Richmond, Va.; Maria, born July 30, 1762, m. a Mr. Brown; John Adam was born March 4, 1765 (he had a daughter Catharine, who married Henry Snider and had a son, George); John was born April 11, 1767; Philip, born Oct. 4, 1769, moved to Wooster, Ohio; George, born Sept. 8, 1771, m. Catharine Wagner; Crete or Margaret (known by both names), born Aug. 29, 1773, m. William Fisher; Francis, born Feb. 8, 1776, m. Hannah Gehrling; Peter, born Feb. 28, 1779, m. Elizabeth Hill. The son Francis, the third of that name, was the sole executor of his father's large estate. The will was witnessed by John Spyker and Jacob Lambert, and was probated June 8, 1814. Francis (2) disposed of his farm to Francis (3) in the same way that Francis (1) had sold it to Francis (2), by bonds.

Francis Krick, son of Frantz and Maria (Spohn) Krick, was born Feb. 8, 1776, at the homestead, and died May 19, 1863, aged eighty-seven years, three months, eleven days. He was a farmer in very comfortable circumstances, owning about four hundred acres of valuable land. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-15. He married Hannah Gehrling, born June 4, 1774, died Feb. 3, 1842. They had a large family, two sons and seven daughters, and we have record of the following: Jacob is mentioned below; Katie, born May 7, 1801, died in infancy; Daniel is mentioned below; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1806, m. Daniel Brossman; Sarah, born June 1, 1808, m. Israel Grimes; Hannah, born May 9, 1810, m. Adam Bohn; Maria (Polly), born July 20, 1813, m. Abraham Briel; Esther, born Nov. 22, 1815.

Jacob Krick, son of Francis and Hannah (Gehrling) Krick, born in 1798, at the homestead, died Dec. 20, 1883. Like all his immediate ancestors he was a lifelong agriculturist, and prospered so well in his chosen calling that he was able to present each of his sons a farm when they left home. He was a zealous church worker, being an official member of St. John's Reformed Church of Sinking Spring, and was known to all as a worthy and substantial citizen. He is buried at that church. Jacob Krick was married April 12, 1829, to Catharine Bechtel, and they became the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: William, born Oct. 10, 1829, lived and died in Lower Heidelberg township; Mary, born Oct. 26, 1831, m. Daniel Seltzer, of Lower Heidelberg township; Jacob B., born March 10, 1833, now a retired resident of Sinking Spring, m. Sarah A. Seltzer; Richard B., born Feb. 1, 1835, is a resident of Sinking Spring; Francis B., born June 2, 1836, died in Sinking Spring in 1902; Hannah, born April 4, 1834, and Sarah, July 5, 1839, both unmarried, have a comfortable home together at Sinking Spring; Susan, born Feb. 24, 1843, m. Jacob Eckert, of Wernersville.

Jacob B. Krick, son of Jacob, was born at the old homestead in Cumru (now Spring) township, March 10, 1833. He remained at home working for his father until he was past thirty-two years old, after which he continued his labors upon the same property, but upon his own account, living at the old Krick place until he decided to retire from the arduous work of the farm, in 1887. He then moved into Sinking Spring, where he has since resided, and in 1897 he purchased his present dwelling, formerly the Hettinger residence, on Main street. Here he has a most comfortable home, the house being one of the largest in the village and delightfully located. Though Mr. Krick has not engaged personally in the cultivation of the soil for many years he has retained possession of the old homestead, which now comprises eighty-seven acres, besides twenty-five acres of woodland.

During his active years Mr. Krick devoted himself thoroughly to business, attending to his work, and the management of his property with intelligence as well as industry, with excellent results. But he also found time for the development of his social and religious tendencies, and the associations growing out of such relationships have given him many pleasant interests for his leisure years. He holds membership in Council No. 77, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the K. G. E., No. 334, both of Sinking Spring, and is a past officer of both organizations. He is a Reformed member of St. John's Church at Sinking Spring, which he has served as deacon and elder for many years, and he has proved his worth to the community in various other capacities. While living on the farm he was for six years school director of Spring township. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Krick married, Sept. 19, 1863, Sarah A. Seltzer, daughter of William and Catharine (Ruth) Seltzer, of Womelsdorf, Berks county, and they have had three children, two daughters and one son, the latter stillborn. Of the daughters, Mary Annie m. Isaac Hettinger, of Kansas City, Mo., proprietor of the Hettinger Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and Madison, Wis., manufacturers of dental surgical supplies, electric batteries, elastic goods, etc.; they have three children, Emily C., Evelyn G. and Francis K. Emily S. Krick, born Oct. 21, 1867, died Oct. 27, 1896. Mrs. Krick and her daughters united with St. John's Church as Reformed members.

Daniel Krick, son of Francis and Hannah (Gehrling) Krick, was born Oct. 28, 1804, in Spring township, and there passed his life engaged in farming. About a year before his death he moved with his son, Henry B., to a farm in Lower Heidelberg, near the Cacoosing, where he died April 16, 1864. In 1833 he married Susan Bohn, daughter of George Bohn (son of Frederick Bohn), of Bern township, and she survived him many years, making her home with her son Adam, in Sinking Spring. She died Aug. 19, 1887. To Daniel and Susan (Bohn) Krick were born children as follows: James, born Jan. 12, 1834, died July 26, 1834; Lydia, born May 31, 1835, m. William R. High; Adam B. is mentioned below; Henry B., born Jan. 16, 1839, died Aug. 3, 1906; Mary E., born Jan. 6, 1851, died May 19, 1902.

Adam B. Krick was born Oct. 27, 1836, in Spring township, and received a good education, attending school at Sinking Spring and Reading, and later studying at the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. During his early manhood he was engaged at teaching for five terms, after which he devoted himself to farming, continuing in that line for nine years. Meantime he had suffered more or less from the results of an accident which occurred in 1852, and which culminated in 1873, when he found it necessary to undergo the amputation of a limb. This naturally caused a complete change in his plans for his life work, and in the year last named he removed from his farm into the village of Sinking Spring, where within a short time he embarked in a mercantile business, dealing in flour, feed and grain, both wholesale and retail. He carried on that business throughout his active career, meeting with excellent success, for he displayed the same ability in the management of his business ventures as he did in his previous undertakings. He never lost his interest in educational affairs and the public school system, and served four successive terms as school director. He was an active member of the Sinking Spring Reformed Church, of which he served as treasurer, for a period of thirty years. He also served as township tax collector for a number of years.

In the year 1863 Mr. Krick married Lucy J. Reber, born April 13, 1844, daughter of Benneville B. Reber (son of Conrad) and Sarah V. R. (High), daughter of William and Catharine (Van Reed) High. Six child-

ren blessed their union, viz.: William F., born Oct. 4, 1863, is mentioned below; Daniel B., born March 29, 1865, m. Mary Scheetz and resides at Sinking Spring; Sarah S., born Oct. 26, 1866, died in infancy; Rev. Thomas H., born Jan. 11, 1868, is mentioned below; Ida R., born Oct. 11, 1869, lives at home with her mother; M. Ellen, born Sept. 18, 1871, is the widow of Prof. Frank P. Miller, of Kutztown, Pa. Mrs. Krick still resides at the old home in Sinking Spring, where Mr. Krick died March 10, 1904, aged sixty-seven years, four months, fourteen days. He is buried at Sinking Spring. Mr. Krick was one of the most respected representatives of this large and influential family, and he ever maintained high standing both as a citizen and a business man. For a number of years he was recognized as the foremost citizen of Sinking Spring. He was regarded as a man of excellent judgment, and his advice was sought by a great many people. For a number of years he was the recognized leader of his political party in the township. Many a struggling person received help at his hands; more than one student was assisted in his struggles for advancement by him. He was frequently asked to write deeds and legal papers for others and was frequently made the custodian of other people's money—people who placed more confidence in him than in banks. He was often appointed guardian by court for minor children.

William F. Krick, one of the leading citizens of Sinking Spring of the present day, was born Oct. 4, 1863, on a part of the old Krick homestead, in Spring township. He obtained his early education in the public schools of that locality, later attending at Sinking Spring, and finally, in the spring of 1880, began a course at the Keystone State Normal School, where he studied for three terms. He received his first license to teach, however, when but seventeen years old, from Prof. S. A. Baer, then county superintendent, and for two terms he taught the Gelsinger's school, in his native township. He had been reared to farming in his earlier years, and always had an inclination for agricultural work, which he began on his own account at the age of nineteen years, on a 130-acre tract belonging to his father. He remained on that place for twelve years, during which time he made distinct progress in the science of farming as well as in his financial equipment. In 1894 he was able to purchase a farm in Lower Heidelberg township, consisting of 141 acres, and he has conducted this place ever since, improving it constantly according to the most approved modern methods. He has not confined himself to farming by any means, but has branched out until his interests now include a large flour-mill and the controlling share in the Sinking Spring Electric Light Company, of which latter he is president. His farm is supplied with all the most improved implements and well stocked, and is considered one of the finest properties in the township. In 1894 Mr. Krick erected a Swiss barn 118 by 46 feet in dimensions, and his other outbuildings are on a similar scale and very substantial.

Mr. Krick resided on his farm until 1902, when he removed to the village of Sinking Spring, his commercial interests demanding his constant attention. He put up the building on Main street in which he established both his home and his business headquarters, the structure being a substantial brick three stories high, 48 by 64 feet, and he did business there for about three years. Meanwhile, however, he had erected the large Krick Roller Mills, along the south side of the Lebanon Valley railroad, a three-story structure of brick, 36 by 72 feet, with an annex 36 by 60 feet, erected in 1904. The mill is a model of its kind provided with all the latest machinery required for the roller process, and a high grade of flour is manufactured, Mr. Krick's special brands being the "World's Best" and "Ladies Choice." The product finds a ready market throughout the Eastern States, and Mr. Krick has an extensive local trade in this line, as well as a large wholesale and retail trade at Reading in the grain, feed and flour business. He has developed his business to its highest possibilities, showing what a man of enterprise and adequate ability may accomplish, and he gives employment to from ten to fifteen men, also using three teams in the transaction of his business.

Mr. Krick has displayed his enterprise as much in the development of an up-to-date public utility as in his strictly private affairs. The Sinking Spring Electric Company, in which he is the largest stockholder, is a private concern, but its workings so affect the public comfort and welfare that the community has a much deeper interest in its conduct than in the average commercial venture. This company not only supplies the light for Sinking Spring, but also for Springmont, Wyomissing, Shillington and Edison. The excellent service of the plant, and its efficient management from an industrial as well as a financial standpoint, are further evidences of Mr. Krick's powers as a man of executive force. His personal character is above reproach.

In 1882 Mr. Krick married Clara Y. Hartman, daughter of the late Amos and Rebecca (Yost) Hartman. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Bessie H., who graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1902, is now engaged at teaching in Sinking Spring; Gertrude H., who also attended the Keystone State Normal, married Walter Graeff; Bertha H. is in high school; Charles H., born Oct. 10, 1892, is the fourth of this line born in October, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been born, like him, in that month, on the same farm in Spring township. The home of this family is a comfortable dwelling, supplied with every modern convenience for the well-being of its occupants. It is surrounded by a large and well-kept lawn, and is delightfully situated, being one of the pleasant homes in the village.

Mr. Krick is a prominent member of St. John's Reformed Church, of which he has served as deacon for two years, and which has so many dear associations for the members of this family. Many of the earlier generations sleep their last sleep in the graveyard of this old house of worship. Mr. Krick is a Democrat in his political faith, and in social connection he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 660.

Rev. Thomas Henry Krick, a leading minister of the Reformed Church, now located at Coplay, Lehigh Co., Pa., was born Jan. 11, 1868, in Spring township, Berks county, on the old homestead near Sinking Spring, and was five years old when his parents moved to Sinking Spring, where he attended public school in the lower and middle stone school building. Later he attended the Charter Oak Academy, taught by Thomas J. Oberlin, in his district, and in the spring of 1885 entered the State Normal School at Kutztown, graduating from that institution in 1887. Through the efforts of his teacher, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, and his thirst for higher education, he decided to take a college course. In 1887-88 he took the college preparatory course at the Normal school, and in the fall of 1888 matriculated at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., graduating therefrom in 1892. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster. In 1893 he taught mathematics at the Keystone State Normal School, and he also engaged in canvassing a few summers before his graduation from the theological seminary, in 1895. He had been licensed as a public school teacher when but sixteen years old, by Prof. D. S. Keck. During his college course he specialized in mathematics, in which he is a master. One of his classmates expressed the opinion that had he chosen to continue his studies in mathematics there is no doubt at all that he would have filled a chair in mathematics in one of the higher institutions of learning. He also took a very active interest in college athletics, playing on the foot-ball team as right tackle for five years. He is

six feet and a half inch in height, and built proportionately, and he was generally known as the "impregnable stone wall." The college team saw the "golden age" of its athletic glories during his attendance, defeating nearly all the other college foot-ball teams that they played. Mr. Krick was manager of the team for one year.

On May 22, 1895, Thomas H. Krick was licensed by the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church, and on July 7, 1895, he was ordained by a committee of the East Pennsylvania Classis, at Jacobs Reformed Church, Weissport, Pa., which charge he served with high merit for the period of six years. During this time he raised a debt of $1,500 on the church property within one year, remodeled the basement of the church, increased the membership greatly, and the collections for benevolent purposes were increased threefold.

In August, 1901, he accepted a call from the Coplay charge, which is in the cement regions of the Lehigh valley. It consists of three churches, Trinity Reformed at Coplay, St. John's at Mickleys and St. John's at Fullerton. During the seven years of Mr. Krick's incumbency the membership at Coplay has been increased from 120 to 400, and in 1907 the congregation erected one of the finest parsonages belonging to the Reformed Church. At Mickley's a new Sunday-school room was added through his efforts, and in 1902 he organized the Fullerton congregation, which now has a membership of 225.

Mr. Krick is a leading and active member of the Classis of the Reformed Church of the United States, highly esteemed by his brethren for his efficient work, high character and pleasant disposition. He is secretary of the Spiritual Conference of Ministers and Laymen of the Reformed Church. In 1908 he was elected president of the Lehigh Valley Ministerial Association. He was a delegate in 1899 to the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, which met at Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1908 at York, Pa. He was delegate to the District Synod which met at Bethlehem, twice to the Synod when it met at Lancaster and delegate to its meetings at Sunbury, Perkasie, Lebanon and Reading. In 1898 he was president of the East Pennsylvania Classis. His executive ability and skill as an organizer are generally recognized, and he is as highly regarded in his own congregations as he is in other relations. He is a forceful and eloquent preacher, officiating in two languages, and ably proclaims the Word to whose spread he has devoted his life.

For a number of years Mr. Krick took a deep and active interest in the history and genealogy of his own and other families, and in 1907 founded the Krick Family Reunion, which in 1908 held its second reunion on the ancestral acres and was largely attended. He traces his genealogy through the following families: Hoch, Van Reed, Hottenstein, Yost, Herbein, Reber, Bright, Kershner, Bohn, Slegel, Kissinger, Womerin, Spohn and Krick. He has given considerable time to research on most of these families.

On Nov. 21, 1895, Rev. Mr. Krick was united in marriage with Jennie P. Hain, daughter of Peter L. and Sue L. (Oberholtzer) Hain, of Heidelberg township, and a descendant of George Hain (Hohn), who granted the land upon which is erected the Hains Reformed Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Krick have been born two daughters: Marie H., born July 21, 1898; and Ruth H., born May 12, 1901. Mrs. Krick is an ideal minister's wife and is prominently identified with every phase of church work.

RICHARD B. KRICK, a retired citizen of Sinking Spring, was born Feb. 1, 1835, on the original homestead of Frantz Crick, in what is now Spring township, son of Jacob Krick (son of Francis (3)). He began his education in the pay schools which were then in vogue in his district, attending the old pay school held in the eight-cornered school-house which is so fully written up in the archives of the Berks County Historical Society, he having supplied the major part of the information for the article mentioned. Later, when the free schools were established, he attended them for two or three months during the winter for a few years. Much of his education, however, has been self-acquired, and he has read and observed with intelligence all his long life.

Mr. Krick was reared on the homestead, where he worked until he was thirty years old, and in the spring of 1866 he began farming on his own account in Spring township, where he continued agricultural pursuits successfully for twenty years. He built the present house on this farm which he still owns, in about 1874, and had previously put up the barn, in 1868. This place was originally a Rollman tract. It comprises ninety-seven acres, and is one of the best farms in the valley. In 1887 he retired to the small tract at Sinking Spring where he has since made his home.

Mr. Krick is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted at Reading Oct. 27, 1862, for a period of nine months. He actually served, however, but fifteen days less than a year, being mustered out Aug. 12, 1863, as sergeant of Company E, 167th Pa. V. I. He saw active service at the battle of the Deserted Farm (where his colonel was mortally wounded) and was on picket duty when they fought at Carrsville, Virginia.

Mr. Krick is a Democrat in political opinion and has been somewhat active in local affairs, having served nine consecutive years as school director of Spring township and meantime acted as president of the board; he was also auditor of the district for a number of years. He is much respected in his district, and has always been known as a good citizen. In spite of his advanced age his mind is clear and he is well preserved in every way.

On Oct. 27, 1859, Mr. Krick married Emma Bickel, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Bickel, of Reading. She died Dec. 17, 1908, aged seventy years, eight days, and rests in the family plot at Sinking Spring. To Mr. and Mrs. Krick were born three children: Albert died when one year old. Lizzie S., born in 1861, married Miller Evans, of Reading, and died in 1902, the mother of six children, Annie (deceased), Emma, John, Richard, Fred, and Frank (the last named deceased). Jacob B. is mentioned below.

Mr. Krick and his family are members of St. John's Reformed Church at Sinking Spring, of which he served as trustee for three years, deacon for some years, and elder two years. He has always been active in the work and enterprises of the church, and is a director of the Sinking Spring Union Cemetery Company. He is a member of Castle No. 334, K. G. E., of Sinking Spring, and has been treasurer since its organization in 1889. He is also active in the Krick Family Reunion Association, and in 1908 made the welcome address at the annual gathering. He has a resourceful mind, and was of great assistance to the historian of the Reunion Association, and also of this volume.

JACOB B. KRICK, son of Richard B., was born in Spring township, June 23, 1867, and was educated in the local public schools and Charter Oak Academy, as well as the select school known as Carroll Institute on North Fourth street, Reading, then under the care of Prof. Patrick Carroll. Later he entered Lafayette College, but he left that institution to accept a responsible position with the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, in whose service he has been since 1889. The company employs 750 men. Mr. Krick is a member of the Order of Independent Americans. He is unmarried.

HENRY B. KRICK was born in Spring township, Berks county, Jan. 16, 1839, son of Daniel and Susan (Bohn) Krick, and died Aug. 3, 1906, and is buried at Sinking Spring. He was reared to farm life, and soon after his marriage began farming near Sinking Spring,

where he lived many years. He later moved to a tract along the pike a half mile above Sinking Spring, where he lived retired until his death. His farm consisted of about 150 acres, and belonged to his father. The Henry B. Krick residence is now the property of Robert Lance.

Mr. Krick was a Democrat in politics, and held the office of school director. During the Civil war he served as a soldier and contracted rheumatism, from which he suffered all the rest of his life, and which in fact caused his retirement from active work quite early in life. He was prominent and influential in his community, and was highly esteemed by all.

Mr. Krick married Catharine Smith, daughter of Daniel and Annie (Funk) Smith, of near Denver, Lancaster county. She died Dec. 5, 1901, in the sixty-first year of her age. Five children blessed this union: Daniel, who died in infancy; Anna S., residing at West Reading; Stephen, who died in infancy; Daisy, who resides at No. 521 Weiser street, Reading; and Laura, who died in infancy.

JOHN L. SCHARFF, a resident of Reading since 1887, was born March 27, 1837, at Host, in Tulpehocken township, Berks county. He is a descendant in the fifth generation from Conrad Scharff, the ancestor of a family which became numerous in western Berks county, a few of whose descendants still reside in the vicinity of Stouchsburg.

(I) Conrad Scharff (also spelled Sharff and Scharf, though Scharff is the correct form) was born March 22, 1697, in Germany, and in 1709 landed at New York with his parents. They located at Livingstone Manor, in New York, but later with many other German families, settled at Schoharie, where they lived in peace and contentment until about 1719. In 1723 thirty-three families moved to Pennsylvania, settling in Tulpehocken, some fifteen miles west of the Schuylkill river. Among these settlers were George and Peter Reith, Gottfried Fitler, Conrad Schuetz, Antonius Scharff, Christian Lauer, Andraes Walborn, Lorentz Zerbe, Sebastian Fischer, Johan Peter Pacht, Johann Adam Lerch and George Ansbach. In 1728 fifteen other families left the Schoharie and settled in the same vicinity, among this colony being Conrad Scharff. He was a farmer by occupation. It is not known what relationship existed between Antonius and Conrad Scharff, but it is likely that they were brothers. Conrad Scharff died May 15, 1776. His wife, Maria Margaret, born July 28, 1721, died April 20, 1781. These pioneers are buried in the graveyard of the Little Tulpehocken Church. On Oct. 10, 1772, Conrad Scharff lived in Heidelberg township. His will, on record in Will Book A, page 17, mentions the following children: George, who was to have £5 for his birthright; John, who was to have a plantation; Esther (Riegner); Catharine Margaret, and Mary Catharine.

(II) Georg (George) Scharff, the eldest son of Conrad, lived in Heidelberg township, Berks county, where he died some time in the year 1826. He was a farmer, and left his farm by will to his son John. His last will and testament, made in 1825, was witnessed by John and Paul Wenrich. It is in the old style of German script, written in very fine letters, and is exceedingly hard to interpret and almost impossible of translation. It mentions a daughter Elizabeth, who it appears was twice married, one of her husbands being John Riessar, by whom she had John, Samuel and Maria Riessar.

(II) John (Johan) Scharff, younger son of Conrad, was a farmer in Tulpehocken township. He died some time during 1838, his will having been entered on Dec. 20th of that year. It is written in German, was made April 20, 1829, and is on record in Will Book VIII, page 93. His wife, Rosina, must have died prior to the making of this document. The following children are mentioned: Johannes, Johan Georg, Daniel, and Susanna (born July 8, 1788, died March 6, 1857, m. Leonard Zerbe).

(III) Johan Georg Scharff, son of John, born April 6, 1790, died May 25, 1861, in his seventy-second year. He lived and died on his farm near Stouchsburg, which consisted of 121 acres, and which after his death belonged to his son Willoughby, after the latter's death coming into the possession of Morris W. Scharff, the present owner. On Dec. 31, 1817, he married Catharine Walborn (1794-1872), and they are buried side by side in the graveyard of Christ's Lutheran Church, in Marion township. They had a family of six children: Harriet died unmarried; Eliza married Benjamin Miller; Rebecca married Isaac H. Wenrich; Willoughby is mentioned below; Jonathan never married; Edward died when young.

(IV) Willoughby Scharff, son of Johan Georg, was born in Mill Creek township, Lebanon Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1825, and died Jan. 5, 1907, in his eighty-second year. When he was two years old he was brought by his parents to a farm near Stouchsburg, and there he spent the remainder of his life, following farming throughout his active years. He was a Democrat, and served as school director of Marion township. He and his family were members of Christ Lutheran Church. His wife, Mary (Wilhelm), was a daughter of Jacob and Barbara Wilhelm. They had four children: Amanda, Morris W., John W. (a cigar-maker at Stouchsburg) and Emma M.

(V) Morris W. Scharff, born near Stouchsburg June 15, 1857, came into possession of his father's farm in 1879, and still cultivates that place. The bed of the Union canal passes through his property. The barn, 43 by 105 feet in dimensions, was built by his father in 1870, and the stone house, a residence of colonial architecture, was built by his grandfather, Johan Georg Scharff, in 1837. Mr. Scharff is active in local affairs, has served as school director of Marion township, and in 1907 was elected a justice of the peace, which office he is at present filling. He is a Democrat in politics.

In 1878 Mr. Scharff married Amanda E. Peiffer, daughter of Philip and Maria (Zerbe) Peiffer, and they have had two children, Mary E. and Horace P. The daughter married John J. Swalm and lives in Reading. Mr. Scharff is a member and officer of Christ Lutheran Church.

(III) Daniel Scharff, son of John, born Sept. 4, 1793, in Tulpehocken township, died June 17, 1866, in his seventy-third year. He was a farmer, and also conducted the "Cross Keys hotel" and ware house for grains, salt, and coal, on the Union Canal, for many years. On June 30, 1813, he married Eva Elizabeth Forrer, born May 7, 1789, died Aug. 9, 1847, and to them were born two children, Isaac and Mary, the latter the wife of Jonathan Klopp, a hotel proprietor in Stouchsburg, Berks Co., and later a miller at Selinsgrove, Pa. Mr. Scharff, when his daughter moved to Selinsgrove, became a resident of Womelsdorf, and lived in the family of his granddaughter, Mrs. George Filbert, but died while at the home of his daughter, on a visit, and he is buried at Host, Berks county.

(IV) Isaac Scharff, son of Daniel, was born Aug. 22, 1814, in the vicinity of Cross Keys, and died Aug. 26, 1845, aged thirty-one years, four days, and is buried at Tulpehocken Church. In his youth he attended the Harrisburg Academy for several winters, while he assisted his father on the farm during the summer days. He married Rebecca Leiss (1813-1847), daughter of John Leiss. In 1837 he moved his family to his farm about a mile east of Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., and became the farmer thereof. He was inclined to music, and more than ordinarily skilled in mechanics. He organized the Washington Band of Myerstown, and conducted the same until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. To him and his wife were born children as follows: John L.;

Maria, who died young; Emma (deceased), m. to George Filbert, after she had finished her education at Linden Hall, Lititz, Pa.; and William.

(V) William Scharff, son of Isaac and Rebecca, attended the common schools, and Academy in Myerstown and finished his education at the Jonestown Institute of Lebanon county. Being musically inclined, he spent several years at the Boston Conservatory of music, and later, two years in Stuttgart, Germany, as student on the piano, after which he became a teacher of music, and made it his life profession. He conducted the Brass Band at Womelsdorf for many years, playing clarionet. In 1876 he married Miss Mary C. Leinbach, daughter of Joseph Leinbach, merchant, in Reading. To this union was born, one daughter, Elsie, who studied drama in New York and the old country, and toured the States with the Louis James Company. Mr. Scharff was the professor of music at the Jonestown Institute for some time, and had many students in Womelsdorf and vicinity. In the spring of 1888 he moved his family to Kansas City, Mo., where he still continues his profession. During the Civil War, he enlisted with the band, of Womelsdorf, and did camp service in Camp Cameron at Harrisburg for about three months, when he was transferred to Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered into Company E, of the 90th Pa. V. I., as private musician Nov. 26, 1861. He left with the regiment the following spring, for the seat of war, but was taken sick, and placed in the hospital at Washington, where he was discharged and taken home. He recovered after many days, and followed his profession again.

(V) John L. Scharff was born March 27, 1837, at Host, Berks county, on the farm of his grandfather John Leiss. In April following, he was taken to his father's farm in Jackson township, Lebanon county, about one mile east of Myerstown, where he spent his youth, and attended the Myerstown Academy of which his father was a stock-holder. About the age of seventeen he became a teacher in the public schools under Prof. Henry Houck, then Superintendent of schools in Lebanon county, now the honored Secretary of internal affairs in Pennsylvania. In 1857 and 1858, he was a student of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; after which he lived with his widowed aunt in Host (Mrs. John S. Leiss), where he again spent his time in teaching school. In 1860 he became a resident of Womelsdorf living in his sister's (Mrs. Geo. Filbert's) family. He cast his first vote for the great Lincoln, and has been a warm Republican ever since. He was a charter member of the Minnehaha Cornet Band of Womelsdorf, in which he took a deep interest, and in September, 1861, went with the same to Harrisburg, and enlisted as Regimental Band, doing Camp duties in Camp Cameron until some time in November, when the Band was transferred to Philadelphia, and on the 26th of that month, were mustered as private musicians for three years in the 90th Pa. V. I. He became a member of Company H of that regiment, and spent the winter in Camp on Nicetown Lane in Philadelphia. In the early spring of 1862, he left with the Regiment for the seat of war, and participated in the battle at White Mountain, and on the 18th day of the following September, was discharged with the band by an order of the Adjutant General at Washington, D. C. On July 2, 1863, he re-enlisted as sergeant of Company K, 42nd Pa. V. I. for ninety days, and was again discharged on August 11th, following.

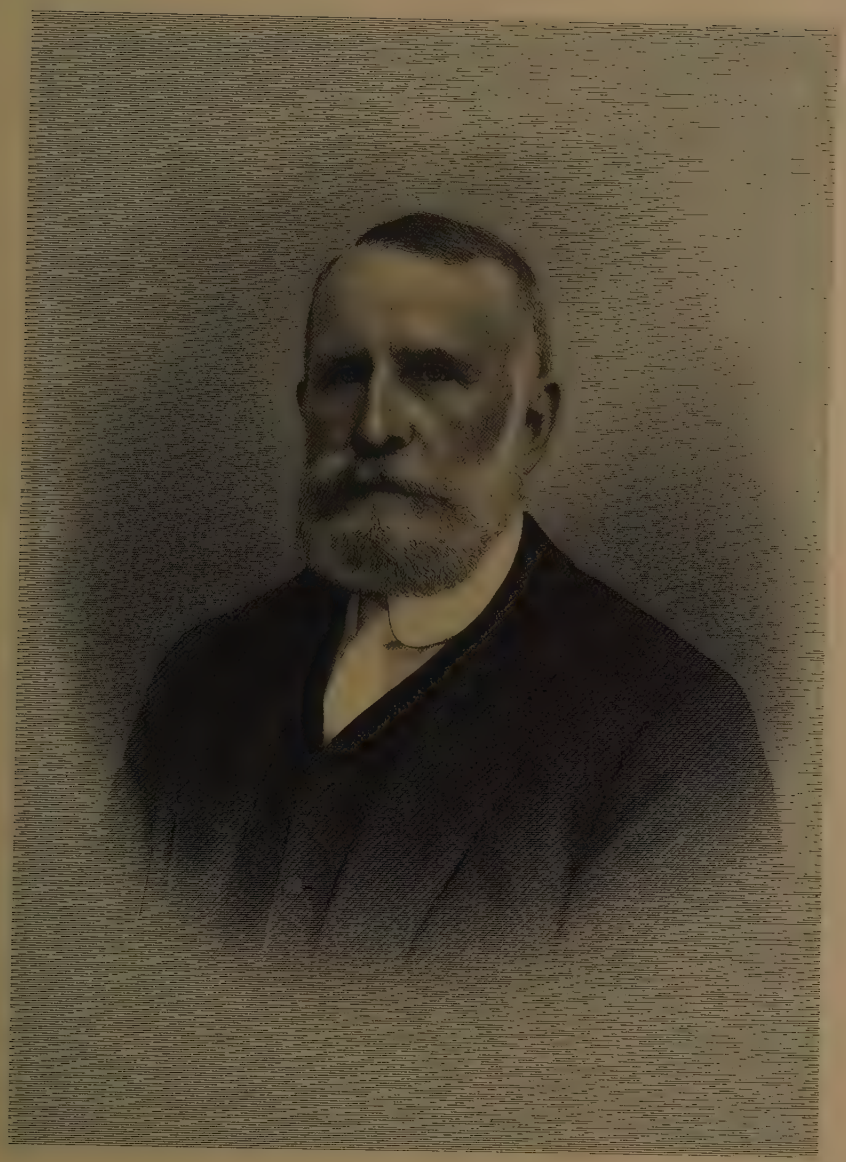
On May 18, 1866, Mr. Scharff married Miss Otilla Moyer, daughter of Henry and Anna (Hain) Moyer, of Womelsdorf, Pa. Mr. Scharff then taught the grammar school in Womelsdorf for a number of years, being at the same time organist and superintendent of the Sunday school of Zion's Church of the same place, and Secretary of Williamson Lodge No. 307, F. & A. M., of which he is still a member. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Scharff: Eva, William, Emma, Ella and Annie. Eva was given a liberal education on the piano by her uncle, and was a teacher on the same, and connected with Church Choirs and the Choral Societies of the able Prof. Ed. Berg, and Mrs. Dr. Howel of Reading. She was domestically inclined, and remained unmarried with her parents. William became a clarinetist and played with the Franklin Band of Philadelphia, a number of years. He was a cigar packer by trade, and died June 25, 1897. Emma was a milliner by trade, and a proficient performer on the guitar. She conducted a ladies Mandolin and Guitar Club for several years. She died July 25, 1901. Ella and Annie died at the age of five years. Mr. Scharff moved his family to Reading, Pa., in March, 1887. He connected himself with the Reading Hardware Co., with which he is still employed. For a number of years he was a member of the Ringgold Band. He is a member of McLean Post No. 16, G. A. R.; and a member of Grace Lutheran Church of Reading. His home is at No. 349 South Third Street.

WELLINGTON I. ADDAMS, youngest son of Isaac Addams, was born on the old farm about two miles from the Sinking Springs, in Berks county, Pa., and received his early education at the Van Reed private school near his home. After that he attended the Freeland Seminary, in Chester county, Pa., and finished at Bellefonte College, in Centre county, Pa. He then went to Philadelphia and took a course at Crittenden's Commercial College, and at once entered the foreign and domestic woolen commission business with the firm of E. Kirberg & Co., and continued this for several years. He then took a four months' trip to Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and on his return went into business for himself as "W. I. Addams & Co., foreign and domestic woolens on commission," at No. 611 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Addams now married the youngest daughter, Sarah N., of Mr. Robert K. Neff, in 1873, and built a home in Germantown, where they lived for more than twenty-five years. His son Robert N. Addams, better known as "Bob Addams," the caricature artist for "Life," "Judge" and "Puck," made his home in New York, and is well known both here and abroad. His son Clifford I. Addams won the first scholarship prize, $800, at the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia in 1899, and then started for Paris, entered the art school of Mr. James McNeill Whistler, and continued his studies there until the death of the famous painter, after which he went to London, and married Miss Inez Bate, an English lady, who had also studied art under Mr. Whistler, at the same time; Mr. Clifford I. Addams is now living in London, and has painted many important people during the last eight years. Miss Florence Biddle Addams, the only daughter of Mr. Wellington I. Addams, a few years ago married Mr. Robert G. Fell, and lives at their place, "Roslyn," Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

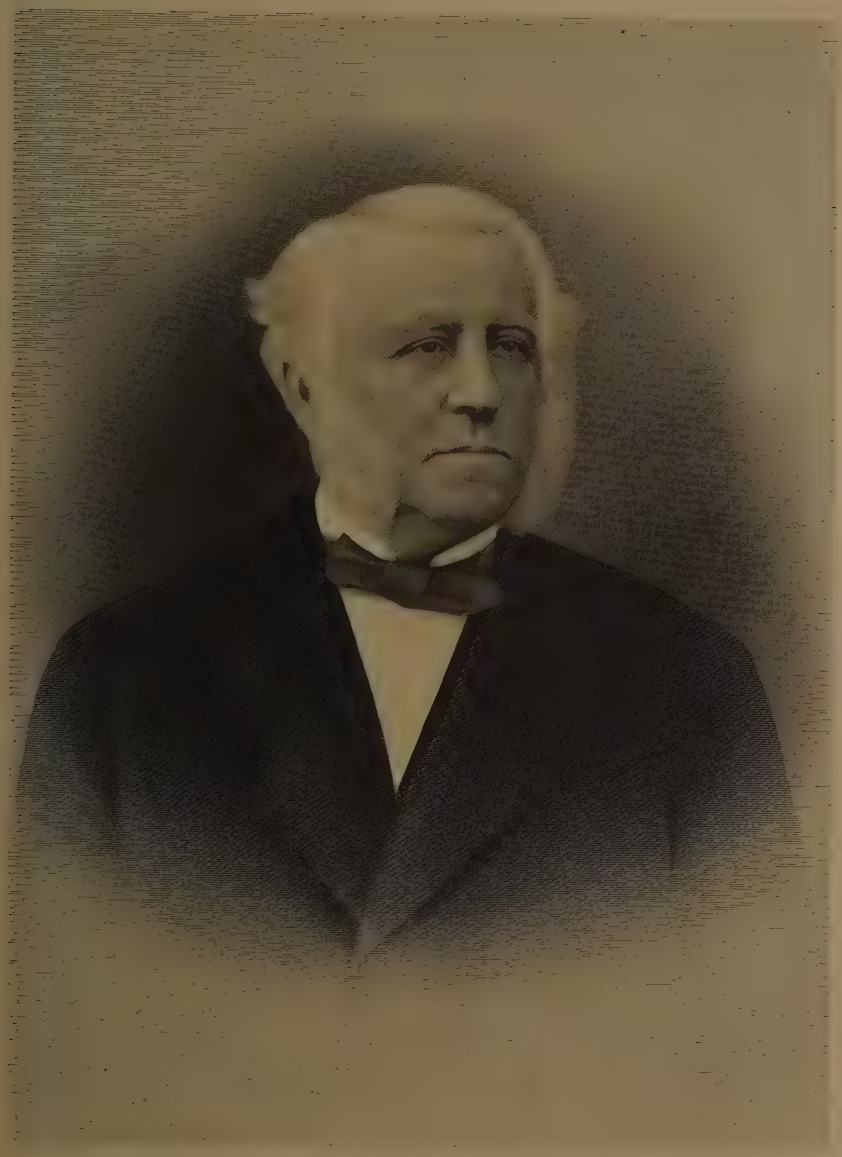
Mr. Addams retired from business during the fall of 1902 and with his family traveled extensively abroad. He is fond of traveling and now contemplates a tour of the world for 1910. The family spent several winters in the south of France, sojourning at Menton, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Nice, etc., and made many delightful acquaintances with fellow travelers from London, Paris, Berlin, etc.

ADDAMS. The Addams family are of English ancestry and tradition says they came from Leeds. In their early religious belief they were members of the Church of England, but in later life they became identified with the Reformed Church. They were prominent in the war of the Revolution. Many of their descendants have continued to be residents of Pennsylvania. During the life of the Whig party they took an active interest in its support and success. The progenitor of those descendants who have been in Berks county was the father of Robert Addams, of Ledwell, in Oxfordshire, England. Robert is supposed to have emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1681, and then purchased from William Penn 500 acres in Philadelphia coun-

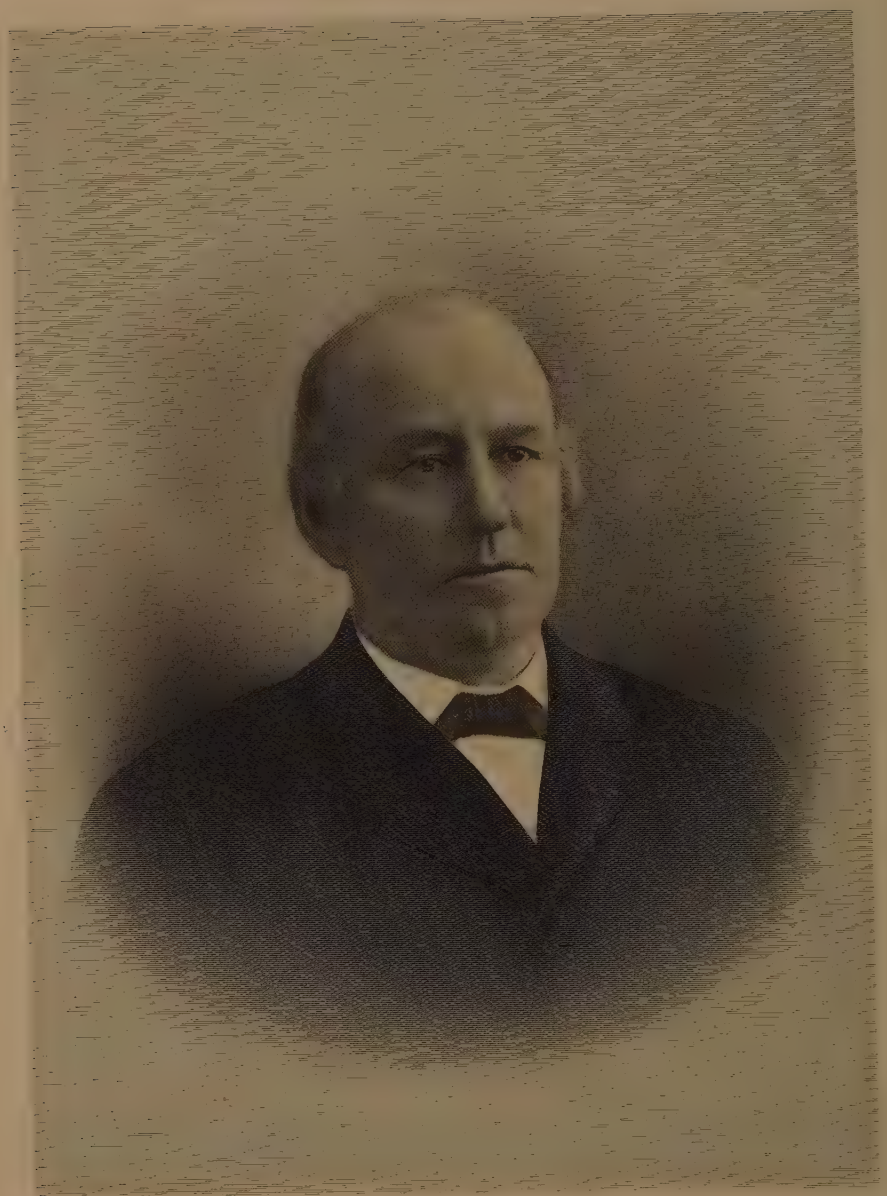


WELLINGTON I. ADDAMS

ISAAC ADDAMS AND HIS WIFE REBECCA



Isaac Adams



Rufus Addams

ty. He was not married, and had a number of nephews and nieces, including William.

(I) William Addams settled in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa., early in the eighteenth century. In 1761 he laid out the town which is now the borough of Adamstown. He married Ann Lane, of Philadelphia, and they had five sons, Isaac, Abraham, Samuel, Richard and William, and one daughter. Two of these sons, William and Isaac, removed to Berks county, and settled in Heidelberg (now Spring) township. William married Barbara Ruth, and after his death his brother Isaac married the widow.

(II) Isaac Addams, above named, was a prominent man of his day. He was born where Adamstown is now situated, in 1747, and died at Reading in April, 1809. He was a farmer for some years and then a leading merchant of Reading. In 1776 he was captain of a company of Light Infantry attached to Maj. Peter Grubb's Battalion of Associators in Lancaster county. He was a commissioner of Berks county from 1797 to 1800, and a member of the Assembly from Berks county in 1804 and 1805. He had six sons: William, Samuel, Isaac, Peter, Abraham and John.

(III) William Addams, son of Isaac, was born in Lancaster county March 9, 1777. Early in life he went to Berks county, settling on Cacoosing creek, at the Addams Mill, where his exemplary habits of life, "his sterling integrity, good sense and unostentatious sincerity of purpose" won for him a high place in the esteem of the people, and he was frequently called upon to fill positions of honor and trust. In 1813 and 1814 he was county auditor; 1814 and 1817, county commissioner; 1882 and 1824, member of the State Legislature; 1839-42, associate judge of the county; 1825-29, a representative in Congress from Berks county; and twice a Presidential elector. He served as captain of the Reading Troop for many years. He died at his home in Spring township March 31, 1858, aged eighty-one years. He married (first) Eva Van Reed, and they had five children: Kittie, wife of Rufus Davenport; Richard; Rebecca; Josiah; and Amelia, wife of John H. Van Reed. He married (second) Catharine Huey Van Reed, widow of John Van Reed, and by her had three children: William, John and Valeria (m. John Knapp).

(III) Isaac Addams (2), son of Isaac and brother of William, was born in Adamstown in 1779, and died there in 1844. His earlier years were devoted to farming, but in later life he was a hotel-keeper at Leesport. He married Catharine Eckert, and by her had seven children among them being: Sarah (married to Dr. Charles Zoller), Reuben, Anna (married to John Runkel), John E. and Isaac. In politics he was a Whig.

(IV) Isaac Addams, son of Isaac (2), was born Jan. 3, 1801, at Adamstown, but his parents left that place and settled on a farm along the Cacoosing creek in Berks county when he was but three years of age. He was educated in the old pay schools of the county, and remained at home helping his father on the farm until he attained his majority. He then followed farming on his own account, until his forty-ninth year, when he retired from active labor. In 1859 he moved to Reading, residing on Penn street until 1865, when he took up his residence at No. 52 North Fifth street, where he died in 1876. He, too, was a Whig. In his early life he took much interest in the State militia. He married Rebecca Haak (daughter of John and Elizabeth (Krause) Haak), born in 1789, died in 1866. The remains of both were buried in the family lot in the Charles Evans cemetery. They had four children: Henrietta C. died unmarried Oct. 15, 1908; Rufus, who died in 1894, married Rebecca Van Reed, and they had four children, John V. R. (unmarried), Annie V. R. (who died unmarried in 1909), Mary (who died unmarried) and Charles; Rebecca J. died unmarried in 1899; Wellington I. is mentioned above.

RUFUS ADDAMS (deceased), a well-known farmer along the Cacoosing creek, in Spring township, Berks county, was born in that township Sept. 30, 1825, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Haak) Addams. His early training was all along agricultural lines, and he devoted himself all his life to the cultivation of farms in lower Berks county. His comfortable brick residence was erected by Jacob Haak in 1734, but was remodeled by Mr. Addams in 1892. He also built an addition which made it a very comfortable house, and as well the Swiss barn, 85 x 35 feet. Mr. Addams also owned a farm of 116 acres in Heidelberg township, and this is now the property of his daughter. He retired from active work about ten years before his death, Aug. 12, 1894. He and his family were members of St. John's Reformed Church at Sinking Spring, and there in the cemetery connected with that church is the family burial lot.

Mr. Addams married Rebecca Van Reed, who was born May 30, 1830, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Zacharias) Van Reed. She passed away May 2, 1900. Four children came to bless this union, namely: John V. R.; Annie V. R., who died in 1909, aged fifty-five years, seven months, twenty-three days (she was a member of the Reformed Church at Sinking Spring); Mary V. R., who died Jan. 13, 1873, aged twenty-one years; and Charles, born in 1860, who married Annie Gruber, and died aged thirty-one years, the father of two sons, Clinton G. and Charles D.

JOHN V. R. ADDAMS and his sister, Annie V. R. Addams resided together on the old homestead farm, and there Miss Addams died. This place has been given the best of care, and kept with the same care which their parents before them exercised. Mr. Addams received his early education in the public schools, later attending Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pennsylvania.

MARTIN D. GRILL, a well known young business man of Berks county, Pa., who is engaged in the manufacture of hosiery at Mohnton, was born Oct. 20, 1874, in Cumru township, son of Adam M. and Sarah (Dewees) Grill.

Adam Grill, the grandfather of Martin D., was a native of Spring township, Berks county, where he was born Aug. 22, 1793. He spent his life in agricultural pursuits in Cumru township, where he owned a tract of 155 acres of land, and here he died May 21, 1858. He married Catharine Mohn, born Jan. 11, 1800, who died March 31, 1888, daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Albright) Mohn, and there were ten children born to this union: Samuel, m. to Betsy von Neida; Elizabeth, m. to Henry von Neida; Catharine, m. to Chris. Kress; Polly, m. to Richard Hornberger; Levi, m. to Polly Eshelman; Sally, m. to Nicholas Mosser; Adam M.; Lydia, m. to James Leininger; Daniel, m. to Mary Matz; and Henry, m. to Mary Hiester.

Adam M. Grill was born Oct. 17, 1835, and was reared on the homestead, where he lived until 1904, when he retired and removed to Church street, Mohnton. Since 1897 he has conducted a milk route into Mohnsville. He owns a twenty-six acre farm about two miles northwest of that village. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family attend Zion's Evangelical Church, of which he was a class leader, treasurer and trustee at Mohn's Hill.

Adam M. Grill was married Nov. 6, 1860, to Sarah Dewees, born Jan. 4, 1841, daughter of John M. and Leah G. (Matz) Dewees, and five children were born to this union: William D. m. Ida Miller, and has two children, Leo and Harry; Alice R. died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight years; F. Pierce D. m. Annie H. Fisher, and has three children, Stephen F., Leroy F. and Lillie F.; Martin D.; and Quinton D. is unmarried.

Martin D. Grill received his education in the public schools of Cumru township, and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. During the spring terms of 1894, 1895 and 1896, Mr. Grill was engaged in school teaching in Spring township, and from the latter year until 1907, followed that profession in Cumru township. At this time he engaged in his present business, the manufacture of men's seamless half hose, under

the firm name of the Electrical Hosiery Company. Thirty hands are now employed at his factory, and these high grade goods find a ready sale throughout the State.

Mr. Grill was married to Hannah R. Weidner, daughter of John Y. and Catharine (Hornberger) Weidner, and three children were born to this union: John, Stanley and Forest. In politics Mr. Grill is a Republican, while in religious belief he and Mrs. Grill are connected with the United Evangelical Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias of Mohnton, and the P. O. S. of A., No. 211. Mr. and Mrs. Grill reside in their own home in Mohnton, which Mr. Grill purchased in 1898.

JOHN M. DEWEES, grandfather of Martin D. Grill, was a son of William and Elizabeth Martin Dewees, and was born Feb. 26, 1807. His only brother, George M., went to Stark county, Ohio. John M. Dewees followed the same trade as his father, that of a shop-carpenter, making all kinds of household furniture. He was also an undertaker, making his own coffins. In 1835, he was commissioned Captain of the 12th Company, 55th Regiment, of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the 2nd Brigade, of the 6th Division, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks and Schuylkill, his commission bearing date Aug. 3, 1835, and good until Aug. 3, 1842, given and signed by Gov. Joseph Ritner. He was also a surveyor and he served as justice of the peace, his first commission bearing date of 1840. He was a justice from the aforesaid date until 1879, his last commission bearing date of April 13, 1874, good until 1879, having held the office for nearly forty years. Legal papers made and issued by him are noted for their neatness, accuracy and excellent penmanship. Lawyers and court officials often complimented him on his elegant penmanship which he did mostly with the quill. In 1834 he married Leah G. Matz (born Feb. 11, 1812) daughter of George Matz. They had three daughters and two sons, the sons dying in infancy. Of the daughters: Elizabeth M. m. Samuel P. Coldren; Sarah M. m. Adam M. Grill; and Rachel M. m. Jere H. Miller. John M. Dewees was a man of ordinary means, and proved himself to be of great usefulness in this section between 1840 and 1875. He was intensely interested in the educational system provided by the Act of 1834, and in 1835, when an effort was made to repeal this act he labored hard to interest the people and explain to them the importance of educational advantages provided for by this act. He was a lover of music, especially of the fiddle, zither and accordeon. He was the owner of a small tract of land in Spring township. He died Dec. 14, 1881, and is buried at Mohns Hill burying ground.

JAMES G. KAUFFMAN, farmer and lifelong resident of Centre township, Berks county, was born there Sept. 21, 1862, son of David and Elizabeth (Greim) Kauffman. He is of the fifth generation of his family in Berks county, where his great-great-grandfather settled about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Jacob Kauffman came to America on the ship "Phoenix," landing Sept. 15, 1749, with 550 other passengers from Zweibrucken, Nassau, Wurtemberg and the Palatinate. He and two brothers located in Lancaster county, Pa., but the land there was not what he wanted, so he did not remain long. He did not want to undertake the work of clearing away the forests which then covered that region, and land which could be converted into meadows, to raise hay to feed his stock, seemed to him more desirable, so with one brother he came to Berks county, settling in Bern (now Upper Bern) township. He took up a large tract of land in the fertile valley at the foot of the Blue Mountain, near the present site of St. Michael's Church, receiving a patent for about seven hundred acres, part of which was meadow land, with an abundant water supply. He built a log house with a cellar, particularly adapted for defense against the Indians, there being no opening which afforded an easy entrance, and an attack could be repelled by shooting from a window. The few settlers then in the vicinity suffered much from the treachery and depredations of the Indians, and they accordingly established a military post, the men carrying their guns when they went forth to their work in the morning and returning to the fort when their day's work was done. This state of affairs continued from 1754 to 1764, but with all their precautions about one hundred settlers were killed, a brother of Jacob Kauffman being among the number. Jacob Kauffman, himself had many thrilling adventures and some narrow escapes from death, but he continued to work and prosper and in time became a well-to-do man. In later years he built a substantial stone mansion upon this farm, and this dwelling is still standing in a good state of preservation. He followed farming on his old homestead until his death in 1804, and he left a tract of a little over one hundred acres (the old homestead) to his son Yost; this is now owned by the John Kauffman Estate, the sixth generation. Jacob Kauffman was buried at St. Michael's Church, of which he was one of the promoters and an active member. He reared a large family of children, and it is said that his sons became great hunters, deer at that time being very plentiful in that section. Tradition has it that a gun now owned by one of his descendants has killed as many as two hundred deer.

Philip Kauffman, son of Jacob, born Dec. 21, 1757, died Nov. 17, 1843. He was buried at St. Michael's Lutheran Church, of which he was a member. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. For many years he carried on farming, living on a portion of the original tract taken up by his father, where he remained until his death. He married Magdalena Seaman, daughter of Ludwig Seaman, and to them were born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters.

David Kauffman, son of Philip, was born Sept. 24, 1790, in Bern township, after his marriage locating in Centre township. He was reared to farming, and followed that vocation throughout his active years, buying 190 acres in Centre township, now known as the Bushong farm, and also owning 120 acres adjoining this tract. He did not engage in active labors for fifteen years prior to his death, but continued to live on his farm. He was a member of the Lutheran congregation of Belleman's Church, and in politics was a stanch Democrat.

On Feb. 26, 1814, Mr. Kauffman married Magdalena Kline, born April 15, 1793, died June 14, 1846, and he survived her many years, dying March 6, 1868; he is buried at Belleman's Church. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, namely: Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Valentine Spatz; William, deceased, of Centre township; David, who is mentioned further on; Mary, deceased, wife of John Rothenberger; Lavina, wife of William Loose, of Centre township; Catharine, widow of Dr. John Spatz, of Centreport; Sallie, deceased, wife of John Kauffman; Matilda, deceased, widow of John Rothenberger, of Reading; Levi, deceased, who lived in Leesport; Lydia, deceased, wife of Leonard Schock, of Leesport; Deborah, deceased; and George, deceased, whose family live at Pottstown.

David Kauffman, son of David, was born Nov. 1, 1820, in Bern township, where he was reared, attending the public schools and growing up into an intimate knowledge of farm work. He followed farming on his father's 190-acre farm for seven years before purchasing an adjoining tract, the farm of 161 acres which is now the property of his son James G. There he carried on general agriculture until eleven years before his death, when he retired, settling in Leesport, where he enjoyed a well-earned competency. Besides the home place he owned two farms in Bern township, one of 130 acres and another of 108 acres, as well as

his fine home in Leesport. He was a stanch Democrat and took an active part in the public affairs of his community as well as in religious matters, being a prominent Lutheran member of Belleman's Church, which he served for a number of years as deacon and elder.

Mr. Kauffman married Nov. 24, 1849, Elizabeth Greim, born April 20, 1824, daughter of John and Sarah (Wertman) Greim, of Bern township. He died July 28, 1897, at the age of seventy-six years, and Mrs. Kauffman passed away Jan. 6, 1898, aged seventy-three years; they are buried side by side at Belleman's Church. They had children as follows: Sarah, deceased, m. Henry Phillips, a farmer of Centre township; Isabella, deceased, m. Isaac Bagenstose, who was a farmer of Bern township; John is deceased; Elizabeth is deceased; David is deceased; Catherine (deceased) m. Samuel Moser; James G. is mentioned below; Louisa G. m. John Winter, of Reading.

James G. Kauffman received his education in the public schools of Centre township, the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. He was twenty when he left school, after which he engaged in farming with his father until 1886, when he took up farming on his own account. In 1893 he purchased the farm of 161 acres formerly owned by his father, a fertile tract supplied with very fine spring water. This farm was first purchased from the Pennsylvania proprietors in 1749 by Benjamin Lightfoot, a pioneer of Berks county, and was purchased by David Kauffman, father of the present owner, in 1856. Mr. Kauffman not only carries on farming, but also breeds stock, fattens cattle, and carries on a dairy business.

On Jan. 30, 1886, Mr. Kauffman married Mary L. Hartman, daughter of George C. and Rebecca J. (Leinbach) Hartman, of Bern township, and nine children were born to this union, namely: Winfield Hartman, who died Sept. 24, 1887; David Benjamin H., a graduate of the Perkiomen Seminary, 1908, and now a student at State College (he taught school three terms); Laura Rebecca H., who died Aug. 21, 1889; George Robert H., who is a teacher in Bern township at present; James Leinbach H., who is a student at the Keystone State Normal School; Mabel Elizabeth H.; John Greim H., deceased; Irvin Hartman; and Harry E. H. Mr. Kauffman and members of his family belong to Belleman's Lutheran Church at Dauberville, in Centre township, and he has served several years as deacon of that congregation.

In politics Mr. Kauffman is a prominent member of the Democratic party in his locality, and he has acted upon several occasions as delegate to county and State conventions. He has been the choice of his party for a number of local offices, having been elected assessor of the township shortly after he reached his majority, served two terms as school director, and since 1901 has served as justice of the peace. He was appointed to the office in May of that year, and was elected in the fall of the same year. His services in every position have been highly acceptable.

Mrs. Mary L. (Hartman) Kauffman comes of a family that has been well represented in the educational world. She was born in Bern township March 25, 1863, daughter of George C. and Rebecca Jane (Leinbach) Hartman, of the borough of West Leesport. She was the eldest of eight children—six sons and two daughters—the others being: Carrie Jane, m. to M. S. Parvin, of East Berkley; Capt. J. D. L.; a graduate of West Point Military Academy, now a captain in the First U. S. Cavalry, and stationed in the Philippines; Rev. George W., pastor of St. John's Reformed Church at Orwigsburg; Dr. Irvin H., of Reading; Prof. F. O., supervising principal of the Woodbine Schools, New Jersey; Harry E., a member of the real estate firm of Barber, Hartman & Co., Philadelphia; and Prof. Winfield L., instructor in Latin and Greek in Perkiomen Seminary. Mrs. Kauffman is a member of the Reformed Church, and is greatly interested in the cause of education, having done much to inspire in her children an ambition for learning. She has been a faithful wife and mother, and her home is most pleasant and hospitable.

JOHN H. BOYER, a substantial farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Amity township, Berks county, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born Dec. 2, 1842, in Exeter township, Berks county, son of Abraham S. and Lucetta Holloway Boyer, and a member of an old and representative family of the lower end of Berks county.

The emigrant ancestor of the Boyer family was John Philip Beyer, who came from the Palatinate to Philadelphia in 1731, with a number of children. He settled in Frederick township, Montgomery county, but later lived in Amity township, Berks county, where he died in the spring of 1753, at a ripe old age. He belonged to the Swamp Lutheran Church, and was buried by the pastor, Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who reports the matter fully in the "Halleschen Nachrichten." His will is on record at the Philadelphia courthouse, and in it some of his children are named. Among his sons were: Jacob, the ancestor of the Boyertown branch of the family; and Johann Heinrich.

Johann Heinrich Boyer was born in 1714, in the Pfalz, Germany, and died May 2, 1814, in the one hundredth year of his age. In 1743 he was married to Magdalena Kirchner, and among his children—six sons and one daughter—were Philip and Heinrich.

Philip Boyer, born Dec. 14, 1754, died July 31, 1832. His wife, Christiana, who was born in 1754, also died in 1832, and both were buried in the old graveyard at Amityville. Philip Boyer made a will the year before his death, while a resident of Amity township, and in it he mentions the following children: Michael; Jacob, who had a son Philip; John; Peter; Mary, m. to George Koch; and Daniel, born in 1792, who died in 1825.

Heinrich Boyer was a son of Johann Heinrich. His wife's name was Hannah. They had children: Jeremiah, born April 26, 1810, died March 3, 1848, and his wife Nellie, born Dec. 30, 1807, died Dec. 12, 1883, aged seventy-five years, eleven months, thirteen days; Anna Maria, born 1812, died 1832; and Isaac, born 1817, died 1839. All of these Boyers are buried in the graveyard at Amityville.

Philip Boyer (also spelled Beyer), grandfather of John H. Boyer, was a grandson of the emigrant John Philip Beyer. He was a farmer in Exeter township. Many years ago he owned and conducted what is now the "Stonersville Hotel." He was born March 16, 1775, and died Aug. 21, 1836, aged sixty-one years, five months, five days, and was buried in the Amityville graveyard. He married Elizabeth Schrack, born Jan. 18, 1780, died June 3, 1833, aged fifty-three years, four months, fifteen days. They had ten children, as follows: Mary, John, Samuel, Jacob, William, Hannah, Isaac, Abraham S., and two died in infancy unnamed.

Abraham S. Boyer, father of John H., was born in Exeter township, June 19, 1821, and died May 2, 1905, in Amity township, aged eighty-three years, ten months, thirteen days. In his early years he worked as a farm laborer, but later was engaged in farming in Oley, Lower Heidelberg, Colebrookdale and then Amity townships, dying in Amity, as stated above. His remains rest in the Amityville cemetery. In religious faith he was a Lutheran and he served in the offices of deacon and elder in the Amityville Church. In his political views he was a Democrat, and he served both as school director and as township supervisor. He married (first) Lucetta Holloway, born Dec. 17, 1820, died May 13, 1857, aged thirty-six years, four months, twenty-six days. They had seven children, namely: John H.; Charles F., deceased in infancy; Sarah E.; Morris L. H., residing at Reading; George M. deceased in in-

fancy; Emma E. and Mary C. He m. (second) Harriet Harbold, daughter of Jacob Harbold. She was born in 1819, and died in 1886. They had two children: William, born in 1867, died in 1868; and Ann Laura, wife of Thomas C. Darrah, a prominent man of Berks county.

John H. Boyer was reared on his father's farm which he left for the first time when he enlisted in September, 1862, for service in the Civil War, entering Company I, 20th Regiment, Vol. Militia, for State defense, Capt. Frederick S. Boas, commanding. Subsequently Oct. 23, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company K, 179th Pa. V. I., and served nine months, and was mustered out with the regiment at Harrisburg, July 27, 1863.

After the war, Mr. Boyer became a hired man on the William Yocum farm in Amity township, where he remained for three years and was then in his father's employ, on the same farm for three more years. In the spring of 1870 he began farming on his father-in-law's farm in Colebrookdale township, where he was engaged for three years, after which he returned to the William Yocum's farm on which he has resided for the past thirty-five years. He lays special stress on dairying, operating this industry with thirty head of fine cows. Since 1875 he has shipped his milk to Philadelphia.

On Nov. 3, 1866, Mr. Boyer was married to Elizabeth G. Gabel, daughter of David and Mary (Gabel) Gabel, of Colebrookdale township, and they had three children: Catherine, Sarah Ellen and Charles G. Catherine is the widow of Webster Marquett, born in 1862, died in 1898. They had the following children: Edna M., Mayme R., Jennie E., John J., C. Earl and Mary M., the latter of whom died Jan. 31, 1908, aged eleven years, eight months, nine days. Sarah Ellen married William E. Romig and they reside at Reading and have one daughter, Lena B. Charles G., ticket agent at the South Street Ferry, Philadelphia, resides at Camden, N. J., and has had two children, John (deceased) and Anna E.

In politics, Mr. John H. Boyer is identified with the Republican party. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, at Amityville. Mr. Boyer is a member of McLean Post No. 16, G. A. R., Reading, Pa., and Washington Camp No. 213, P. O. S. of A., of Amityville.

Morris L. H. Boyer, son of Abraham S., was born in Oley township, July 27, 1848, and was reared upon the farm. He taught school from 1868 to 1880 in Earl and Amity townships. He came to Reading in 1896 where he has since lived. He is an active Democrat, and was county auditor from 1885 to 1888; a clerk in the county commissioners' office from 1888 to 1891; a clerk in the Register's office from 1891 to 1894; and during 1894 was in the Recorder's office. He was tax collector in Reading from 1901 to 1907. During the Civil War he enlisted at Reading, March 10, 1865, in Company H, 50th Pa. V. V. I., when only sixteen years old, and was mustered out with the regiment July 30, 1865, at the end of the war. He m., Sept. 2, 1869, Rebecca Kohler, of Greenwich township, and they have one daughter, Cora, m. to William H. Luppold, city assessor of Reading.

WILLIAM M. KEIM (deceased), who was for many years a popular hotel man of Kutztown, Pa., was born in Pike township, Berks county, in July, 1827, son of George M. and Susan (Mensh) Keim.

George M. Keim was an extensive farmer in Pike township, and he followed that occupation until his death, when his property was purchased by his son, William M., who operated it in connection with hotel keeping. At the time of his death, in 1880, William M. Keim was proprietor of the "Keystone Hotel" at Kutztown. In 1860 Mr. Keim married Mary Ann R. Gonser, daughter of William and Mary (Reager) Gonser, and four children were born to this union: Ida Nora m. George Marx, of Kutztown, and had one child, Warren E.; John Ellsworth m. Matilda Reinhart, and is a broker in cotton yarns in Reading; William Oscar died at the age of three years, four months; and Cora Ella died when seven years, nine months, three days old. Mr. Keim was a Lutheran in religious belief, and to that church his widow also adhered. Politically he was a Democrat.

Mrs. Keim came to Reading in 1885, and after living for four years on Fifth street, she purchased two houses on Pearl street, which she rebuilt in 1901. Mrs. Keim was a woman of many admirable traits of character, and had hosts of friends in the community who mourned her decease.

DR. PETER S. MOGEL, a well-known dentist located at No. 814 Penn street, Reading, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Nov. 18, 1862, son of Emendon B. and Louise (Schade) Mogel.

The name of Mogel has been spelled in nine different ways by the members of the same family—Mochel, Mockel, Mockle, Mogel, Mogle, Mocel, Mokel, Mokle and Mogul. The family was planted in this country by Valentine Mochel, who arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 28, 1750, on the "Phoenix," John Mason, master. The vessel had sailed from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, and carried 339 passengers. When he arrived Valentine Mochel registered his name, spelling it "Mochel," and he first drifted to what is known as Penns Valley in Perry county, above Harrisburg, at a place called Millheim. He took up land, but after being there for some time found the Indians becoming troublesome, so fearing for his family's safety, he migrated to near Centreport, in the vicinity of Belleman's Church, where he took up a tract of land in 1752, and this land has remained in the family name to the present time, the owner now (1909) being ex-county treasurer David W. Mogel, whose son John operates it. The house as originally built by Valentine Mogel (or Mochel) is still standing, altered only by additions made by the present owner. Valentine Mochel had three children, among them Valentine (2).

Valentine Mochel (2), son of the emigrant, was born in Centre township, June 22, 1758, and died April 25, 1830. He married Catharine Meyer, and they had nine children, among whom were: Valentine (3), born Aug. 12, 1788, died unmarried Feb. 21, 1848; Henry W., born Jan. 30, 1792, died Nov. 14, 1867; and Samuel. With the children of this generation came the change in the spelling of the name, doubtless due to the English school teachers, who often tried to Anglicize the German names, and were consequently responsible for many of the changes in name so common throughout Pennsylvania.

Samuel Mogel, son of Valentine (2), was born Nov. 2, 1805, and died May 4, 1858. He married Sarah Bagenstose, and they had thirteen children.

Emendon B. Mogel, son of Samuel and father of Dr. Peter S., was born Nov. 11, 1834, in Centre township, Berks county, and he became a well-known man in his district. He was a veterinary surgeon and for many years was located at Bernville, where he died Dec. 17, 1901. He married Louise Schade, daughter of Joseph Schade, and they had two children: Dr. Peter S.; and Rev. Levi S., born April 26, 1860, and now a Presbyterian minister located at Woodburn, Ore., married to Maud McKinney.

Dr. Peter S. Mogel received his preliminary education in the schools of Bernville, and then entered the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1889. He then located at Bernville where for a time he followed his profession, coming to Reading in 1892. He is a member of the Dental Alumni of the State University; of the State Dental Society; of the Lebanon Valley District Dental Society; of the Reading Dental Society. Fraternally he belongs to Isaac Hiester Lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. E.; and Council No. 495, Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Mogel married Laura C. Burkhart, and they have two sons: J. Vincent and Paul B.

Henry W. Mogel, son of Valentine (2) and Catharine (Meyer) Mochel, was born Jan. 30, 1792, and died Nov. 14, 1867. He was a farmer on the old homestead. He was one of the founders and an official member of Belleman's Reformed Church in Centre township; and he was prominent in public affairs, holding a number of offices.

David W. Mogel, son of Henry W., was born Sept. 17, 1838, and has long been one of the well-known men in the political life of Berks county. In 1887 he was elected county treasurer, and filled that office efficiently for three years. During the Civil war he served in Company D, 167th Pa. V. I. His fraternal connections are with McLean Post No. 16, G. A. R.; Washington Camp, No. 165, P. O. S. of A.; and the Pennsylvania Grange. He married Eliza Fryberger, and they had nine children: Morgan F., born July 20, 1862; Albert F., Nov. 5, 1864; Valentine F., Nov. 28, 1866 (died Jan. 30, 1896); Ellen F., April 20, 1869 (died Sept. 22, 1887); Howard F., June 16, 1871; Levi F., Sept. 9, 1873; John F., June 8, 1879; Adam F., March 29, 1881 (died Nov. 17, 1888); and David F., July 28, 1885.

Albert F. Mogel, son of David W., was born Nov. 5, 1864. For some years he was a teacher in the public schools. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Berks county on the Democratic ticket, serving three years. He is now living in Leesport, where he has a general store. He is president of the First National Bank of Leesport. Fraternally he is a member of Vaux Lodge, No. 406, F. & A. M., Hamburg; Reading Lodge of Perfection; Philadelphia Consistory, 32d degree; Oley Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F.; Washington Camp, No. 165, P. O. S. of A.; Meade Camp, No. 16, S. of V.; Leesport Castle, No. 503, K. G. E.; Ontelaunee Council, No. 985, O. of I. A.; Leesport Camp, No. 9284, M. W. of A.; Leesport Temple, No. 10, O. U. A.; Munson Council, No. 282, D. of L.

On April 19, 1887, Mr. Mogel married Alice Henrietta Rahn, daughter of William Rahn. Their only daughter, Emma V., is married to Prof. H. C. Snyder. A son, Adam C., died Dec. 11, 1890, aged two years.

GEORGE H. FELIX has been a resident of the city of Reading, Pa., since January, 1874. He was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1853. His father, still living in this city at the age of ninety-five years, is Jacob Felix, son of Henry Felix.

Stephen Felix, his great-grandfather, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1741, emigrated to this country when a young man and settled near Hummelstown, in Dauphin county, where he engaged in farming and followed it through life. He died Oct. 21, 1821, aged eighty years. He married Mary Magdelena Eckenroth, of Elizabethtown, who died Feb. 19, 1819. Stephen Felix was prominently identified with the early history of Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneer members of the Catholic Church, worshipping in the then Mission Church in Elizabethtown, which was erected in 1779.

Henry Felix, son of Stephen, was born and resided all his life on a farm in Dauphin county, Pa., near Elizabethtown, Pa., where his son Jacob was born. His wife was Rosanna Lawrence, born in Goshenhoppen, now Bally, Pa., who died Nov. 9, 1857.

Jacob Felix, son of Henry, married Mary Elizabeth Gross, who was born near Middletown, Dauphin county, and died in Reading, Pa., in July, 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. She was the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Mackey) Gross. The former, Adam Gross, was a son of Andrew Gross, who died Sept. 19, 1829, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife, Anna Maria Gross, who died March 25, 1819, aged sixty-six years. The Gross family in their earlier years were engaged principally in mercantile pursuits, and were also among the early Catholic settlers in this State. The ancestors on both sides of the family of George H. Felix were honorable and progressive citizens, some of whom took prominent part in public affairs in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Mr. George H. Felix passed his early years in Elizabethtown, where he received but a common school education until sixteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship at the cabinet-making trade with his father, who was then engaged in the furniture manufacturing business in that place. He completed his trade when nineteen years of age, after which he was employed as a cabinet-maker in a furniture factory in Middletown, Pa. In 1872 he secured employment in the cabinet department in the Pennsylvania Railway shops in Philadelphia, which continued for about one and one-half years. During his stay in Philadelphia he secured a business training in the night school of the Bryant Stratton Business College, which latter served him well, when, with his father, in 1874 he engaged in the retail furniture and undertaking business in Reading. In 1876 the furniture part of the business was discontinued, and their sole attention was given to the undertaking business. This partnership was continued until January, 1897, when the father retired, and the son continued the business until May, 1906. From July, 1889, to January, 1897, he was also engaged in the manufacture of bank and office fixtures, hotel bars, and interior house finishings.

Soon after locating in Reading, and when still a young man Mr. Felix became associated with some of the leaders of the Democratic party, and winning their favor soon became popular in the party. In April, 1880, he was chosen clerk of common council of the city, which position he held for three one-year terms. Declining a renomination to this office in 1883, he became a candidate for clerk of select council and ex-officio city clerk, and received the caucus nomination over his opponent. Factional differences among councilmen prevented an election. In April, 1884, Mr. Felix was again the caucus nominee and was elected, and re-elected for four succeeding terms, thus serving with great credit five years as city clerk. The clerk of select council was also ex-officio secretary of the board of water commissioners. The business of the Water Department attracted Mr. Felix's attention more particularly, and he made a close study of its affairs. In February, 1891, Mr. Felix was elected by city councils a member of the board of water commissioners for the Fourth district for a term of four years, an honorary position to which he was re-elected for three additional successive terms. In March, 1892, he was chosen by his colleagues president of the board, and continued the directing head of the Department for a period of ten years, during which time he took the initiative in making and executing plans for the future development and growth of the water works system, so as to meet the demands of a rapidly growing city population. In the board one of his special desires was to preserve harmonious relations with his colleagues, thus securing united action in his recommendations for the betterment of the system.

His progressive spirit, indomitable energy, and careful judgment, together with the prestige he obtained among the city councilmen, were influences which induced the city fathers to support him and the water board in almost any legislation recommended for the extension, maintenance and financial benefit of the Water Department. The one improvement to the water works system which Mr. Felix most persistently urged for many years, and the one most stubbornly resisted by the people of the city, was the purification of the whole water supply by some system of filtration, a work thoroughly practical, economical and necessary to the health and happiness of the citizens. His agitation of this question began in 1895, and securing the concurrence of his colleagues in his views, was continued for years until in 1902 he secured authority for a sample filter plant for the Egelman supply. The

success of this plant proved a strong recommendation for authority, granted later, to build at Twentieth street and Perkiomen avenue a plant of the same type for the Antietam supply, the most objectionable drinking water in summer furnished to the citizens. So successful and satisfactory have been the results attained by this improvement, that the citizens generally withdrew their antagonism to the filtration of the water supply, and conceded that Mr. Felix together with the other members of the board had really done a great work, and deserved the commendation of every citizen. That this was true is proved by the fact that a few years later a loan of $500,000 was voted by the people for the purification of the remaining sources of supply, viz.: the Maiden Creek and the Bernhart Creek, by the same system of filtration.

Mr. Felix continued as a water commissioner until September, 1904, when he resigned and was chosen by the board general manager of the Water Department, pursuant to an ordinance unanimously passed by councils creating that office and prescribing duties. He served in this capacity for a period of seventeen months, when the legality of the ordinance creating the position was raised by a few citizens, and a suit in court begun to decide it. Not desiring to hold an office of doubtful legality he resigned it Feb. 1, 1906, before the case was tried, thus ending an honorable career in public life of about twenty-two years, thirteen of which were served gratuitously. Mr. Felix enjoys the confidence of the best people in the city, many of whom regard his efforts in behalf of the city Water Department as laying the foundation for the present excellent water works system. He continues his interest in the water works and takes pleasure in seeing that many of the improvements now being made are along the lines he favored in years gone by. He retains his membership in the American Water Works Association, which connection has now covered a period of sixteen years, served five years on its executive committee, and was chosen its president in 1907, and presided in the City of Washington in 1908 at the largest convention it ever held. He is also a member of the New England Water Works Association, and was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Water Works Association in 1908, and was immediately chosen its second vice-president. He was director of the Second National Bank, and president of the Reading Suburban Water Company for several years. He is at present engaged in real estate operations, the building and development of real estate on his own account and for others, and is the manager of the West Reading Realty Company.

Mr. Felix has enjoyed twenty-five years of married life. On Feb. 6, 1884, he wedded Katharine V., daughter of Francis J. and Catharine P. Obert, of Reading. Mr. Obert, who was proprietor of the Union Boiler Works of Reading, was born in Baden, Germany, but came to this country when still in his minority. Mrs. Obert, whose maiden name was Winter, was born in Reading of German parentage. Her father was Joseph Winter who for many years was proprietor of a tannery at Second and Chestnut streets, Reading. Mrs. Felix has two sisters, Mary and Anna, residing in Reading with the father. To Mr. and Mrs. Felix have been born two daughters, Gertrude Loyola and Mary Katharine. Gertrude L. graduated from the Reading high school in 1904, and took a post-graduate course of two years in preparation for a course in Wellesley College which, unfortunately, ill health compelled her to relinquish after a short stay at the college. M. Katharine after leaving the city grammar school completed her education by a three years' course at Mt. Aloysius Academy, Cresson, Pa., and two years at Eden Hall, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Torresdale, Pennsylvania. Mr. Felix and his family are consistent members of St. Peter's Catholic Church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Beneficial Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, of which he has been treasurer for the past sixteen years. He has a large acquaintance in the business and social circles of the city.

CHARLES N. FRAME, an enterprising business man of Reading, manager and city circulator of the *Reading Eagle,* with which paper he has been identified since 1875, was born Dec. 21, 1848, at Reading, son of Conrad and Catherine (Marx) Frame, and grandson of George Ulrich Fremd, as the name was originally spelled.

George Ulrich Fremd was born June 2, 1773, in Vaihingen, Germany, where he married, Feb. 11, 1798, Christina Dorothea Alsesser, born in the same place, June 10, 1774. Prior to coming to America Mr. Fremd had worked as a tanner and currier, but after coming to this country probably engaged in farming, settling in the vicinity of Reading. His death was caused by an accident while fording the Schuylkill river in 1823, when he was aged fifty years. Mr. Fremd and his wife had the following children: Johann Christian, born Jan. 24, 1799, settled in Mifflin county; Johannes, born May 13, 1803, moved to Philadelphia; Anna Maria, born May 28, 1805, settled in Philadelphia; Christina Dorothea, born Sept. 13, 1811, m. George Ulrich, born Nov. 21, 1814, and they lived in Philadelphia; Eliza, born in Berks county, m. Risden Nichols; and Conrad, born Jan. 27, 1816.

Conrad Frame was a small boy when he accompanied his parents to America, and after the death of his father he lived for a few months with his brother Christian, and then started out to make his own way in the world. He found a position as tow boy on the canal, and through his industry and attention to the details of his work he was promoted until the time came when he was made master of the canal boat known as the "Rough and Ready," which was owned by Darrah & Young, of Leesport, Pa. He continued to follow the boating business until 1848, when he engaged in a mercantile business at Jackson's Locks. Here he did an extensive business in supplying and outfitting canal boats and he continued this enterprise until 1861. In 1863 he engaged in a coal business at the Lancaster bridge, at the Haubner stand, which is still in the possession of the family. He remained in that business until his death in 1885. Both he and his wife, Catherine Marx, are buried at the Charles Evans cemetery. He was a Lutheran in religious belief, while she was reared a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. Frame had seven children: William J., a retired resident of Reading; Charles N.; George C., deceased; Harry C., formerly engaged in the coal business at Reading; Samuel A., deceased; H. W.; and A. L., who is engaged in a foundry business in this city.

Charles N. Frame was educated in the schools of Reading and attended the old Reading high school, where many of the leading citizens of Reading were educated. When he started to work, his first position was that of clerk and errand boy in a grocery, owned by William J. Rhoads, with whom he remained until the business was bought out by Mr. Markley, with whom Mr. Frame remained until he in turn sold out. For two years following he was a clerk in a general store conducted by David Keiser, whom he left to engage in a grocery business with his father, with whom he remained one year and then accepted a position with an uncle in Philadelphia for a short period. Mr. Frame then returned to his native city, and for two years conducted a flour and feed business, which he subsequently sold and went into a men's furnishing business, and this he disposed of in 1875 in order to accept the agency of the *Reading Eagle.* Mr. Frame has been very successful in this line, and since 1875 has had the sole management of the city circulation, including the hiring of the newsboys and office help, and has in his employ some seventy-five people. It will thus be seen that Mr. Frame is a very necessary factor in the business success of this popular journal.

Mr. Frame was married to Louisa Bertolet, daughter of Maberry Bertolet, and they have had seven children, as follows: Robert; Katherine; Charles, deceased; Bertolet F.; Maria D.; Helen M., and Louisa D. In their religious belief the family are Presbyterians. Fraternally Mr. Frame belongs to St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M. He formerly belonged to the I. O. O. F., was a charter member of Perseverance Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and a member of Mt. Penn Council, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Liberty Fire Company. Mr. Frame has always taken a good citizen's interest in the city's affairs, and has served one year as a member of the council from the First ward. Mr. Frame gives liberal support to schools, churches, charities and benevolent objects, and has never been wanting in public spirit when measures looking to the welfare of his fellow citizens have been brought to his attention. He is probably as well known as any citizen of Reading, who has been a resident here for as many years.

FRANKLIN W. GERHART. Among the prominent and enterprising citizens of Berks county was the late Franklin W. Gerhart, whose death occurred Nov. 11, 1868. He was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1829, brother of the late Rev. Henry Gerhart.

The following is taken from one of the local papers at the time of the death of the Rev. Henry Gerhart: "Rev. Henry Gerhart, an aged gentleman, for many years past a resident of North Wales, died at his home at School street, Tuesday night, Dec. 17, at 11:30 o'clock, of heart disease. He had not been in his usual good health for a week past, but no serious outcome was expected from his indisposition. Deceased was at one time a minister, a school teacher and a soldier, serving in the Rebellion, participating in the battle of Antietam. He was born in Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., Dec. 6, 1821, his father at that time being a missionary to that country, having been sent from Hatfield by the Reformed Synod of this section of the State. In 1829 the father again became a resident of Hatfield, and Henry attended school in that vicinity. From there he went to Mercersburg College, and after graduating taught school for eight years in Kentucky. Then he went to Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster to prepare for the ministry. After finishing the prescribed courses there he received several calls to various churches, but never accepted any of them. He then enlisted for four years in the Union Army under General Sherman and during his army life contracted several diseases, the most serious of which was asthma, and for which he received a pension. Two years ago he was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Erie, Pa. He was an intelligent and well-read gentleman, and during his leisure hours wrote many interesting accounts of his war experiences besides articles upon religious and historical subjects. The branch of the Gerhart family of which he was a member is a large one, consisting of ten children, as follows: Fannie, now living in North Wales; Christiana, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jesse Hendricks, of North Wales; Elizabeth, who died in Bedford; Jacob, of Norristown; Simon, of Lansdale; Samuel who died in Hatfield; Franklin W., who died some years ago while distributing some mail in his store at Limerick Square, and Dr. Alexander Gerhart, who died in Lansdale."

Franklin W. Gerhart attended the public schools and Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and for a time taught school, later engaging in the mercantile business at Limerick Square, Pa., where he remained until his death. He was postmaster at this point, having the office in his store, and rose early on the morning of his death. While attending to his duties at his office, his death occurred. He was a well-known and highly-esteemed man, and his death occurred when he was thirty-nine years, two months and five days old. He was a member of the Reformed Church; in politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Gerhart married Sarah Ann Huber, daughter of Jonas and Maria (Kurtz) Huber, and to this union were born the following children: Clara m. G. W. Rehrer, and has three children, J. Franklin, Robert and Paul; Simon W., a buyer for a dry goods house of Cleveland, Ohio, has these children, Glen, Clyde, Leslie, Gordon and Margaretta; Mary E. m. William Landaw, and resides at home with her mother; Ella m. Charles E. Bodey, who is in the hardware business in Reading, and has had children, Earle (died Sept. 25, 1906), Maria and Allen. Mrs. Gerhart came to Reading with her family in 1871, and has since resided at her home, No. 928 Elm street.

Jonas Huber, father of Mrs. Gerhart, followed farming at Gilbertsville, and was a very prominent man of his day, serving as deacon and elder of the Reformed Church. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Milton, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Sarah A., who became Mrs. Gerhart; and Rev. S. M. K. Huber, of Philadelphia.

The Rev. S. M. K. Huber, a minister of the Reformed Church, graduated from Mechanicsburg, Pa., seminary. He married Amanda Fritz, of Limerick, Pa., and they have a family of seven children, namely: Mary B., Martha D., Ella B., Sallie, Nevin, Paul and Bertha.

JOHN S. MATTHIAS, prominently identified with business, political and fraternal circles of Reading, was born in that city, Oct. 23, 1860, son of David and Elizabeth (Whitman) Matthias.

David Matthias lives retired in Reading. His two sons both reside here also: W. C., Superintendent of Fire Alarm at City Hall; and John S., who is the representative of the Lauer Brewing Company.

John S. Matthias attended school in Reading and then entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, after which he took a commercial course at the Reading business college, where he graduated. He then served as bookkeeper in a brickyard for five years, and spent four years as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Kutztown. Following this he was connected for some eight years with the Reading *Eagle*, and then became bill clerk with the United States Express Company for about four years. On Feb. 1, 1900, Mr. Matthias became associated with the Lauer Brewing Company.

Mr. Matthias was married to Sallie E. Wilson, daughter of Lyman Wilson, a well known citizen of Reading. Politically Mr. Matthias is a Republican. In 1904 he was elected a member of the city council from the Fifth ward, by a majority of 216 votes, the largest vote ever given any candidate for the same office in that ward. He is a valued member of Reading Lodge of Elks, No. 115; and of quite a number of other secret organizations.

WILLIAM F. ANTHONY, a contracting bricklayer of No. 327 North Ninth street, Reading, and one of that city's representative citizens, was born Dec. 7, 1849, in Bern township, Berks county, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Spade) Anthony.

John Anthony, grandfather of William F., was a railroad employe and worked for the Philadelphia & Reading Company many years. He died in Reading at the age of sixty years, he and his wife, Henrietta Schantz, having been the parents of eighteen children, seventeen sons and one daughter, among whom were Thomas, Henry, George, William, Charles, Luther, Cyrus, John C. and Emma (m. John Plaster, of Huntington, Ind.).

Thomas Anthony was in his youth employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Company as fireman, and later promoted to the position of engineer, which he held until the time of his death, in his thirty-seventh year. His widow, Rebecca (Spade) Anthony, who is living at the age of eighty-three years, makes her home with

her youngest son, Daniel. Their children were: William F.; John; Selida, m. George Fick; Daniel; and Rebecca, deceased.

William F. Anthony received his education in Reading attending night schools. At an early age he learned the trades of bricklaying and hatting, the latter with J. H. Spatz at Mohnton. After several years spent at the hatting trade, Mr. Anthony again took up bricklaying, and in 1871 engaged in contracting business. Two years later, however, he again engaged in hatting, but did not follow that occupation for any length of time. He once more took up bricklaying, and in 1904 again engaged in the business on his own account, now employing forty-seven hands. Mr. Anthony is very skilled in his work, and some of the finest buildings in Reading will testify to the fact. He erected the German Greek Catholic Church, and Eisenbrown marble plant (which is one of the finest and largest of its kind in the State), and the private residence of Mr. Joseph Ganter at Mt. Penn borough.

Mr. Anthony married Henrietta Goodhart, daughter of John N. and Sarah C. (Lovering) Goodhart, and they reside at No. 327 North Ninth street. Mr. Anthony organized Bricklayers' Union, No. 21, and served as its first president. He is a member of the 1900 Beneficial Association; the Northeastern Democratic Association; and the Owls, and Turn-Verein Associations. In political matters he is independent, voting for the man, regardless of party ties.

DANIEL F. PRINTZ illustrates in a remarkable degree the power of natural endowments to overcome adverse circumstances, for though he started in youth without promise of any kind he nevertheless reached a position of commanding influence in manufactures, building operations and finance almost at the threshold of his business career, which he has maintained in this community for twenty years with increasing success.

Mr. Printz was born at Reading shortly after the close of the Civil war, on Oct. 26, 1865, and his mother having died when he was but a year old he was allowed to drift along without parental care as to his future destiny. Quite naturally he received a limited education in the elementary branches in the local schools which he attended until he became twelve years of age, and then secured his first regular employment for wages in the Reading Hardware Works. While he was working there a spirit of ambition to become a skilled mechanic asserted itself and accordingly within a year he applied for an apprenticeship in the machine shop of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, which had a recognized fame for developing finished workmen. His application was granted and for the next four years, until the end of his apprenticeship, he exerted himself toward acquiring a practical knowledge of the trade in all its branches; and he remained with the company afterward for five years for the purpose of increasing his proficiency.

With this experience in turning out and running machinery, he, at the age of twenty-five years, felt qualified to start in business for himself; and associating himself as partner with Mr. Samuel H. Fulmer, banker of Reading, he purchased a nickel-plating works. Within one year his genius for organizing and directing an enterprise was displayed in the development of the works into an establishment for the manufacture of bicycle saddles and accessories. This was in 1891, when the bicycle craze in the country was at its highest point. The firm was known as the P. & F. Manufacturing Co., and in a few years its productions came to be forwarded to all parts of the world, and its plant to be known as the largest of its kind operated anywhere, with a volume of business exceeding that of any other similar enterprise in the country.

The spirit of organization, co-operation and concentration was formulating and developing rapidly in the United States during this period, and in the next ten years the P. & F. Manufacturing Company had come to possess so much influence in the line of bicycle accessories that it was purchased by the American Saddle Company, with Mr. Printz included as one of the directors of the company; and this company afterward came to be absorbed by the American Bicycle Company when he retired from the management.

In 1893 the Reading Wood Pulley Company was incorporated with Mr. Printz as one of the directors, and he was chosen as president of the corporation, which position he has filled to the present time, successfully directing its affairs. During this period building operations were going on extensively at Reading, and Mr. Printz became interested in them; and co-operating with Mr. Fulmer and later with Lambert Rehr and Jacob B. Fricker, he assisted in erecting and disposing of several hundred dwelling-houses, mostly in east Reading on and in the vicinity of Perkiomen avenue.

In 1902 the Reading Stove Works was found to require re-organization, and the stockholders, appreciating the ability of Mr. Printz in managing various enterprises successfully, selected him to become its president. He has filled this position to the present, maintaining its trading relations throughout the country, even throughout the world, in an admirable manner, and keeping up the reputation of Orr, Painter & Co., for superior stoves and heaters, which had been established by his predecessor, Jesse Orr.

In 1904 Mr. Printz became interested in establishing a furniture business at Pittston, Pa.; in 1905 at Allentown, Pa.; in 1907 at Hazleton, Pa., and in the same year at Rochester, N. Y.; and in 1908 at Newark, N. J.—with a total capitalization of more than a million dollars by the several companies (made up of associates of his from Reading).

In 1904 Mr. Printz organized the Penn Shoe Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of shoes; and in 1905 he organized the Reading Saddle Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing bicycle saddles and hardware specialties which have since been sold extensively throughout the country, and he has officiated at the head of these enterprises to the present time. In 1906, upon the reorganization of the Reading Standard Manufacturing Company, for the increased manufacture of motor cycles, he was selected to act as president of the company. Over two thousand employes are required in the numerous industrial establishments under his control and supervision; and daily reports are submitted or forwarded to him for his inspection and approval, which evidences the extensive and important character of his duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Printz represented the ward in which he resides (the Sixteenth) on the school board as one of the controllers from that district for two terms from 1898 to 1906; he has served as a director of the Penn National Bank since 1903, acting as chairman of the building committee; and since 1904 he has filled the position of treasurer of the Pennsylvania Stove Manufacturers Association.

In 1881 Mr. Printz married Matilda Becker, daughter of Nicholas Becker, of Reading, and granddaughter of Samuel Lewis, a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in Cumru township, at "Lewis' Neck" along the Schuylkill river, and great-granddaughter of Philip Rush, a descendant of Michael Rosch, Sr., who emigrated from Remmingsheim, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled at Reading in 1751. By her he has a son, Harold Ellsworth, who was educated in the local schools and Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio.

James Printz, the father of Daniel F., is a machinist of Reading; he married Susan Homan, daughter of Daniel Homan, of Reading, and they had two children: Charles (deceased) and Daniel F. Printz.

DAVID HERTZOG, who for many years was engaged in the lumber business in Reading, Berks county, was a native of this county, born in Oley township, Sept. 16, 1834, son of Jacob and Mary (Greisimer) Hertzog, natives of this county. Mr. Hertzog died at his home in Reading in August, 1902.

Jacob Hertzog was an agriculturist of Berks county, and owned and operated a well-cultivated farm. He

Daniel F. Printz

was well-known throughout the township. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: William, a blacksmith of Mohnton; Henry, of Pleasantville; Catherine, m. to a Mr. Dilliplaine, of Oley township; and David. The family were members of the Reformed Church.

David Hertzog received a common school education in Oley township, and during his minority engaged in farming. On the death of his father, he inherited a farm near Shillington, Pa., and this he operated for a time, but later embarked in the lumber business, purchasing many tracts of wooded land. He continued in this connection and became very prosperous. Mr. Hertzog was married in November, 1857, to Margaret Yocum, daughter of Daniel Yocum, and four children were born to this union: John, deceased; Daniel W., deceased; Henry F., a prominent hardware merchant of Reading; and Katie, m. to Ellis Worley, of Mohnton. Mrs. Hertzog is a member of the Reformed Church, and formerly took an active interest in the work of that church. Mr. Hertzog was a Democrat in politics, but took only a good citizen's part by casting his ballot, caring nothing for political preferment.

ALBERT B. KAUFMANN, connected with the insurance business in Reading, is one of the influential men of that city. Mr. Kaufmann comes from German ancestry, his father crossing the sea in 1850, settling in Reading, and following his trade of a tailor with the clothing house of Jameson & Co., whom he served faithfully for nearly fifty years. He died Feb. 23, 1892, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Christiana, daughter of John and Christiana Boyer, and she died Dec. 11, 1894, at the age of sixty-eight. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom are deceased; the others are Carolina, m. to Charles Drick, a planing mill operative; John, a clerk in Reading; Charles, a tailor with Jameson & Co., for over thirty years; Adolph G., a grocer, member of the firm of Smith & Kaufmann, Reading; Albert B.; and William G., a tailor in Reading.

Albert B. Kaufmann, born Jan. 22, 1867, in Reading, was educated in St. John's Lutheran parochial school of the city. He began his business life early, engaging as an operative in a planing mill, and this he followed for twenty-one years, when he launched out into the real estate and insurance business, which he has continued with success to the present time. Fraternally Mr. Kaufmann is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Encampment and the Protestant Junior Association. He is quite active in church work, being a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, where he has served as a member of the choir. He is also a member of the organization known as St. John's Beneficial Society of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kaufmann is a Democrat in politics.

On Oct. 29, 1888, Mr. Kaufmann married Miss Emma R. Braun, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Braun, both now deceased. Two of the six children born to this marriage, Florence May and Emma R., died in infancy; those living are Adelaide, Elmer T., Walter J. and Ruth Elizabeth.

RANDOLPH S. MECK, assistant cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading since 1903, was born at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Oct. 3, 1873. He acquired his education at Refton, Lancaster county, and at Reading, Pa., and upon completing a special course in civil engineering secured a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company as a civil engineer. He continued with the company five years, resigning in 1893 to accept a position as messenger and clerk with the Farmers' National Bank of Reading. On account of his proficiency and reliability he was rapidly promoted until he became the assistant cashier of the bank in 1903, and he has filled this position in a most satisfactory manner until the present time. He is a past president of the Reading Council of the American Life and Annuity Society of Pittsburg, Pa. and he is prominently identified with the Masonic order in Reading.

In 1896, Mr. Meck was married to Clara A. Ruth, daughter of John A. Ruth, who has been connected with the Reading *Eagle* as solicitor and collector for many years. They are active members of Calvary Reformed Church, both taking great interest in the work of the Sunday-school as well as of the church. He is a member of the Consistory, and treasurer of the church. Mrs. Meck is also actively interested in the work of the Y. W. C. A. at Reading, having been one of the directors for many years.

Mr. Meck's father is James A. Meck. He was born in 1848, in Bethel township, Berks county, while his father was cultivating a farm there. When a young man he was employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company at Schuylkill Haven, and he continued there until 1878, when he removed to Refton, Lancaster county, and engaged in the coal and lumber business until 1885. He then sold his business and accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Baltimore Mutual Aid Association at Reading. He filled this position and later the position of superintendent until 1904, when he located at Harrisburg, and became the superintendent of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, which responsible position he has since been filling. He was married to Susanna Coho (daughter of John L. Coho, of Schuylkill Haven), and they have three sons: Harry C. (cashier of the Reading Brewing Company, m. Mary Ruth); Edgar (manager of a department in the large store of Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., m. Fannie Frost); and Randolph.

Mr. Meck's grandfather was Benjamin Meck, born in 1804 in Longswamp township, Berks county, where he learned the trade of a shoe-maker, following it until 1845. He then bought a large farm in Bethel township which he cultivated until his death in 1889. He was married to Elizabeth Ruth (daughter of Jacob Ruth, farmer of Spring township), and they had fourteen children: nine sons and five daughters.

And his great-grandfather was Dewald Meck, farmer of Longswamp township, who was a son of Jacob Meck, a farmer of Oley township.

HENRY G. YOUNG (deceased) was a native citizen of Reading, son of Jacob Young, and one of a family well known in this city.

The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Mary (Schreffler) Young, the former of whom was a native of Reading. He was a prominent brick manufacturer there, having established his plant when the city was only a small town, and successfully conducting it until his death in 1835. His wife survived him until 1854. They were the parents of the following children: Jacob (2); William S.; Charles; Elizabeth, m. to George Geiss; and Maria, who m. Peter Sherman, and had one daughter, Maria. Jacob Young was a Catholic in religious belief, and his wife was a Lutheran. In politics he was a Democrat.

Jacob Young (2), father of Henry G., passed all his life in Reading, where he died at the home of his son, Henry G., in 1893, aged eighty-one years less one month. His brickyard was located where his son's late home stood, and for thirty years he was in the retail coal business. He was prominent in public life, and was prison inspector twelve years, and county commissioner three years. For many years he was a deacon in Trinity Lutheran Church. He married Catharine Henninger, who died in 1883, aged sixty-four years, and both are buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Reading. Their children were: Henry G.; Jacob never married; and Sallie married Joseph Klopp (deceased), of Reading. All three are deceased.

Henry G. Young was born Dec. 28, 1838, and his life covered a span of more than sixty years, being brought to a peaceful close Jan. 9, 1900. His first ex-

perience in business was with his father, a brick manufacturer, but after working for him a while, he gave that up and secured a position in the Navy Yard, where he remained for seven years. At the end of that time he went to Kutztown, and in partnership with Fred Zehm, conducted a foundry for a couple of years. Withdrawing from that enterprise he went back to Reading, and once more went in with his father, for whom he worked until 1896, in which year he was elected city treasurer. He was still discharging the duties of that office when death claimed him. For fourteen years Mr. Young also served as superintendent of the Trinity Lutheran Cemetery.

In 1863 Mr. Young was married to Miss Hettie A. Rahn, daughter of John Rahn, and a family of five children was born to them as follows: Clara; Fred; Katie, m. to John Miller; Ida, m. to Frank Gendall; and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Young belonged to Trinity Lutheran Church in which he officiated as deacon for twelve years. Both were active in various departments of the church work, and were prominent among its members. Mr. Young likewise was connected with several fraternal organizations, in whose aims and methods he took much interest, belonging to the Masons, the Knights Templars and the Odd Fellows. In politics he always supported the Democratic ticket. Mr. Young was one of Reading's prominent citizens.

WILLIAM S. YOUNG, brother of Jacob (2), was born March 10, 1821. He first learned to make shoes, but as that trade did not prove congenial to his tastes, he learned brickmaking, and for many years was in the same line of business, that his father before him had followed. For a long time he was located at No. 62 Spruce street, but later removed to the vicinity of the Philadelphia & Reading depot, and remained there until he retired from business in 1865.

William S. Young's chief connection with public life came after he retired. He had before the war served as market commissioner, and was active in the Democratic party, but the greatest service of his to the community came after his election in 1865 to the office of county commissioner. When he entered upon the duties of that position the county was $600,000 in debt and Mr. Young made it his chief aim to reduce this amount. In 1868 he was re-elected to a second term of three years, and when he retired from office in 1871, the county was not only free from debt, but also had a balance in the treasury, a noteworthy achievement and an illustration of what the application of business principles and honesty can accomplish in the public service. In 1879 Mr. Young was again nominated and elected county commissioner but he retired in 1881. He always received good majorities, and had the confidence not only of his own party, in which he was for years a prominent counsellor, but of the county at large. He was a good speaker and during the campaign before the election of S. E. Ancona stumped the county for him, while for years no county convention was complete without him. No other man has held three times the office of county commissioner for Berks county, and this fact alone, if proof were needed, would attest the great personal popularity of Mr. Young.

William S. Young was united in marriage to Miss Susan Geiss, and children were born to them as follows: Mary, who married a Mr. Cox, and has two children, Drusilla and Ralph; Hannah, widow of the late Thomas R. Hannah, and mother of one daughter, Susan; Sophia; and William R., who married Sallie Hawes and has four children, Paul, William, Mary and Helen. Mrs. Young passed from this world Dec. 29, 1904. She belonged, as did her husband, to Trinity Lutheran Church, and was an active worker in it. Mr. Young was for many years an Odd Fellow, belonging to Montgomery Lodge, and to the Encampment.

REV. GEORGE B. SMITH. On Jan. 30, 1732, the proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania granted Casper Wister a patent for 633 acres of land lying in Philadelphia county. By the subsequent subdivision of Philadelphia county the larger portion of this tract of land was brought within the confines of Maxatawny township, Berks county, close by the borders of Lehigh. Casper Wister dealt extensively in lands, and on the early records he is almost invariably designated as the brass button maker of Philadelphia. In October, 1734, Casper Wister and his wife Catherine conveyed 123 acres of this land to one Jost Henry Sasamonhousen, "Blacksmith," who on March 5, 1761, in confirmation of his title to the same, obtained a patent deed for it from the proprietaries, John and Thomas Penn. On Dec. 2, 1761, Jost Henry Sasamonhousen and his wife Petronilla conveyed the same to Henry Sasamonhousen, one of their sons, and on April 19, 1775, Henry Sasamonhousen and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed it to George Smith, of Macungie township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county. From George Smith it descended to his son, George Smith, Sr., from him to his son, George Smith, Jr., and from him to his son, George L. Smith, who is the present owner and occupant.

Two George Schmits came from Germany to America in the fall of 1749, one on the ship "Patience," Sept. 19, and the other on the ship "Leslie," on Oct. 7. Other George Schmits came in other years, but the weight of circumstances favors the theory that one of the two arrivals named was the George Smith who came into possession of this tract of land in 1775. The future investigator through the help of additional facts may be able to determine which of the two it was. Landing at Philadelphia, he in time removed inland with the incoming drift of homeseekers, and settled where now is Fogelsville, within the present bounds of Lehigh county. He and his wife are interred in a family burying ground on the farm which he acquired in 1775, but as their tombstones have long ago crumbled away it cannot be ascertained when either was born or how long they lived. Their son, Joh. Georg Schmit, was born Feb. 12, 1770, while they yet lived in Lehigh county. He married Margaret Klein, born April 10, 1768, and in course of time came into possession of the farm, improved it and lived upon it until the end of his days. He died Jan. 21, 1855, and his wife Margaret Oct. 23, 1850, both being buried in the same little burying ground that contains the unmarked graves of their parents.

When Joh. Georg Schmit came into possession of the farm, the house upon it was a massive stone structure, built in 1740, probably with a view of not merely using it for a house but in case of emergency as a fort as well. This was occupied until in 1841, when it was abandoned for a new and larger house, also of stone, which is the Smith family homestead of to-day. From the information at hand it does not appear fully what family Joh. Georg Schmit and his wife Margaret had, but it is definitely known that they had a son, George, designated as George Schmidt, Jr., and another named John, who lived near Clausville, and there raised a family, among whom were several sons. They also had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died Oct. 13, 1804, at the age of six and one-half years; and a son Jonathan, who died May 1, 1816, in his twenty-third year, both of whom are buried in the aforementioned little family graveyard.

George Schmidt, Jr., was born April 25, 1800, on the old homestead in Maxatawny, where he always lived. The country becoming Anglicized by this time, the spelling of the name with him changed from Schmidt to Smith. He married Lydia Leibensperger, born Nov. 10, 1798, in Lehigh county, and to them were born seven children, namely: Stephen, Caroline, David, George L., Alfred, James and Rebecca. (1) Stephen died March 27, 1896, leaving a widow, one son and four daughters. (2) Caroline

died Jan. 17, 1838, in her tenth year. (3) David married Catherine Adams, engaged at farming in Lehigh county, and died leaving a widow and two sons. (4) George L. (5) Alfred died March 11, 1847, in his seventh year. (6) James, who was a physician, died unmarried May 8, 1861, in his twenty-sixth year. (7) Rebecca married John Kump, of Maxatawny township, who died survived by his widow and three children. The remains of Caroline, Alfred and James rest in the little family burying ground on the Smith ancestral farm. George Smith, Jr., died Sept. 1, 1890. During his active years he was one of the leading spirits of his locality, enterprising and successful in his own affairs, and bearing his full share of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and during his long lifetime was respected and honored by those who knew him. His wife died Feb. 3, 1865, twenty-five years before the death of her husband, and the two rest side by side in the family graveyard.

George L. Smith, the fourth child of George and Lydia (Leibensperger) Smith, was born June 26, 1833, in the same house in which his father was born and in which his grandfather had lived. He grew to manhood upon the old homestead and received the benefit of the schools of his neighborhood, later attending a select school in Reading, of which the late Hon. Daniel Ermentrout was principal. He then returned to the farm and continued at farm labor until in 1854, when he went to Lehigh county and there for three years engaged at clerking in a general store. Returning to Maxatawny township, he took charge of the old homestead and has remained upon it ever since, engaged at farming and stock-raising. He married Louisa Dutt, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Strauss) Dutt, who paternally is of English ancestry and whose family formerly lived in Montgomery county. In course of time he acquired title to the old homestead and improved it in various ways, making it for himself and children not only a pleasant abiding place, but a home in the highest and best sense. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen, a man of intelligence and integrity, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all his neighbors and friends. He belongs to the Reformed Church, the church of his family for generations past. In politics he is a Republican. To George L. and Louisa (Dutt) Smith five children were born, namely: Elizabeth, m. to Edwin Boyer; Rev. George B.; Dr. James, a practicing physician living at Allentown, who m. Mary L. Richards, of Maxatawny, and had two children: Marion (died in 1903, aged seven years) and George; Anna, m. to George Strump, and had two children: Wayne and Mark (died aged five years); and William, m. to Annie Kieffer, living at home.

Rev. George B. Smith, second child of George L. and Louisa (Dutt) Smith, was born July 8, 1867, on the homestead in Maxatawny township which his family have owned and occupied continuously for generations. He was reared on the farm and employed at such duties as usually fall to the lot of farmer boys. His education began in the country district school, and was continued in the Keystone State Normal school at Kutztown. His object in entering the latter school was to merely obtain something more of an education than that afforded by the country schools, but as he advanced from class to class a desire for more learning grew upon him and he decided to aim higher. Failing in one of his aspirations he applied to his Principal, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for information and advice, and in reply received a letter that turned his ambitions in the direction of college training. This he regards as the turning point in his career. He subsequently entered upon a course in Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, and graduated from that institution in 1889. With the advance of years and knowledge came the natural desire for employment, and after careful and conscientious consideration he selected the ministry for his life work. This decision he arrived at unaided and uninfluenced by circumstances, purely from a sense of duty, and after graduating from College he entered the Reformed Theological seminary at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1892.

On leaving the seminary Dr. Smith returned to the place of his nativity and, where he was best known, was formally commissioned to work in the Master's vineyard. On June 21, 1892, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Maxatawny charge of the Reformed Church, consisting of the congregations at Maxatawny and at De Long's Church at Bowers. The following spring St. Paul's congregation in Kutztown, and St. Peter's at Topton were added to his charge, and in this enlarged field he has ever since been laboring with gratifying success, preaching to all of his congregations in both the English and German languages.

On Aug. 22, 1893, Dr. George B. Smith was married to Miss Mary L. Reynolds, daughter of Stephen Cromwell and Mary L. (Capwell) Reynolds, of near Factoryville, Pa. They have one child, Arline Augusta Reynolds, born Sept. 4, 1896.

ALBERT S. LEIDY, merchant of Boyertown, comes of a family long settled in Frederick township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he was born Oct. 20, 1845.

Jacob Leidy, his grandfather, lived in Frederick township, where he engaged in farming, owning the homestead farm of over 100 acres—a very fine place. He and his wife had a family of ten or twelve children, among whom was but one son, Francis. He is buried in the private burial ground of the family in Frederick township, near Keelers church, on the old Leidy homestead; several generations of the family are interred there.

Francis Leidy, son of Jacob, was born about 1814 in Frederick township, Montgomery county, and died at the age of about forty-five, in 1857-58, at Pottstown, where he is buried. In his earlier life he followed farming, but later he was engaged as a hay dealer in Pottstown, continuing to follow that business until his death. He was successful in business and accumulated property.

Mr. Leidy was twice married, his first wife being Rachel Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Red Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa., and to them were born three children, one son and two daughters: Rebecca m. Alex. Sassaman, and resides in Philadelphia; Amanda (deceased) m. William Dannahaur and lived in Philadelphia; Albert S. is mentioned below. By his second marriage, with Mary Ann Hoffman, Mr. Leidy had one daughter, who died young.

Albert S. Leidy was born at Frederick and attended the schools at Fegleysville and the Swamp, in Montgomery county. When young he followed the cigar business for a short time, but when the Civil war broke out he entered the Union service, in which he remained for three years. He was only in his seventeenth year when he enlisted, in 1862, in Company H, 119th Pa. V. I., at Zieglerville, and he was promoted from the ranks, in time becoming first lieutenant of that company, which was attached to the 6th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Though in many fierce engagements Mr. Leidy was never wounded. At the battle of the Wilderness he had a very narrow escape, a bullet striking the scabbard of his sword, thus saving him from a wound in the leg. He says he hated to lose the scabbard, as it was new, and he had just paid $25 for the scabbard and sword, but he picked up another which answered the purpose, and which he still has in his possession. He was mustered out at Philadelphia.

After the war Mr. Leidy engaged in the manufacture of clothing at Zieglerville, following this business in all for fourteen years, and employing at times as

many as two hundred people. The product was men's woolen clothing. He then lived for a year in Philadelphia, where he was in the cotton yarn business, and in 1881 he located in Gilbertsville, Montgomery county, where was in the horse and cattle business for six years. He was in that business with M. L. Ritter for one year. In 1886 he came to Boyertown, where he engaged in the baking and liquor business, continuing same successfully for a period of twenty-one years, at one location. In the spring of 1907 he was succeeded in this business by his son J. Albert. Since that time he has built a double brick house on Walnut street, Boyertown, near the famous casket factory, and in the summer of 1908 he built a three-story brick store and residence on the northeast corner of Philadelphia avenue and Walnut street, where he is now conducting a grocery store. He is also interested in the casket factory. Mr. Leidy is a member of General Crook Post, No. 597, G. A. R., of Boyertown, and is also connected with Quakertown Lodge, No. 512, F. & A. M.

In 1870 Mr. Leidy married Elizabeth Brvan, daughter of Dr. Joel and Maria (Shaner) Bryan, the former an Englishman who practised medicine at New Berlinville, Pa. Five children have been born to this union: Ulysses S. died in infancy; Oren Ross, a member of the law firm of Leidy & Goodstein, is practising law in New York City, with offices at No. 38 Park Row; Austin C. B. resides at Boyertown; Jacob Albert has succeeded his father in the baking and liquor business; Hiram B. perished in the Boyertown Opera House fire, Jan. 13, 1908, when twenty-three years old.

AMOS W. POTTEIGER, successful merchant and public-spirited citizen at Reading for fifty years, was born Nov. 23, 1823, on a farm in Bern township along the Tulpehocken creek, several miles from Reading. He was educated in private schools at Reading and the Unionville Seminary (situated along the Schuylkill river near the Chester county line). After leaving school he worked on the homestead farm until he became twenty-one years old, when he entered the general store of Francis B. Shalters, at Reading (Fifth and Washington streets), as a clerk, where he remained one year and then returned to the farm. While on the farm he taught school, acted as a surveyor, and officiated as a justice of the peace until 1848, when he went to Reading to engage in the mercantile business with John B. Schaeffer. Their store was situated on the north side of Penn street, below Third (now No. 251). After they had traded together for a number of years, Mr. Potteiger became the sole owner of the business, which he continued at that place until 1866. Shortly before this time he had purchased a large property on the south side of Penn street, above Third (now Nos. 310-312), where he erected a large three-story brick building, which was the most modern business at that time in Reading west of Fourth street. The plate glass for the show windows was imported from France, and their size attracted great public attention, they having been the largest at Reading up to that time. For several years before his death, Aug. 12, 1897, Mr. Potteiger was the oldest surviving merchant at Reading. He was elected to common council from the Northwest ward for two terms, from 1861 to 1864. While in council he gave much attention to the topographical survey of the city which was then being made; and he encouraged systematic numbering of the houses throughout the city. Upon the removal of the public market-houses on Penn Square, in 1871, he cooperated heartily with other enterprising men in the western part of Reading for establishing a private market-house to accommodate the patrons as well as the farmers, which resulted in the erection of the large and commodious market-house and the Grand Opera House on the south side of Penn street, west of Fourth, and he officiated as president of the corporation until he died. He and his son also erected the large annex known as the Potteiger market-house in 1895. In the establishment of a new post-office building at Reading by the national government, 1887 to 1889, he acted as one of the commissioners. In politics he was identified with the Democratic party, in which he always took an active interest, but was never a candidate for office.

Immediately after locating at Reading Mr. Potteiger became a member of the Trinity Lutheran congregation, and he continued a very active member until he died. He officiated as deacon, elder and trustee for nearly forty years, and during this time also took great interest in the Sunday-school, teaching a class the greater part of the time. When Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, was established, he was a liberal contributor. He officiated as a trustee until he died, and his son, Samuel N., became his successor. For many years he was the largest single contributor toward the maintenance of this institution.

In 1849 Mr. Potteiger married Louisa Seidel Kissinger. They had four children: Clara Amanda (m. to George E. Haak); Samuel Newton; Emma (died when eighteen years of age); and Luther (died in infancy). Mrs. Potteiger died Dec. 5, 1907, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. Haak took much active interest in church and charitable work, having had official connections with the Reading Hospital and Widows' Home for many years. She died in 1905.

Mr. Potteiger's father was John Potteiger, of Bern township, who was engaged in farming and also dealt extensively in cattle. He took an active interest in politics and officiated as sheriff of the county from 1850 to 1853. When he entered upon the duties of this office he moved to Reading, of which he continued to be a citizen from that time until his decease. He was born in 1803, and died in 1865. He married Sarah Wobensmith, of Reading, born in 1807, died in 1869. They had nine children: Amos Wobensmith; Levi (m. to Barbara Beidler); William (m. to Elizabeth Ruth); John (died in youth); Mary Ann (m. to Benjamin S. Fox); Rebecca (m. to Henry B. Fisher); Catharine (m. to William Ahrens); Sarah (m. to James T. Reber); and Amelia (m. to Daniel Engel).

He was a lineal descendant of Martin Pfatteicher, who emigrated from Germany in 1737, settled in the upper section of Bern township (about two miles north of Bernville), where he secured a large quantity of land, and carried on farming until his decease, in 1791.

Mrs. Amos W. Potteiger's father was Abraham Kissinger, a farmer, born in 1792, died in 1864; he married Susanna Seidel, born in 1795, died in 1875. Their homestead was located in Bern township, opposite Reading and overlooking the Schuylkill river. Her grandfather, also named Abraham, a farmer of the same township, was born in 1750 and died in 1833. He was married to Maria Angenisz Kieszling, born in 1752, died in 1838. Mrs. Potteiger's parents had nine children: Abraham S. (m. to Lydia Gring); Rebecca (m. to Jonathan Gicker); Mary (m. to Benjamin Schmeck); Elizabeth (m. to Samuel Kissinger); Louisa S. (m. to Amos W. Potteiger); Washington S. (m. to Elizabeth Yost); Susan (m. to William Parvin); Amanda (m. to James L. Miller); and Sarah (m. to Charles S. Birch).

SAMUEL NEWTON POTTEIGER was born at Reading, and received his education in the city schools and in Muhlenberg College, from which he was graduated. Then he read law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Berks county and the State of Pennsylvania. Besides carrying on the practice of the law since then, he has given much successful attention to real estate and building operations at Reading, being one of its largest builders, having erected many rows of modern dwellings as well as the handsome stone-front Potteiger office building at Nos. 535-537 Court

Street, built in 1904. He was one of the organizers of the Schuylkill Valley Bank (adjoining the Potteiger store building) in 1890, and since then has served as one of its directors; and upon the death of his father, succeeded him as a director of the corporations with which he had been connected.

ISRAEL GROMAN, a resident of Reading, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Nov. 8, 1838. The family, which is of German descent, has lived in that county for several generations.

George Groman, grandfather of Israel, was a farmer in Bucks county, and his son Charles, father of Israel, worked as a stone mason all his life, both quarrying the stone and doing contract work. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Kissinger) Groman, had three children, viz.: Fietta, m. to Solomon Kissinger; Israel; and Catherine, m. to John Lasch. The family were Lutherans in religious faith.

Israel Groman went to school till he was about sixteen, acquiring as good an education as the township schools offered, and then for three years drove mules along the canal route. For his permanent occupation he decided on carpentry and learned that trade, but before he was fairly established in business, the war broke out and in 1861 he enlisted in Company H, 88th Pa. V. I., and served for three years. During that time he participated in twenty-one engagements and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, the others being Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Mine Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness two days), Cold Harbor, North Anna River, South Anna Forks, front of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, charge on Fort Hill, Explosion of Rebel Fort, Five Forks, and cavalry charge prior to Five Forks. After his discharge, he returned to his native county, located at Reading and secured a place as carpenter for the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He left that company to work for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and after some time with that corporation he took up house carpentering. In 1904 a position with the Reading Iron Company was offered him and he has since been with them.

In 1865 Mr. Groman married Barbara, daughter of William Douglass. There is a stepson, the child of Mrs. Groman's former husband, William Thompson. Mr. Groman has adhered to the faith in which he was brought up and is a member of the Lutheran Church. His political views are those of the Democratic party. He is an enthusiastic advocate of lodge work and is connected with a number of fraternal bodies, including F. & A. M. Lodge No. 62; Reading Commandery No. 42; Excelsior Chapter No. 237; the P. O. S. of A.; and the I. O. O. F., while he also belongs to the Carpenters' Union and for many years maintained his connection with the G. A. R. The family resides at No. 34 Schuylkill avenue.

A. R. ORTH, a cigar manufacturer of Reading, was born in that city, Nov. 19, 1852, son of William and Susan (Printz) Orth.

William Orth during his active life was a blacksmith by trade, and in time secured a place in the Reading shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, where he worked continuously for thirty-five years. Both he and his wife are now deceased, his demise having occurred Sept. 1, 1895, hers in 1877. They are buried in the Aulenbach cemetery in Reading. Four children were born to their union, viz.: Alpheus R.; Christiana, the wife of George Nagle, of Reading; Rosanna, Mrs. Henry Hertwig, of Reading; and William, also of that city.

Alpheus R. Orth attended the public schools till he was twelve years old, and then entered the hat factory run by Kutz and Arnold, at present the property of J. G. Mohn & Brothers. When fourteen he left that place and went into a cotton factory and then at the age of seventeen he began to learn cigar making with Frederick Printz, who was alderman of the Third ward at that time, with whom he remained five months. After he finished his trade he worked for Charles Breneiser & Co., and then for John Maltzberger. At the end of that time, in 1887, he and Augustus Frame formed the firm of Orth & Frame, in the cigar manufacturing business, with their location on Court street, above Sixth street. After four years Mr. Orth sold out his interest to his partner and himself resumed cigar making. He was employed first by John Keiser and then for six years by Frank Hunt. In 1898 Mr. Orth purchased Peter Krick's stand, on Sixth street below Penn, formerly William R. Eaches' well-known place, and established himself there till 1900 when he moved to his present location, No. 37 North Fifth street. This stand, which he bought from Edward Luden, was one of the most up-to-date in the city and under Mr. Orth its reputation has been more than sustained. It is located next to the postoffice building, has a frontage of thirty feet and depth of 230 feet, and has a factory 15x45 feet in dimensions, in the rear. This factory Mr. Orth greatly improved in June, 1906, and keeps fourteen hands busy at all times. When he began he employed only two, but his business increased rapidly from the first and now he has a fine local trade, supplying his products to all the best cafes and hotels in the city. He makes principally the Pompey Branch five cents, and Pompey Shorts, for chewing and smoking, ten cents. The business is now conducted under the name of A. R. Orth & Son.

In 1878 Mr. Orth married Ellen E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Reider. There are three children, Annie, Walter and Lizzie, the last a graduate of the Reading high school. The family have their home in the store building, where a residence portion has been carefully fitted up. Mr. Orth has never mingled actively in politics but supports the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a charter member of Mt. Penn Lodge, No. 518 I. O. O. F., and belongs also to Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M. He is a man of warm heart and charitable impulses, and is always a generous giver to worthy causes. His business success has been honestly won by his own unaided efforts, and he deserves the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who have dealings with him.

DANIEL SHAABER, a retired foundryman of Reading, Pa., is a native of that city, born at the corner of Ninth and Franklin streets, Dec. 19, 1832, son of John and Mary (Caldwell) Shaaber.

Mr. Shaaber was left an orphan at the age of eleven years, his father having died five years before, and he went to live with Adam Johnston, with whom he remained until twenty-five years old. Mr. Johnston being in the foundry business, young Shaaber soon mastered the details of the business, and when Mr. Johnston met with financial reverses Mr. Shaaber and Mr. Johnson's clerk, a Mr. Jones, took the business, this being in April, 1858. The partnership continued until 1860, when Mr. Jones sold his interests to Mr. Shaaber, and in this our subject continued alone until 1868, when Adam Johnston and his son, Henry, were admitted to the firm, it then being Shaaber & Johnston until 1877. In this year Mr. Shaaber withdrew from the firm and engaged in the cold storage business at Fifth street and the Lebanon Valley railway until the railroad company erected their bridge at that point, and as the plant was on railroad property it was forced to move. Since this time Mr. Shaaber has lived retired.

Mr. Shaaber was married Nov. 24, 1859, to Asenath Johnston, daughter of Adam Johnston. In politics Mr. Shaaber is a Republican, and served in the Second ward as a member of the school board. Mr. Shaaber had the following brothers and sisters: Catherine, m. to Amos Seyfert; Elizabeth, m. to a Mr. Corn;

Margaret, m. to Frederick Deaser; Mary, m. to Peter Adams; John; George; Sarah; Peter; Rebecca, m. to Jackson Sherman; Jacob, twin of Daniel; and Henry W., deceased.

JEREMIAH SEIDER. Among the prominent business men of Reading, Pa., may be mentioned Jeremiah Seider, of No. 927 Douglass street, who has for some years been engaged in contracting. He was born Jan. 5, 1830, in Reading, son of Daniel and Mary (Yeager) Seider.

Daniel Seider, who was a boatbuilder in Reading in the early days, later removed to Northumberland county, Pa., where he engaged in farming until 1845, then returning to Reading, where he carried on the work of carpenter. In 1850 he was engaged in the Reading Cotton factory, and in 1862 as a soldier in the Union army, he lost his life in the Civil war. He and his wife had about twelve children, of whom Jeremiah was the fifth. Daniel Seider was a Lutheran in religious belief, while his wife belonged to the Reformed denomination.

Jeremiah Seider secured a somewhat limited education in the schools of Reading. He enlisted on April 18, 1861, and was made sergeant. He re-enlisted in the Ordnance department and became first lieutenant of artillery, serving ninety days in 1863, and being now the only living officer of that command. After being honorably discharged he engaged in the contracting business, which he has followed to the present time, and was for one year in partnership with John B. Wagner. Mr. Seider was the first building inspector of Reading, and has been one of the best known contractors of the city. Although he has reached an age when most men are willing to give up their active operations, Mr. Seider has no thought of so doing. Standing six feet, one inch in height, and weighing 200 pounds, he is robust and hearty, and is in full possession of all of his faculties, being able to read without glasses as well as a young man of twenty.

Mr. Seider was married in April, 1856, to Leann Armpreister, born 1830, and who died in November, 1904, aged seventy-two years. To this union there were born two children: Rosanna, deceased; and Jerome, deceased, formerly a letter carrier, and also captain of Company I, 4th Reg. Pa. National Guards. Mr. Seider is a member of McLean Post, G. A. R., formerly a member of Chandler Lodge of Masons, and of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

THEODORE BENZ, now living retired from active work at his home at Mineral Spring Park, Reading, is a native of Germany, born in Baden, Saalbach, Nov. 9, 1835, and he is the only survivor of the seven children born to George Benz, a locksmith, whose entire life was passed in his native country.

Before coming to America Mr. Benz was employed with his brother, but in the fall of 1850 he set sail for the New World, the voyage lasting thirty-two days. He landed at New York City, but went at once to Philadelphia, where with his brother Charles he was employed at the Norris Machine Shop. After some time there he learned the baker's trade, and this he followed steadily until 1859, when he engaged in the oyster business at Reading, to which city he came in 1856. He was located at a corner on Penn street, and for a time was a partner of Capt. Michael Walters. This business was carried on most successfully until the time of the first draft for the Federal army in the Civil war. He served nine months in the Company known as the Hounds-Ward Company, and later was cook for Colonels Knoderer, Wert and Davis. In 1865 he began in the baking business at Reading, having his establishment at No. 814 Walnut street. This he continued for nine years, and then until 1892 he was engaged in the hotel business on Seventh street, between Penn and Franklin streets. That year he moved to No. 928 Penn street, from which place in 1892 he moved to his present location. In 1891 he built his home in Lower Alsace township, or Mt. Penn, on the Old Hessian Camp Ground. He has about eight acres of land, five of which are devoted to grapes and other fruit.

Mr. Benz married Barbara Mohring, who came to America from Germany when five years old. She died in 1890, aged fifty-two years, ten months, fifteen days, and is buried in the German Lutheran cemetery. Eight children were born to them, two of whom are deceased. The survivors are: Charles W., who has been a clerk in the Penn National Bank since its organization; John G., a plumber in business with his brother William, under the firm name of Benz & Bro.; Edward, who is in the employ of the United Traction Company; William, a member of the plumbing firm of Benz & Bro.; Annie C., m. to Joseph C. Flatt, of Reading; and Miss Lillie, at home. In his religious faith Mr. Benz is a Lutheran. He is a member of Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of Reading Encampment. In 1900, just fifty years after his leaving the old home in Germany, Mr. Benz revisited the scenes of his youth, and also attended the Paris Exposition, spending four months in travel abroad.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, ex-member of the common council of Reading, has spent his whole life in that city, where he was born in 1864, son of Nicholas and Catherine (Hartung) Smith.

William A. Smith was sent first to the parochial schools in Reading, and then to the public schools. After finishing his education he went into the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company, to become a machinist, but after about five years in that occupation he went into business as a manufacturer of optical supplies and as a practical optician. His place of business is at Nos. 202-208 Cedar street, and he has been very successful. Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city and in politics is quite well known. He resides at No. 839 Washington street, his parents' home, in the Eighth ward, and for three terms has represented that constituency in the common council, elected on the Democratic ticket. He has served on all the important committees, and was a member of the board of appeals for a number of years. He is a progressive practical man, and was strongly supported by his fellow citizens in the ward. He has also for a long time been prominently connected with the Harmonie Maennerchor, and for the past four years has been its president. Besides being a member of the Sons of Veterans, Mr. Smith stands very high in the Masonic fraternity, in which his name is on the rolls of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237; and Reading Commandery, No. 42, in all of which he is past officer. He also belongs to Rajah Temple.

SAMUEL H. SAILER, late a highly respected retired resident of Reading, was born in Alsace, now Muhlenberg township, Berks county, Nov. 25, 1832, son of Henry and Sarah (Hahn) Sailer.

The Sailer family is of French Huguenot stock, and Philip Sailer, great-grandfather of Samuel H., was born in Alsace, France, whence, early in the eighteenth century, accompanied by his two brothers, he fled to America on account of religious persecution. On coming to Reading, he located at Sixth and Franklin streets, where he conducted a meat market. His two brothers went west of the Susquehanna river, and nothing further is known of them or of their descendants. Philip Sailer married a native of Alsace, France, and of their three sons, Philip lost his life in the war of the Revolution; Frederick was a farmer in what is now Muhlenberg township; and Henry became the grandfather of Samuel H.

Henry Sailer was born in Reading Feb. 29, 1764, and passed his life as a farmer on land owned by Governor Hiester. He married Anna Maria Magda-

lena Rothenberger, who was born Dec. 12, 1770, and they had two sons: Henry and John.

Henry Sailer, son of Henry and father of Samuel H., was born in what is now Muhlenberg township, Dec. 16, 1796, and worked on the farm with his father until the latter's death in middle life. The young man being entirely without means hesitated to accept Gov. Hiester's offer to continue on the farm, but the latter insisted upon a loan, and in a comparatively short time the money advanced so kindly by the Governor had been repaid, and Mr. Sailer well advanced on the road to prosperity. A few years later when a valuable farm was offered at sheriff's sale the Governor again insisted on a loan that Mr. Sailer might receive the benefit of the low price asked for the land. Again he justified his benefactor's confidence, and in time became one of the representative farmers of the county. Selling his farm then to Charles Evans he moved to Reading, and passed his last days in retirement. He died March 20, 1880. He had accumulated eight farms, and at his death gave one to each of his children. In his religious connection he was a member of the Reformed Church. He married Sarah Hahn, daughter of Adam Hahn, a neighboring farmer, and eight children were born to them: Sarah, deceased wife of the late John H. Mertz, a farmer of Richmond township; Adam H., a farmer in Exeter township; Henry, a retired farmer in Muhlenberg township; Samuel H.; William, a farmer of Oley township; Franklin, a farmer of Amity township; Solomon, deceased, a farmer of Muhlenberg township; and Catherine, who married (first) the late William Lauer, and (second) Jeremiah Guldin, a retired farmer of Muhlenberg township.

Samuel H. Sailer attended the public schools of Berks county and Reading, and also a graded school at Unionville, Chester county. Following the close of his school days he came to Reading, and learned the butchering business with William Lutz, following that business for three years. He then returned to the old homestead farm for six months after which he resumed work at his trade in Reading. After his marriage in 1857, Mr. Sailer worked on his father-in-law's farm in Exeter township for two years, and then moved to his father's Spring township farm, which he operated for thirty-three years. In 1890 he came to Reading, and located at No. 44 North Tenth street, where, having put aside the cares of business, he resided until his death Sept. 21, 1908. He owned a farm of 156 acres in Spring township, and another of ninety acres in Lower Heidelberg township.

In 1857 Mr. Sailer married Catherine L. Schaeffer, daughter of Capt. Henry and Annie (Levan) Schaeffer, the former of whom was a large farmer and stock dealer in Exeter township. The children of Capt. Schaeffer were: Mrs. Mary Hartman; Catherine L., wife of Mr. Sailer, died in 1891; Rebecca is deceased; Jacob; Elizabeth; and Henry. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sailer were: Mary Ella, wife of John A. Ruth, with the Hollenbach & Dietrich liquor store (they have one son, Arthur A., who is with the Heroy Tea and Coffee Store of Reading, and who married Catherine Lawen, and has one child, Ruth); Samuel S., a butcher by trade, employed by his brother Henry A., and who married Deborah Gass, and has a daughter, Catherine; and Henry A., who is engaged in the butchering business at No. 401 South Fourteenth street, and who married Helen Gass, and has three living children, Carl, Brook and Annie.

Mr. Sailer was a member of the church in Alsace township, and is buried there.

JOHN JACOBS, who died in Reading May 12, 1894, was a native of Chester county, Pa., born in 1836.

Mr. Jacobs remained at home until he had finished his studies in the public schools, and had learned the trade of stone cutter, after which he went to Norristown to work. He was employed there for several years, and then moved to Reading, where the rest of his life was spent. He worked for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, at first as a stone cutter and later as foreman, continuing in that position until within the last six years of his life. He was a master of his trade, a fine workman and mechanic, and his perfect reliability was fully appreciated by his employers. In politics he supported the Democratic party, and fraternally he was connected with the Red Men. A man of uniformly good character and actuated by the best motives, his life was an exemplification of his religious faith, and he was a sincere member of the First Reformed Church of Reading.

In 1874 Mr. Jacobs married Mrs. Mary A. Bechtel Winter, widow of David Winter, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry Musser, so long Mr. Jacobs' pastor. Mrs. Jacobs was daughter of John C. Bechtel, a farmer of Exeter township of well known Democratic principles. She was born in 1826, and her only brother, Joseph, m. Lydia DeHart, and has two daughters: Catherine m. John Grieff; and Louisa m. the late George Fryberger. Mrs. Jacobs has no children. Like her husband she is a devout member of the Reformed Church, and one of its earnest workers. She has many warm friends.

EPHRAIM G. WERNER, senior member of the well-known firm of E. G. Werner & Sons, manufacturers of paper boxes, shipping cases and dealers in merchandise, at Mohnton, Pa., established this great business at the corner of Wyomissing avenue and Chestnut street in 1890.

The business was begun in a very humble way, only one hand being employed, and the first product of the company was hat boxes. The demand for Mr. Werner's goods soon became so heavy that in May, 1901, the firm began the manufacture of square boxes, the daily output being from 300 to 400. The firm now employ seventy hands in both factories, and turn out 10,000 boxes daily, their goods finding a ready sale at Reading and in the surrounding counties. The Mohnton factory, a fine two-story structure, 50x60 feet, is fitted with the latest and most highly improved machinery. Their Reading factory, at No. 313 Bingaman street, was opened in 1907, with Mr. J. C. Werner in charge, making a specialty of fancy goods, and turning out some of the best work in the State. The firm also carry on a general merchandise business, and in this line have also been very successful. In politics Mr. Werner is independent. He is a faithful and devoted member of the Salem U. E. Church, where he has served for many years as trustee, being now president of the board, Sunday-school superintendent of class No. 1, and leader of the English Bible class. He is one of the pillars of the Church, and is greatly honored by all who know him. Mr. Werner's fraternal connections are with the K. of P., No. 485, and the O. U. A. M.

To Mr. and Mrs. Werner there were born six children: (1) John C. was admitted a member of the firm of E. G. Werner & Sons in January, 1907. He m. Sadie M. O'Neill, and they have had four children, Alithea and Norman, living, and Paul and John, deceased. John C. is a member of Camp No. 211, P. O. S. of A., and of the M. W. A. For several years he has been a chorister of the Salem Evangelical Church. (2) Jeremiah died in infancy. (3) Margaret, a musician of ability, who was for many years organist of the church, is now a trained nurse, located at No. 1380 Wallace street, Philadelphia. (4) Irwing died in childhood. (5) Walter S., is also a member of the firm, admitted in January, 1907; he is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 549, F. & A. M., Reading; Reading Lodge of Perfection, Fourteenth Degree, and the M. W. A. He m. Mildred Hetrich, and they reside at Reading. They have one daughter, Dorothy M. (6) Anna M. died in infancy. Mr.

Ephraim G. Werner was one of the organizers of the Mohnton National Bank, and one of its first directors, in which office he is still serving. He also served as chairman of the building committee when the present bank building was erected. He is chairman of the Mohnton Cemetery Committee.

JOHN HENDEL'S SONS. The hat business has constituted a prominent feature of the industrial life of Reading from the beginning of the place, and of all the numerous successful plants which have been carried on here during the past 160 years none has surpassed that which was established by John Hendel and his brother in 1871 on Fifth street below Laurel, and which has been owned and operated by John Hendel's sons in an equally successful manner since 1895.

In 1860, fifty years ago, Levi Hendel and two of his sons, John and George, embarked in the business of manufacturing wool hats at Adamstown, in Lancaster county (ten miles southwest from Reading), under the firm name of Levi Hendel & Sons, and there they carried on their factory for four years. The sons retiring from the firm, they then established a factory at St. Lawrence, in Exeter township, Berks county, a short distance beyond the Black Bear Inn, and after operating it three years moved to Reading, where they erected a more commodious plant on Maple street south of Chestnut. They carried on business there successfully for three years, when they sold the plant and dissolved the partnership. John Hendel then secured a hat factory at the corner of Eleventh and Spruce streets but he remained there only a year when he and his brothers, George and Henry B., trading as John Hendel & Bros., purchased the large "Wyomissing Woolen Mills" on South Fifth street below Laurel, and equipped it with the most improved machinery, making it at that time (1871) one of the largest wool hat establishments in Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding the growing uncertain conditions of the hat trade then, their enterprising spirit nevertheless asserted itself and they developed their business into larger proportions and carried on their plant with a greater number of employees. In 1879 (Jan. 1) the senior partner, John Hendel, admitted three of his sons (Levi H., Daniel J., and James M.) as partners, and the firm name was then changed to Hendel Brothers & Sons. Subsequently other partners were admitted at different times, and the business was carried on extensively until 1895 when the founders retired, and the firm was reorganized by three of John Hendel's sons (Daniel J., Edwin F., and Harrison P.), who purchased the plant and began to trade under the name of John Hendel's Sons.

In December, 1897, the firm determined to discontinue the further manufacture of wool hats and after re-constructing the large factory and equipping it with the latest improved machinery for the production of soft fur hats, medium grade, embarked in the new business, and since then they have manufactured large quantities of fur hats, which are sold at New York City through their own sales agents and shipped to jobbers in all parts of the United States and Canada. They began with 225 hands, but gradually increased their production until they came to employ 400 hands.

HARRISON P. HENDEL, the youngest partner, whilst on a pilgrimage with the "Shrine" to the Pacific coast in 1907, was accidentally killed with many other Shriners from Reading at Honda, Cal., on May 11, and his interest in the firm was purchased immediately afterward by his two brothers, the surviving partners, who have continued the business under the name of John Hendel's Sons, keeping up the superior reputation and credit of the establishment which their enterprising father had created. He was born at Reading Sept. 12, 1867, and acquired his education in the local schools and at Hackettstown, N. J. He then entered the office of his father's factory as a clerk, and filled this position in a most faithful manner until 1895, when he became one of the firm of John Hendel's Sons.

JOHN HENDEL was prominently engaged in the manufacture of wool hats for thirty-five years, and came to be identified with different financial institutions at Reading, more especially the First National Bank and the Reading Trust Company, of which he was a director for many years until his decease in March, 1905. He was very highly esteemed for his superior character as a man; and he had an exceptional career as one of the leading successful manufacturers at Reading for twenty-five years, having operated his large establishment in a most remarkable manner through all the costly fluctuations of that trying period. He was an earnest advocate of Republican principles and appreciated the great importance of supporting the doctrine of protection to home industries. He was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., and of DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, K. T. He took an active interest in matters relating to the development of the Evangelical Church in this section of the State, and served for many years as a class-leader, steward and trustee.

Mr. Hendel was born at Adamstown, Lancaster county, Dec. 7, 1833, and, after receiving a limited education learned the trade of hatter under his father, an experienced hat manufacturer, and he was engaged at his trade at that place until 1860, when he formed a co-partnership with his father and his brother George. [For his subsequent career in the wool hat business, see previous sketch of John Hendel's Sons.] He married in 1853 Catharine Stieff, daughter of William Stieff, of Adamstown, and by her he had eleven children: Levi H., Daniel J., James M., John O., Mary A., (m. Walter A. Boas), George W., Charles W., Edwin F., Harrison P., Harvey H., and Catharine A. (m. George G. Guenther). John, George and Harvey died in their youth. James ably represented the firm for a number of years at New York City in the sale of their hats, and died in 1889, at the age of thirty-two years.

Levi Hendel was the father of John Hendel. He was born in Brecknock township, Lancaster county, in 1809, and having been left an orphan at the age of four years, was indentured to a neighboring farmer until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade under Philip Fichthorn, of Adamstown, the brother of his sister Theresa's husband, William Fichthorn. After becoming a proficient workman, he engaged in the business of manufacturing wool hats at Adamstown and he followed it until he died, in 1868. He married Susan Bollman, a daughter of Jacob Bollman, farmer of Cumru (afterward Spring) township, Berks county, and they had six children: John, George, Kate (m. Isaac Lausch), Henry, Louisa (m. William Humbert) and William. After the decease of his first wife, in 1862, he married Susan Will, a daughter of Henry Will, a coach-maker of Cumru township, and by her had two children, Emma (m. Isaac Y. Spang) and Howard (who died in infancy). And his grandfather was John Hendel, who settled in Lancaster county, at Adamstown, where he carried on the business of cabinet-making. He married Catharine Auman, and they had three children: Levi, John and Theresa (m. William Fichthorn).

DANIEL JACOB HENDEL, the senior partner of John Hendel's Sons, manufacturers of hats at Reading since 1895, was born at Adamstown, Lancaster county, July 8, 1855. He received his preliminary education at Adamstown and Reading, and then took a course of advanced studies in Millersville State Normal School, for several years, until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered his father's hat factory at Reading for the purpose of learning the business in all its branches, and after serving a regular apprenticeship and working as a journeyman until he became of age he was appointed foreman of the finishing department, which imposed upon him as a young man a large share of responsibility. He managed this department for several years until 1879, when he was admitted as a partner, evidencing the skillful manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. Hendel continued with the firm until 1895, attending strictly to business and gradually assuming more and more responsibilities, when the firm was reorganized by the senior partner's three sons (Daniel, Edwin and Harrison), who purchased the plant and took upon themselves its management, for which they had been gradually prepared by their father, and in which they have since been very

Daniel J Hendel.

Edwin F. Hurd.

successful, trading under the name of John Hendel's Sons. [See sketch of this firm.] He was made a Freemason in St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. and A. M., at Reading, in 1883, and was advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Philadelphia Consistory in 1891. He has also been identified with the Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, of which he officiated as eminent commander, in 1894. Since 1906, he has served as a director of the First National Bank, of which his father had been one of the directors from 1879 to 1903.

In 1880 Mr. Hendel married Amanda M. Bachman, daughter of Charles S. Bachman (a successful merchant-tailor for many years at Reading) and Sarah F. Barndt, his wife, by whom he had three sons: George Stanley, Frederick Bachman and Harry Bachman—the last two having been twins, who died in youth.

EDWIN FRANKLIN HENDEL, junior partner of John Hendel's Sons, was born at St. Lawrence, near Reading, March 30, 1866, and was an infant when his parents removed to Reading. He acquired his early education in the schools at Reading, and then attended an advanced school at Hackettstown, N. J. He learned the trade of hatter in his father's large establishment, where he was employed until 1895; then he and his two brothers, Daniel and Harrison, formed a co-partnership of John Hendel's Sons and purchased the hat factory of Hendel Brothers, Sons & Co., including its extensive trade; and since then this co-partnership has carried on the business in a very successful manner. Mr. Hendel was made a Freemason in St. John's Lodge, No. 435, in 1903; and in June of that year he was advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Philadelphia Consistory.

In 1887 Mr. Hendel married Mary A. Faber, daughter of John T. Faber and Savilla Miller, his wife, of Reading, and they have two children: Raymond Harrison and Cathaine Marie.

JOSEPH EBERLY, whose death on Feb. 23, 1897, removed one of the most prominent and influential men of Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, resided on an attractive and productive farm of sixty acres. He was born March 23, 1809, in Lower Heidelberg township, son of Christian and Christina (Flickinger) Eberly.

The Eberly family, which is of German descent, was founded in this country by Peter Eberly, who emigrated from Wittenberg, Germany, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and soon after landing settled in Lower Heidelberg township, on the farm now occupied by Peter Peifer, near Fritztown.

Peter Eberly, grandfather of Joseph, was also a farmer of Heidelberg township, and purchased 250 acres of land near Cushion Hill from pioneer Welsh settlers. His wife, who was a Newcommer, of Lancaster county, Pa., accompanied her parents from Germany when a child. Peter Eberly and his wife are buried in a private cemetery on their property at Cushion Hill, this burying ground being surrounded by a three-foot wall, and they have rough sand stones, on which there are no inscriptions, for tombstones. They had six children, namely: Peter, who settled in Lancaster county, had a grandson, Peter (resides at Mohnton, Pa.); Michael was a farmer of Lancaster county; Christian; Daniel lived on the farm now occupied by Peter Peifer at Fritztown; one daughter married a Mr. Hauschen (?), and located in Cumberland county; and a daughter of whom there is no record.

Christian Eberly, father of Joseph, was born in Lower Heidelberg township in 1759, and died in 1827, in his sixty-ninth year. He was a successful farmer and owned two large properties, one of eighty acres near Wernersville. In 1813 he built a stone house on his farm near Montello, and here his death occurred. He conducted the Eberly mills for a number of years. Mr. Eberly married Christina Flickinger, daughter of Joseph Flickinger, of Lancaster county, and they had these children: Elizabeth, who died unmarried at the age of eighty-four years; Susan, who died unmarried, aged fifty years; Samuel, who married Nancy Conrath and lived and died on the farm near Wernersville; Molly, who married Samuel Reish, of Cumru township, and had two sons, Samuel and Isaac; Catherine, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Joseph.

Joseph Eberly was a lifelong farmer, and owned the tract of sixty acres, on which was situated the Eberly sawmill, which later became a grist mill, and was finally turned into a factory, being abandoned in about 1901. Mr. Eberly was a well known and influential citizen, and had the respect and esteem of all. He was a Republican in politics, and his sons are now following his party principles. Mr. Eberly was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, where the family have a nice burial plot.

In 1837 Joseph Eberly was married to Martha Sharman, born Jan. 22, 1815, who died Feb. 22, 1894, aged seventy-nine years, one month, daughter of Henry and granddaughter of John Sharman, of Cumru (now Spring) township. To Mr. and Mrs. Eberly were born these children: Samuel, born Jan. 26, 1838; Emanuel, born Feb. 21, 1840, a coachmaker at Fritztown, m. Mary Fisher, daughter of William Fisher, and has a daughter, Catherine; Christian, born Aug. 3, 1842; Enoch, born Jan. 3, 1844; Eliza, born Aug. 27, 1846; Henry died aged nine years, ten months; Joseph, born Jan. 29, 1852, died Jan. 23, 1907, aged fifty-five years, m. Annie Wenrich; and William, a carpenter, and deacon of the Reformed Church at Sinking Spring, m. M. Alice Gromis, and has one son, Wellington.

Samuel, Christian, Enoch and Miss Eliza Eberly are all unmarried, and reside together near Montello, on the Lancaster road in Spring township. They are highly esteemed in the community, and are in comfortable circumstances.

DAVID D. BABB, a highly esteemed citizen of Lower Alsace township, Berks Co., Pa., who is engaged in blacksmithing and operating a well-cultivated truck farm, was born June 25, 1837, in Alsace (now Lower Alsace) township, son of John and Mary (De Hart) Babb.

John Babb, son of John, Sr., and grandfather of David D., married and had the following children: Jesse, who in early life was a farmer, removed to Reading where he died aged seventy-eight years; Benjamin, a tailor of Reading, where he died when eighty years of age, married and left a family of children; John, father of David D.; Sarah married Peter Fies, a wheelwright by trade, who kept the "Black Horse Hotel" for many years, and they had five children—Rachel, Sarah, Benjamin, Mahlon and Jerre; and Rachel married Augustus Eidel, a farmer of Oley, where she died aged seventy-five years.

John Babb, father of David D., who was a blacksmith by trade, conducted the "Centre Hotel" for many years, and there his death occurred. He married Mary De Hart, daughter of John De Hart, and to this union there were born sixteen children, as follows: David D.; Sarah, m. to Jacob Bauer, a farmer of near Baumstown; Emma, m. to Henry Christian, a farmer of Alsace township, whose death occurred in Reading; Mary, m. to Richard Long, a cooper who died in Reading; Elizabeth, who died in Reading, m. to Dallas Leinbach; Savilla, who died unmarried in Reading; Rose, m. to Daniel Reider, a brick layer who now lives in Nebraska; Caroline, m. to Fred Heine, who resides at Omaha, Nebr.; Daniel, a farmer of near Green Tree, Cumru township, m. to Amanda, daughter of Daniel Zieber; George, m. to Isabella Foulk, deceased; James, a farmer who resides near the old homestead, m. to Hettie, daughter of Jerre Fick; John, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, during the Civil war; William, who died young; Martha, m. to Thomas Keller, who works in a woolen mill and resides near the Stony Creek Mills; Minerva, who married John

Fisher, deceased, and resides near Reading; Ida, m. to Louis Kern, and residing near Reading.

David D. Babb was reared and educated in Alsace (now Lower Alsace) township, and from the age of sixteen years assisted his father in the blacksmith shop. There he learned the trade, which he has followed to the present time, also carrying on truck farming. Mr. Babb was married to Miss Rebecca Marberger, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hafer) Marberger and she died Aug. 3, 1907, being interred at Spies's Church cemetery. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Babb; Sarah Alice, born Feb. 3, 1862, m. William Ibach, and resides near Mt. Penn in Lower Alsace township; John M., born June 12, 1863, m. Sarah Keller; David M., born Aug. 5, 1867, is single; Annie Rebecca, born June 15, 1869, m. John Klemmer, and they reside with her father; Mary Ida, born June 22, 1875, died Aug. 1, 1877; and Elmenda M., born June 1, 1878, m. Samuel Long, and they reside at St. Lawrence, Exeter township, where he is a weaver in Brumbach's woolen mills. Mr. Babb and his family are members of the Lutheran congregation at Spies's Church.

CYRUS K. SPATZ, who is engaged in operating his 108-acre farm in Muhlenberg township, Berks county, one of the finest properties of the locality, was born June 17, 1841, in Bern township, son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Kauffman) Spatz.

Valentine Spatz, who was a farmer in Bern township all of his life, died on his farm of 135 acres, about one mile from Bern Church, at the age of sixty-three years, and his wife passed away when seventy-three years of age. He was a member of the Reformed Church, while she was a Lutheran, and both were highly esteemed in the community in which they spent so many years. Mr. Spatz was a Democrat in his political opinions, and was a school director for some years in Bern township. Valentine Spatz and his wife had children: Cyrus K., Jonathan, Levi, Lovina, William, Elam, Amelia and Benjamin.

Cyrus K. Spatz was reared upon his father's farm in Bern township, where he remained until twenty-seven years of age, and at this time located in Muhlenberg township, where he has since resided. He bought the John Barnhart property of 108 acres, a fine, fertile tract, upon which he built, at a cost of $4000, a two-story brick dwelling, the brick for which were manufactured in Leesport. This home, which is very substantial in character and model in design is one of the finest in Muhlenberg township.

In 1868 Mr. Spatz was married to Catharine Barnhart, daughter of John Barnhart, and to this union there have been born five children: Irvin D. B. m. Mary Shepp, and has three children, Mabel, Charles and Laura; Wilson D. B. m. Bessie Huntsberger, and has four children, Catherine, Warren, Emily and Eber; Catherine m. H. P. Shaffer, and has one child, Catherine; Ella m. Howard Adam, and has one child, Mary; and Florence is single. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Spatz belong to the Reformed denomination, Mr. Spatz having been a deacon and elder in the Hinnershitz Reformed Church for nearly thirty-five years. He is a Democrat in politics, and for twenty-seven years was a school director. Fraternally he is connected with Muhlenberg Castle, No. 372, K. G. E., Hyde Park, Pennsylvania.

JOHN S. ROTHERMEL, for many years proprietor of the "Farmers' Hotel," was one of the most highly esteemed residents of Muhlenberg township, and in his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1902, the county lost one of its most substantial citizens. Mr. Rothermel was born Aug. 21, 1844, in Muhlenberg township, son of Peter and Kate (Schaeffer) Rothermel.

Johannes Rothermel, grandfather of John S., was born in Alsace township, Berks county, in 1766, and his wife, Deborah DeTurk, in 1782 in Oley township. Her father was a captain in the Revolutionary war. To Johannes Rothermel and his wife were born: Johannes, Sarah, Catherine, Deborah, Peter, Mrs. Beaver and Peter (2). In religious belief the family were Baptists, in which faith Mr. Rothermel died April 30, 1826, and his wife in 1844. Baptists

Peter Rothermel, son of Johannes, married Kate Schaeffer, and to them were born children as follows: Deborah m. Daniel Maurer, and had two children, Mary and Katie; Catherine m. Levi Rotheberger, and had one child, Deborah; John S.; and Peter m. Mary Barnhardt, and had one child, William.

John S. Rothermel was educated in the public schools of Muhlenberg township, and also took a course at West Chester Academy, after which he worked on his father's farm until his marriage. On July 6, 1863, he enlisted for three months' service under Capt. Samuel A. Haines in Company G, 42nd Pa. V. I., and participated in the battle of Antietam, the balance of his enlistment being spent in guard duty at Harrisburg, his regiment guarding the bridge across the Susquehanna river. After the war he returned home, where he continued to work until his marriage, when he removed to one of his father's farms, which he operated as a tenant. Subsequently, Mr. Rothermel located on the Gabriel Gehret farm of sixty acres, where he carried on a butchering business for about six years, this farm being located three and one-half miles from Reading on the Centre pike, then known as the Pottsville and Philadelphia pike. "The Farmers' Hotel" on this property is one of the oldest hotel stands in this part of Berks county, and was carried on by Gabriel Gehret's father, Jacob Gehret. Mr. Rothermel applied for a license here after the hotel had been closed for about twelve years, and after this was granted by the county courts he opened the hostelry, and until his death carried on farming and hotel-keeping.

Mr. Rothermel was married to Catherine M. Gehret, daughter of Gabriel and Mary (Maurer) Gehret, and to this union there were born three children, namely: Harrison, born Aug. 4, 1867, m. Kate Hahn, and had one child, Edna; John B., born Sept. 11, 1871, m. Alice Fox, deceased, and had one child, May (died May 22, 1896, aged ten days); and Amelia I., m. Howard Schmeck, and had one child, Catherine. In religious belief he was Reformed, and was a member of Hinnershitz Church. He was a Democrat in politics, having been elected a number of times to the office of school director. Fraternally Mr. Rothermel was connected with Leesport Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., his wife being a member of the Rebekahs.

Mrs. Rothermel was a daughter of Gabriel Gehret, and one of a family of four daughters, the other three being: Amelia, m. to Daniel Baum; Ellen, m. to Thomas Baum, brother of Daniel; and Adeline, m. to Daniel Holtry, deceased.

SAMUEL BEARD, one of the oldest citizens of Reading, Pa., and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, was born in 1840, in Shoemakersville, Berks county, son of Herman Beard and grandson of Samuel Beard.

Samuel Beard, the grandfather, was for some years engaged in the hotel business in Berks and Schuylkill counties, being at one time proprietor of the well-known hotel at Fifth and Washington streets, Reading, now owned by Mr. H. Godfrey. He died at the age of seventy-five years.

Herman Beard, son of Samuel, was born in Berks county, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business at Shoemakersville, Berks county, also conducting a hotel business at that place. Coming to Reading, Mr. Beard engaged in the hotel business at Fifth and Washington streets, but later went to Pottsville where he was in business for three years. He later returned to Reading, where he died in 1882,

Yerger

aged seventy-six years. He was a Mason of high standing. Mr. Beard married Annetta Yerger, and their children were: Samuel, Sallie and William.

Samuel Beard attended the public schools of Reading, after leaving which he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed from 1854 to 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company H, 25th Pa. V. I., for three months service. After his discharge he veteranized in Company I, 118th Pa. V. I., for three years, and served with his regiment until he was wounded in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 21, 1862, being shot in the muscle of the right arm, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. On receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Reading, and tried to go to work at his trade, but his arm could not stand the strain, and he secured a position as clerk in a hotel at Pottsville, where he remained until 1881. Mr. Beard then went to Nebraska, and for some time was employed in clerking there, but again returned to Reading and engaged with the Reading Iron Company, in the tube works department, where he has been employed to the present time, something over twenty-five years of faithful service. Mr. Beard resides at No. 414 Walnut street.

Mr. Beard married Helen S. Reed, daughter of Jacob Reed, of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and to this union were born: George R., a printer of Philadelphia, m. Emma Skeen; William L., employed at the tube works, is single and resides at home; Nellie, m. Lewis Eastburn, of Reading; and Emma is at home. Mr. Beard is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Schuylkill county, he assisted in taking the census there. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Beard is a Mason, and has been a member of Pulaski Lodge, No. 246, Pottsville, since 1873.

CHARLES W. BECHTEL, general inspector of the city of Reading, was born in that place, son of John R. Bechtel, and grandson of David Bechtel. The latter was a farmer of Douglassville, Berks county.

John R. Bechtel was a real estate dealer and builder in Reading. He married Sophia Ringle, daughter of Jacob Ringle, a boat builder of that same city, and to this union were born seven children, namely: Sarah, Mrs. Stout; Susan, at home; Minnie, wife of George E. Miller, an employe at the city hall; Rena, at home; George I., a clothier; Ernest V., who represents the Fourteenth ward in the common council; and Charles W.

Charles W. Bechtel was born Jan. 25, 1856, and after attending the public schools, completed his education in Palatinate College, graduating with the class of 1875. For two years he was in the grocery business for himself, but at the end of that time he went into his father's merchant tailoring establishment, then the largest concern of its kind in Reading. He worked for his father fifteen years, and for the next eight years was employed at building for his father. He finally gave up the building business, as he was in 1900 appointed general inspector of all city manufacturing plants, and as he fills the office with great efficiency, he has been reappointed each succeeding year.

Mr. Bechtel was married July 4, 1880, to Miss Mina Geho, daughter of Nicodemus Geho, shoe dealer at Reading. One daughter has been born to them, Amy, now the wife of Walter G. Taylor, an employe of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart.

In politics Mr. Bechtel is a Republican, and is an active worker for his party, which in turn has made him its representative in various official positions. He was a member of the common council from the Fourteenth ward in 1888-89-90, and was also ward assessor for twelve years. He has been chairman of the Sixth ward for some time, is frequently a delegate to Republican conventions, and holds a prominent place on the board of public works. Fraternally Mr. Bechtel belongs to the B. P. O. E., and in religion he is a member of the Memorial Reformed Church.

JOHN C. PRINTZ, who for many years was a pattern-maker and member of the firm of Davis & Printz, on Ninth, below Bingaman street, was born in 1839, in Bradford county, Pa., son of Rev. George Printz, a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

John C. Prentz was married in 1867 to Lavinia Espenshade, daughter of Henry F. and Louisa (Leaman) Espenshade, an old and honorable Pennsylvania Mennonite family. Mr. Espenshade was for many years a tanner on Cherry, below Fifth, street, Reading, and was well and favorably known in that part of the city. He and his wife had these children: Lemuel, a soldier in the Civil war, was wounded in battle and died at a hospital; Daniel F. is deceased; and Lavinia C. m. Mr. Printz.

Mrs. Printz survives her husband, and lives in the home built by him. To Mr. and Mrs. Printz were born the following children: Henry G., who is a pattern maker, m. a Miss Gantz; Etta L. m. Edward Yeager; Ella m. Frank G. Dietrich, a teacher; Mabel m. Jeremiah Romig, a conductor in the employ of the United Traction Company's System; Paul is a molder; Martha m. Gustavus Abraham, a hatter; Fred, unmarried, is in the United States Navy; and Charles died at the age of nine years.

John C. Printz was known to be a man of honor and integrity, and was much esteemed by his acquaintances for his many sterling characteristics. He was patriotic and public-spirited, and was considered a representative citizen of Reading. His fraternal connections were with Montgomery Lodge of the Odd Fellows, of Reading; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Malta; and Friendship Fire Company.

DAVID CLOUSER, in his lifetime one of Reading's highly esteemed citizens, was born in Oley township, Berks Co., Pa., March 5, 1827, son of Abraham Clouser.

Abraham Clouser was a miller by trade, who followed that occupation in Oley township throughout his life. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Hert, were born children as follows: David, John, an agriculturist of Ashland, Ohio; Sarah, m. to the Rev. Samuel Momberger; Maria, m. to Lewis Saxon; and Malinda, m. to the late Frank Candle, and residing in Reading.

David Clouser secured his early educational training in the pay schools of Oley township, and at an early age began to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he came to Reading, working at his trade in the city for a period of thirty-five years. He first was employed in the Philadelphia & Reading shops, and later with different contractors, at house carpentering, and was considered a skilled and faithful workman. He erected his late home at No. 323 North Eighth street, Reading, in 1857, and resided there until his death March 5, 1907. His remains were interred at Alsace church.

Mr. Clouser married Sophia Kline, daughter of Henry Kline. She died Oct. 5, 1905, and was buried at the Berks County Alsace Church. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clouser, only two are living: David K., who is a machinist at the Philadelphia & Reading shops, Reading, and now living at the home No. 323 North Eighth street; and Irwin, boss of the air brakes at the Philadelphia & Reading shops, Reading. In his political belief Mr. Clouser was a Democrat, but although he took a deep interest in the success of that party, never cared for public office. He was a Lutheran in his religious belief.

ALTHOUSE. The first of the Althouse family to come to America was George Althouse, born May 5, 1744, in Wittenstein (Grafschaft) Germany, and died Feb. 7, 1811. He married Maria Barbara Herbein (born

March 21, 1741, died March 23, 1822), and among their children was a son, Peter.

Peter Althouse, born Feb. 3, 1775, died March 5, 1839. He married Catherine Schaeffer, born Oct. 2, 1775, who died Aug. 26, 1826. Their children were: George, born in 1803, died Jan. 6, 1866; Susan m. Christian Leinbach; and Samuel.

Samuel Althouse m. Mary Ann Zacharias, and they had three sons and one daughter: George, born Jan. 15, 1841, died May 29, 1861; John Z., born May 28, 1845, died June 27, 1879; Catherine, born in August, 1844, died Jan. 4, 1865; and Samuel, born Oct. 14, 1847, died Nov. 23, 1848. The father of these children died in January, 1849, and the mother Oct. 4, 1865.

JOHN Z. ALTHOUSE was born on the property now owned by his widow, near Epler's Church, in Bern township, which was settled by the pioneer of the family in this section. After his marriage Mr. Althouse located in Reading in the home now occupied by his widow, and here resided until his death. He also owned much property in Riverside, a portion of which was donated by his widow to the Olivet Reformed Church, and was a stockholder and one of the organizers of the Berks & Lehigh Railroad.

On March 5, 1868, Mr. Althouse was married to Deborah R. Eppler, daughter of Jared and Deborah (Rothermel) Eppler, and to this union were born six children: Jennie; Mary; Emily, deceased; Samuel, m. to Caroline Shomo, and father of two children—Dorothy and Josephine; George, who died young; and an infant.

HENRY A. COLLINS, a substantial business man of Robeson township, Berks county, who is the proprietor of the Seideltown Grist and Flouring Mill, was born March 12, 1864, in Topton, Berks county, son of James and Mary (Albright) Collins.

James Collins, father of Henry A., who was a foreman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, while engaged in construction work on that road was killed in 1864, and was buried at Reading. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his estimable wife were the parents of these children: Daniel; Clara; Ida, who married Oliver Grubb and had two children, Charles and George; Andrew J.; Curtin and Henry A., the first three named now deceased. Mrs. Collins was married (second) to Amos Weinpelt, whom she bore three children, namely: Howard, Amos and Mary A.

Henry A. Collins was educated in the public schools of Robeson township and the city of Reading, and after leaving the latter secured employment on the farm of Milton Geiger, of Geigertown, with whom he continued as a laborer for two years. He then entered the employ of the Seyferts, at Gibraltar, continuing in the iron works for twenty-three years, the major portion of which time he acted in the important capacity of heater. Being industrious and thrifty, Mr. Collins accumulated enough to go into business on his own account, and in 1904 he purchased the William H. Kirling mill, at Seideltown, a ninety-three acre tract consisting of farm and timberland, where he has since made many improvements. He has always been enterprising and hard-working, and is deserving of the success which has come to him. Honest and upright in all of his dealings, Mr. Collins has gained an enviable reputation for integrity, and has the esteem and respect of all who know him. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and takes a great interest in the success of his party, although he has never sought public preferment. Fraternally he is connected with Washington Camp, No. 298, P. O. S. of A. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, while Mrs. Collins is a member of the Reformed Church.

Mr. Collins was married in 1887 to Anna M. Hafer, and eight children have been born to this union, as follows: Penrose, Paul, Harry, Herbert, Mark L., James, Margaret A. and Mary L.

ABRAHAM F. REESER, now living retired from active business life, at No. 217 South Fourth street, Reading, Pa., was born in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa., July 26, 1835, son of Abraham S. and Annie (Feather) Reeser, and grandson of John Reeser.

The great-grandfather of Abraham F., also named John, emigrated from Bern, Switzerland, to Bern township, Berks county, at an early date, and there took up a large tract of land from William Penn. Here he settled and made many improvements, engaging in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. Abraham S. Reeser, father of Abraham F., was educated in the schools of Bern township, and like his forefathers engaged in farming. He was independent in political matters. Mr. Reeser was a very generous man and gave liberally of his means to any church or charitable institution. He and his wife were the parents of these children: Sarah, Catherine, John, Abraham F. and William. The family were members of the Reformed Church.

Abraham F. Reeser was educated in the common schools of Bern township, but subsequently attended Irvin Academy and still later Lee's school. He then accepted a position with Rhoads & Son as clerk, in their grocery establishment, which was located in the old jail, Fifth street and Washington, the firm also operating a shoe and liquor store in connection with their grocery, as was the custom in those days. Mr. Reeser remained with Rhoads & Son for several years, when he went to Philadelphia, and there he engaged in the provision business until 1862, when he sold out to William H. Wanamaker, and returned to Reading. After engaging in the lightning rod business for three years, Mr. Reeser engaged in the store business in Reading, opening the Eagle Shoe Store on Penn street, which he conducted five years, and then sold out to engage in the real estate business, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Reeser built the first house in West Reading, opened the first street there, and inaugurated the water system. He also purchased a plot of land and laid out Woodvale, owning at present there about 500 lots, as well as Woodvale Mansion, a summer hotel and one of the finest health resorts in this section of Pennsylvania. He built the Black Bear road, known as the East Reading Railroad, the first mile of the Gravity Railroad, and all the drives on Neversink Mountain. He has always been active in any movement for the upbuilding of his locality, especially in the way of real estate improvements, erecting many buildings in Reading proper, West Reading and Woodvale (or what is now Mt. Penn).

In politics Mr. Reeser is a Republican, and he served as assessor three years. He is a member of the Reformed Church. Fraternally he belongs to St. John's Lodge No. 435, F. & A. M.

On the maternal side Mr. Reeser is of Prussian and French Huguenot stock. Peter Feather, his grandfather, was born in Berks county, and he owned and operated the "American House" in Reading. He was very public spirited and progressive. His wife was a Miss Levan.

MATHIAS. The Mathias family in Berks county, Pa., is of German origin, the first of the name to come to America being

(I) Philip Mattes (as he spelled his name in his will). His will was made Nov. 4, 1792, and probated Feb. 26, 1793 (See Will Book B, page 331.) His death occurred in Earl township. The name Mathias is variously spelled. In the tax list of Earl township, in 1782, it is recorded as Philip Mathew, and in other legal documents it is spelled Matthis, Mattis and Maddes. Philip Mattes owned considerable property, and at his death gave two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Maria Catharine, fifty pounds in money. His son Philip and trusty friend, John Houck, were the executors. His children mentioned in the will were: Eliz-

abeth, Philip, Jacob, Stephen, Maria Catharine, Barbara and Eva Rosina.

(II) Jacob Mathias, son of Philip, lived in Earl township, where he obtained fifty acres of land from a man named Yeager for a bowl of punch. At this time not all the land in the district had been taken up. This tract is now owned by Jacob S. Mathias. Jacob Mathias married a Miss Heater, and they are buried at Hill Church. He died in 1825, and his will is recorded in Book C, p. 346. In it are mentioned sons Johannes, David, William and Jacob, and daughters Christina (m. Adam Diener), Betzy (m. George Moser), Polly (m. John Emes and second, James Emes), Catharine (m. Henry Emes), and Sallie (m. John Reider). The son Jacob and Michael Motz were the executors of the will.

(II) Philip Mathias (2), son of Philip the ancestor, was born in Amity township, and died in 1801, and is buried at Amityville. He was a member of the German Reformed Church. His will made May 15, 1801, was probated the 27th of the following June. He married Mary Swavely, who survived him many years, and she is buried at Oley churches. Five children are mentioned in his will, namely: Philip, Jacob, who was for thirty years an invalid; Elizabeth; Daniel; and Abraham, a farmer in Colebrookdale township, whose children were William H., Jonathan, Abraham, Mrs. Jonathan Houck, Mrs. Philip Snyder and Mrs. Heffner.

(III) Daniel Mathias, son of Philip (2), was born in Amity township, but in early life moved to Earl. He was a farmer, and cleared land, selling the timber to the forges. He owned a seventy-acre farm in Earl township, which later became the property of his son, Daniel, and remained in the Mathias name until 1908, when Daniel Mathias's grandson, Daniel Cleaver, purchased it. Daniel Mathias was very successful in his work, and showed himself a man of remarkable ability. He was a Democrat, and gave his services to his district as school director being greatly interested in educational matters. He was an official in the Oley Reformed Church. With his wife he is buried in the cemetery at Oley. He married Elizabeth Spohn, daughter of Casper Spohn, a Hessian soldier who remained in Berks county after the Revolution. Their children were: Anna, deceased, who married George Drumheller, deceased, and lived in Earl township; Philip S.; Enoch, first a farmer in Earl, then a merchant in Gilbertsville, and finally a resident of Reading where he died; Mary, who married Elam Guldin, a man of adventurous spirit, who served in both the Mexican and the Civil wars; Jacob, who lived at Conshohocken, Pa.; Hiram, a merchant at Earlville; Daniel, who lived on the homestead many years, and later moved to his present home near Pleasantville; and Mahlon, who died aged nineteen years.

(IV) Philip S. Mathias, son of Daniel, was born in Earl township in 1825, and he died Feb. 26, 1869. He was an early school teacher in Earl township, teaching in all sixteen terms in one district. He owned a 20-acre tract in Earl township, and there his death occurred, and his remains were interred at Oley church, of which he was an official member. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Odd Fellows at Pleasantville. He married Mary Mathias, born April 17, 1826, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Motz) Mathias, a distant relative. She now lives at Shanesville, with her daughter, Miss Sarah E. Mathias. To Philip S. and Mary (Mathias) Mathias were born the following children: Miss Sarah E.; Morris M.; Hannah, m. to Edward Clemens, of Ambler, Pa.; and Ada, m. to Edwin H. Weller, of Shanesville.

(V) Morris M. Mathias, son of Philip S., received his early education in the schools of Earl township, and later attended the Kallynean Academy, at Boyertown. In 1872 he was licensed to teach by the late Prof. D. B. Brunner, and he taught three terms in Pine Grove school in his native township. Later he taught four terms in the Pleasantville Independent district in Oley, and then two terms in Shanesville. He was successful both as an instructor and as a disciplinarian, and attained a high place among Berks county educators. In 1877 he began farming on the Aaron Weller farm near Shanesville, and this farm became his by purchase in 1885. It contains seventy acres of rich land, and he carried on farming here until the spring of 1908, when he was succeeded by his son, J. M. W. Mathias. In 1907 he built an addition to the house, and greatly improved the property; the excellent condition of the entire place shows his good management. He also owns several tracts of woodland, one in Earl township, and one in Pike. He is an aggressive citizen, intelligent and progressive, and he is keenly interested in the development of his community. In 1882, when but twenty-eight years of age he was elected justice of the peace, and has been re-elected continuously since, his present term extending to May 6, 1912. He has settled many disputes, and has many times kept friends and neighbors out of court, being in reality the peace maker of the district. He has served as clerk at many sales, as administrator of estates, and also as executor, and has been made guardian of a number of children. He is an agent of the Boyertown Fire Insurance Company, and has been since 1893. For six years he was auditor of the township. He and his family are members of Oley Reformed Church, of which he was deacon and later elder, and he is secretary of the Oley Cemetery Company.

On Sept. 25, 1875, Mr. Mathias was married to Mary Ann D. Weller, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Dotterer) Weller. Their children were: Sarah, who died in infancy; Olivia W., at home; Warren W., a farmer in Oley township, near Pleasantville, m. to Willi De Turck, daughter of Daniel De Turck, of Oley, and has children M. Daniel, Mary M., Olivia May and Philip Curtis; Morris W., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1902, and now engaged in teaching in Earl township, m. to Alice Clauser, daughter of Henry Clauser, and has children Stanly, Helen and Ralph; J. M. W., a farmer on the homestead, m. to Katie Dry, daughter of Samuel Dry, and has children—Leroy, Mabel and Annie; and Lawrence W., a farmer in Oley, organist of the Oley Union Sunday-school, and formerly a teacher of music, m. to Ella Fisher, daughter of Daniel D. Fisher, and has one son, Russell.

HENRY S. GOTTSCHALL, one of the representative farmers of Berks county, Pa., who is engaged in cultivating his fine property in Alsace township, was born June 23, 1839, in Alsace township, son of Daniel and Hannah (Schildt) Gottschall.

George Gottschall, grandfather of Henry S., was a son of John Gottschall and wife (nee Keller). He married Susan Croninger, by whom he had these children: Daniel; Elizabeth, m. to John Neukirk; Sarah, m. to John Holdrie, of Indiana; Ella, m. to John Schildt, of Alsace township; Elana, m. to William Delp; Rachel, m. to Samuel Heller; Leonard, m. to Mrs. Magdalena (Fox) Keener; George, m. to Mrs. Elizabeth (Delp) Butterweck; and John, m. to Elmina Schwoyer.

Daniel Gottschall, father of Henry S., was a farmer of Alsace township, where he spent his entire life. He was married to Hannah Schildt, and to them these children were born: Lovina, m. to Amos Hoyer; Henry S.; Sarah, m. to Daniel Bingaman; Daniel, who died young; and Jacob, who also died in youth.

Henry S. Gottschall received his educational training in the common schools of his native township, and he has always been engaged in farming. His present fine property, situated near Seidel's blacksmith shop in Alsace township, is cultivated by the most modern methods and machinery and presents an excellent appearance. He is a stanch Republican in poli-

tics, and his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. With his family Mr. Gottschall attends Spies's Church of the Lutheran faith.

On June 23, 1860, Mr. Gottschall was married to Miss L. Heist, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Rose m. Philip Hauck, and has three children, Harry, Willie and Earl; Mary m. James Klopp, and has two children, Ella and Anna; Milton m. and has eight children; Allen m. Alice Zieber, and has two children, Edna and Annie; John; Annie m. John Noll; Maggie (Lovie) m. Samuel Sitchel.

GRIM. In Weisenburg township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pa., in 1728 located Johan Egidius Grimm (or Grim), who came to this Commonwealth with that noted pioneer minister of the Lutheran Church, John Casper Stoever. The Grim family home was in Normandy and the lineage is traced back to a Baron there in the time of William the Conquerer. One branch of the family went to Alsace, whence came Johan Egidius (also known as Gitti and Gideon). It appears that he later settled in Maxatawny, Berks county, where he secured a large tract of land. He built a substantial house, where other settlers frequently sought refuge in times of Indian disturbances. Most of his descendants are members of the Lutheran Church, and two of his sons served in the war of the Revolution. The will of "Gitti, alias Gideon," Grim was made Jan. 28, 1760, and was probated Oct. 1, 1761, when Jacob and Henry Grim, his sons, were appointed as executors. In this will he gave his land to his sons Jacob and Henry; fifty pounds to his daughter Cattarina; fifty pounds to his daughter Elizabeth (m. Casper Merkel); thirty pounds to Frantz Roth, "son of my daughter Margreth."

(II) Henry Grim, son of Gitti, married and had three children: Jacob; Jonathan, ancestor of Daniel P. Grim, of Kutztown; Gideon.

(II) Jacob Grim, son of Gitti, married and had a son Henry, born March 16, 1756, who died April 3, 1829, aged seventy-three years, and eighteen days, the father of five children—Rachel, Jonas, Abraham, Solomon and David.

(III) Jacob Grim, son of Henry, was born June 17, 1754. On Nov. 2, 1779, he married Catharina Hottenstein, and he died June 24, 1833, aged seventy-nine years, seven days. Both he and his wife are buried on the farm in Maxatawny township, now owned by Mrs. Cecilia (Grim) Butz, of Allentown. This adjoins the old homestead farm. To Jacob and his wife were born eleven children, namely: Jesse; David; Henry, who died in Philadelphia unmarried; Sem; Daniel, who died in infancy; Nathaniel, who died in infancy; a son that died in infancy unnamed; Sarah, m. to John Bailey; Judith, m. to John Appel; Catharina, who died in infancy; and one whose name is not known.

(IV) Jesse Grim, son of Jacob and Catharina (Hottenstein), had six children: Jacob, father of Mrs. Cecilia Grim Butz, of Allentown; Walter J.; Ephraim; Deborah; William and Allen.

(IV) Sem Grim, son of Jacob and Catharina (Hottenstein), married Anna Kline, and had five children: Dr. Henry; Isabella, m. to the Rev. A. J. Herman; Catharine, m. to Prof. Davis Garber; Louise and Oscar Sem, all of Allentown.

(IV) David Grim, son of Jacob and Catharina (Hottenstein), was born April 12, 1787. He died Oct. 12, 1838, and was buried in the cemetery on the farm owned by Mrs. Cecilia G. Butz. His five children were: Seth K., who had two daughters, Mary (m. William Kline, of Rothrocksville) and Catharina (m. Daniel P. Grim, of Kutztown); Daniel K.; David K., who had four children, Henry, George, Mary A. (m. William Miller, of Philadelphia), and Anna (m. a Mr. Bunker); Peter K., who married Elizabeth K. Mosser, and had nine children, David, Mary (m. William J. Frederick, of Reading), Catharine, Amanda (m. John S. Hartzell, of Allentown), Emma (died in infancy), Jacob W. (whose only child, Anna K., is secretary of the Grim Reunion Association), Albert P., R. Matilda (m. Charles Appel, of Allentown) and Anna M. (m. Lewis Shankweiler, of Allentown); and Henrietta K., who married Jesse Kline.

Heinrich Grim, great-grandfather of Moses K., of Maxatawny township, was born in Maxatawny township in 1733, and he died upon his farm near Bowers Station in 1804. He owned the old Grim homestead two squares from Bowers Station, on which is the old mill—one of the land marks of the township. Heinrich Grim was a farmer and miller. He married Gertrude Trexler, and they had children: Absalom; Gideon (1760-1823); Jonathan; Daniel; Reuben; Solomon; Ann; and Polly.

Solomon Grim, son of Heinrich and Gertrude (Trexler), was a successful farmer and miller in Rockland township, where he died in 1815. He married Leah Kline, daughter of David Kline, the owner of much valuable property in Maxatawny. They had two children, Reuben, and a daughter that died in childhood.

Reuben Grim, son of Solomon and Leah (Kline), was born on his father's farm in Rockland township, March 7, 1816. For many years he conducted the mill in connection with farming, continuing this double occupation until 1866. He was very successful, and became the owner of three farms. In 1867 he moved to Maxatawny township to the farm now occupied by his son Moses K. He was a man of influence and was a prominent worker in the Lutheran Church at Lyons. He died Dec. 20, 1897. He married Diana Kutz, daughter of Daniel Kutz, of Maxatawny, and their children were: William; Solomon; Dewald, who died aged two years; Moses K.; Amanda, m. to Anthony Dengler, now of Michigan; Louisa, m. to the late Daniel Gaby; and Eliza, who died aged seven years.

Moses K. Grim, son of Reuben and Diana (Kutz), was born in Rockland township, May 8, 1845, and is now a prominent and successful farmer, located near Bowers Station, in Maxatawny township. His early training was along agricultural lines, and when he started out for himself in 1873, it was on the same farm on which he now resides. This consists of 110 acres, and Mr. Grim has been its owner since 1896. He is a man of much business capacity, and is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and is greatly esteemed in his locality. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and from 1900 to 1903 served his township (which is nominally Democratic) on the school board, being that board's president for one year, and for some time its treasurer. With his family he belongs to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bowers. For a number of years they worshipped at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Lyons, where his father, Reuben, was an official.

In 1872 Mr. Moses K. Grim was married to Miss Emma C. Weiser, daughter of Elijah and Esther (Bieber) Weiser. Seven children were born of this union, namely: Jacob, born March 8, 1876; Louisa E., June 30, 1878; William G., April 25, 1881; Walter B., Nov. 4, 1883; Ida May, March 7, 1886; Julius H., July 2, 1888; and John E., April 2, 1890.

Gideon Grim, son of Heinrich and Gertrude (Trexler), was born in Maxatawny township in 1760, and died in 1823, an extensive and prosperous farmer. His wife, Elizabeth Kirby, was of English extraction. She bore him five sons and two daughters, as follows: David, Nathan, Gideon, Benjamin, Joshua, Hannah and Dinah.

Gideon Grim, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Kirby), was born in Maxatawny township, Aug. 31, 1792, and died in Colebrookdale township, April 27, 1848. He married Esther Krouse, and they had two sons, William K.; and Levi, who died when eighteen years old.

William K. Grim, son of Gideon and Esther (Krouse), was born in Exeter township, May 28, 1825, and was one of the substantial and representative men of Boyertown. In his youth he learned the tanning trade, and this he followed successfully until 1874. In 1872 he moved to Boyertown, and there helped to organize the National Bank. He was also one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of the same town. He was interested in the Colebrookdale Iron Company, of Pottstown, a large chartered corporation doing business since 1835. He was very level headed in business matters, and his judgment was frequently accepted as final. In 1853 he married Loretta B. Rhoads, daughter of John and Catharine (Boyer) Rhoads, and they have four children: Mahala, at home; Sallie, wife of Frank Sebold; William R., a bank cashier at Texarkana, Texas: and Kate, at home.

Jonathan Grim, son of Heinrich and Gertrude (Trexler), was a tanner in Maxatawny township, where he lived for many years. His later years were passed in Kutztown. He married (first) Catharine H. Bertolett, and by her had one son, Daniel B., born July 17, 1800. He m. (second) a Miss Snyder, and they had three children: Joshua S., Polly and Jonathan.

Daniel B. Grim, son of Jonathan and Catharine H. (Bertolett), born July 17, 1800, owned a farm of 220 acres at Grimville, where he kept a store, hotel and tannery many years, amassing a comfortable fortune. He was active in the State militia, and in public affairs always took an interested and prominent part. He was known as "Der Hellwedder Grim." In 1819 he married Elizabeth Krouse, and they became the parents of children as follows: Daniel P., born Aug. 31, 1833, now a wealthy and influential citizen of Kutztown; Jonathan K.; Mary; Charlotte; Catharine; Sarah; Charles A. K.; Susan (Dietrich); and Amelia.

Joshua S. Grim, son of Jonathan by his marriage to Miss Snyder, became a tanner in Maxatawny township, near the Lehigh county line. He owned the farm of 140 acres now the property of Cyranius R. Grim. His first wife, whose maiden name was Bieber, bore him four children: Jonathan; Catharine; Elizabeth; and Henry P. He m. (second) Mary Zimmerman, daughter of Esau Zimmerman, and the five children of this union were: Charles A., Joshua I., Cyranius R., Mary and Susan.

Cyranius R. Grim, son of Joshua S. and Mary (Zimmerman), was born on his father's farm July 22, 1852. In his earlier years he engaged in tanning, but in 1884 began farming, making a specialty of his poultry, of which he is very proud. For many years he has been one of the active and energetic workers in the Democratic party of Maxatawny township, and in 1889 was elected assessor, an office he has continued to fill to the satisfaction of all ever since. In 1881 he married Amelia L. Raubenhold, and they have six children: Mary E., Walter J., Cyranius R., Jr., Martha A., Rose Ann L. and Solon D.

DAVID C. KLINE, M. D., for many years a practising physician of Reading, where he is one of the foremost supporters of the Homeopathic school, has been remarkably successful in his professional career, and stands deservedly high in the estimation both of his patients and of his fellow citizens. Dr. Kline comes of an old Pennsylvania family, originally settled in Northumberland county.

The grandfather, Isaac Kline, was a native of Northumberland county, and followed farming near Sunbury, in the village of Kline's Grove. He married Susan De Witt, and reared a good sized family.

Harmon G. Kline was born in Northumberland county in 1818, and became a lifelong farmer, as was his father before him. He is now living retired at Sunbury. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been liberal with both his time and means in endeavoring to advance its interests. His wife was Miss Mary Bassett, who was born in 1822, daughter of Luther Bassett. Her father was a native of New Jersey, but removed to Danville, Northumberland county, and followed farming there, living to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have enjoyed more than half a century of wedded happiness and are still traveling life's downward slope together. They were the parents of nine children, who all grew to maturity, the survivors being men and women of real value to their several communities. (1) Luther B. was educated in the Sunbury public school, and professionally in the Jefferson Medical College. Since his graduation he has been practising at Catawissa, Columbia county. (2) Elisha B. attended the Williamsport Seminary, read law, and was just ready for admission to the Bar when he died. (3) Lizzie was also sent to Williamsport Seminary, and after finishing her course married H. C. Wallize, and lives at the old Kline homestead. (4) George M. was educated at Williamsport, and is now a merchant in Union county, Pa. (5) Margaret Ellen is the wife of I. L. Bender, of Martinsburg, W. Va., where he is clerk to the county courts. (6) Dr. David C. was the next in order of birth. (7) Isaac C. graduated from Lafayette College, and is now a lawyer at Sunbury. (8) J. Simpson was born in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, and received his early education in part at New Berlin, Union county. Later he studied at Lafayette College, read law with Charles G. Barkley, and was admitted to the Northumberland County Bar in February, 1891. He is prominent in his profession, and is solicitor for his county and for the Pennsylvania railroad. At the close of 1891 he entered the office of James C. Packer, with whom he was associated professionally in the settlement of the Packer estate. (9) Rachel Estelle is the wife of Prof. W. S. Hall, who occupies the chair of Mining, Engineering and Higher Mathematics in Lafayette College.

Dr. David C. Kline attended the Bloomsburg Normal School and Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, and then, having decided upon medicine as his profession, entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, the leading homeopathic institution in the United States. His degree was conferred in 1883, and, locating at Reading in July of that year, Dr. Kline has ever since been identified with that place, and has become a prominent figure at most of the local affairs at all connected with his profession. Always an enthusiastic advocate of the principles of the Hahnemann school, he has done much to spread the popularity of the homeopathic system. He was ever active in the establishment of the Homeopathic Hospital in Reading, and has done everything possible since to insure its success, having been one of the hospital staff from the beginning. Dr. Kline enjoys a large and lucrative practice, but his specialties are the diseases of women and children, and in that field he has met with remarkable success. In 1895 he took a post graduate course in orificial surgery at Baltimore. He believes that great benefit may be derived from meetings and discussions with other physicians, and so he has connected himself with various professional bodies, including the local Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Homeopathic State Society. He has been president of the latter organization, and under his direction the meetings of the society increased far beyond any point previously attained.

Mrs. Kline was Miss Laura Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, M. D., a practising physician of Trevortown, Pa. She was married to Dr. Kline Sept. 21, 1882, and their only child, Rada, a daughter, was born May 15, 1894. Their home is always hospitably open and many, indeed, are the friends who frequent it. The early training of Dr. Kline in religious lines was such as to bring him into sympathy with both the

Presbyterian and Methodist denominations as his father belonged to the latter church, and his mother to the former. Untiring in his profession, strong in his friendships and an upright and honorable man, Dr. Kline's life can well bear inspection, and serves as a model for any young men around him.

RITTER. The history of the Ritter family has been very hard to trace, but the yearly reunions which have been held of late have brought to light many new or little known accounts of their origin and have awakened interest in their early days in this country, where the Ritters are now numerously represented.

The name, which signifies "knight," originated during the Middle Ages. When the Crusades were organized over central Europe to redeem the Holy Land a society having for its object the defense of the faith, the protection of the weak and the honor of womankind, came into existence in central Europe; it was known as die Ritterschaft, that is, the Knighthood. It flourished for a few centuries, and many people of rank as well as of the middle and lower classes belonged to it, but in time it became corrupt and was disbanded. About this time surnames were coming into general use, and many if not all who belonged to this society assumed that of Ritter, so that there were soon a large number of the name in central Europe. Their principal stronghold seems to have been in the Palatinate, as nearly all who came to America emigrated thence. The emigrations began during the middle of the eighteenth century, and we give some of the port entries, most of these sailing from Rotterdam: Casper Ritter, 1750, ship "Friendship"; Martin Ritter, 1749, ship "Phoenix"; Christopher Ritter, 1731; Heins Ritter, 1731; Mary Ritter, 1731; John and George Ritter, 1736; Aaron Ritter, 1738; Martin Peter Ritter, 1749; Joseph Ritter, 1749; Jacob Ritter, 1750; Hans Ritter, 1751; Jacob Ritter, 1751; Nicholas Ritter, 1752; William and Polly Ritter, 1753; John Godfrey Ritter, 1755; Michael Ritter, 1765; William Heinrich Ritter, 1772; Anton Henry Ritter, 1773; Carl Ritter, 1775. These are a few of the names found recorded at different ports, and no doubt nearly all became heads of families in this country, but we give only such history as we have of the two first named, Casper and Martin Ritter, who are supposed to have been brothers.

Casper Ritter landed at Philadelphia in 1750, and tradition tells us that he and his brother Martin first settled in Delaware, but as the soil and climate did not suit them they came into Pennsylvania. Casper proceeded to Easton, then the county-seat of what is now Lehigh and Northampton counties, and was granted a patent for a tract of 510 acres located on Fels creek, a few miles west of its confluence with the Lehigh river. The present town of Laury's is situated where the Fels creek joins the Lehigh river. Casper Ritter's original farm included the farms now owned by Reuben Saeger, Prof. David S. Keck and John and Jeremiah Schneck, with perhaps a few smaller tracts. No doubt the tract granted him was forest land and required clearing, the log house had to be built and the soil brought to cultivation from its primitive state. The old log house which sheltered him and his family was razed to the ground only a few years ago. Whether his wife accompanied him across the ocean, or whether he secured her in this country, is not known, but it is known that six of his children reached maturity: Jacob, Mrs. Johannes Frantz, John, Heinrich, Mrs. Nicholas Saeger and Mrs. Heinrich Frantz. Casper Ritter and his wife were both buried on their farm, on a small elevation a short distance from the house, and their graves are still to be seen. With the exception of a few of the children of Mrs. Heinrich Frantz who moved to Clinton county their descendants settled in the same community, and they are still numerous in that locality. Their annual reunions are notable events. Most of the Ritters living in Lehigh and Northampton counties north of Allentown, and many living in Allentown, are descended from this Casper Ritter.

From Martin Ritter descend principally those of the name who live in Allentown and south of that place, between Macungie and Freemansburg. He came to this country, as stated, in 1749, and secured a patent for a tract of land in what is now Salisbury township, a few miles south of Allentown. He was the father of seven children: Martin, Henry, John, Daniel, Michael, Jacob and Gretchen (Mrs. Solomon Kline).

Philip Ritter was the ancestor of the Ritter family in Schoenersville, Rittersville and the region over toward Nazareth.

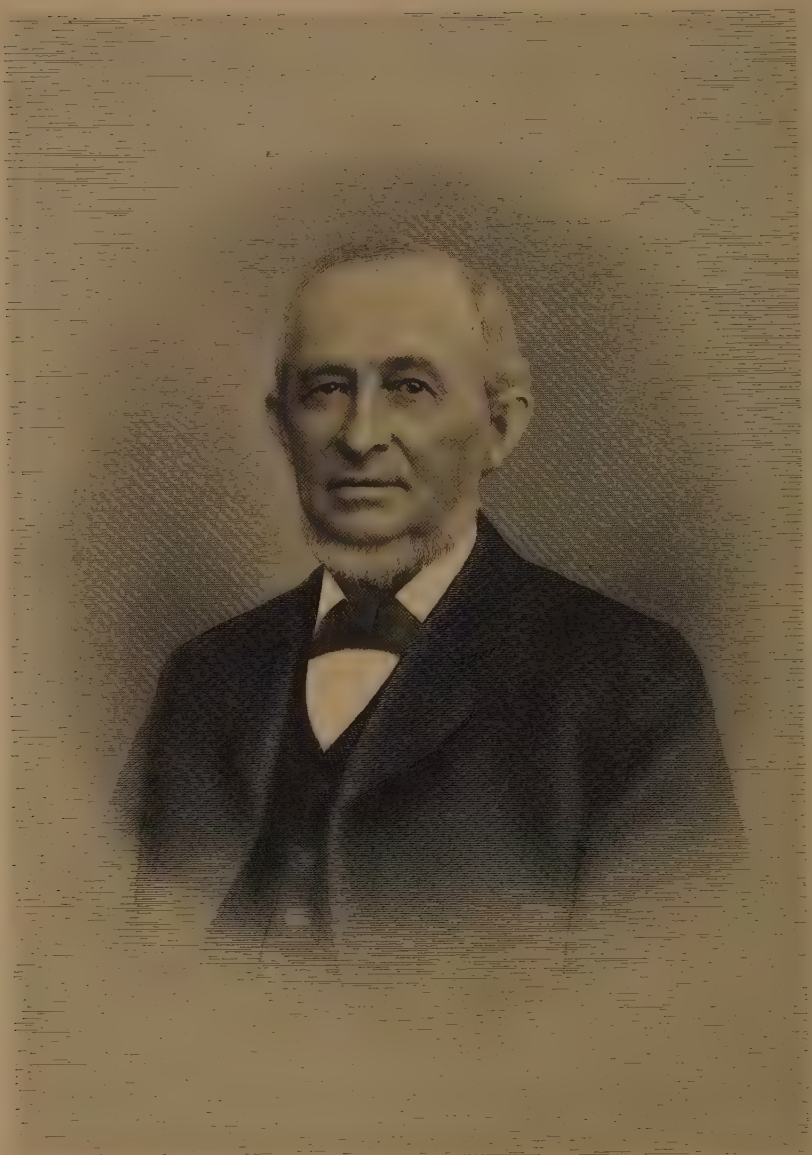
Francis Ritter seems to have been the ancestor of the Berks county Ritters. His father, George Ritter, was a pioneer. Francis, born in 1741 in Exeter township, Berks county, died in 1825. To him and his wife Barbara were born four sons and three daughters: Daniel, John, Jacob, Samuel, Mrs. Charles Kessler, Mrs. Nicholas Seidel and Mrs. Samuel Christian.

It is a matter of interest that the only printing-press ever constructed in Berks county was designed and made in 1796 in Exeter, near the Oley line, by John and Jacob Snyder and Francis Ritter. The Snyders were descendants of Hans Schneider, who secured a warrant for 300 acres of land in Oley as early as 1717. The Ritters and Snyders intermarried. On this hand press *Der Readinger Adler* was originally printed, the first number appearing Nov. 25, 1796. The paper was started by Jacob Snyder and George Gerrish, and Francis Ritter, who had helped to build the press, bought a half interest in the establishment in 1797, after the publication of two numbers, and placed his son John in the office when the latter was eighteen. John Ritter learned type-setting and the details of the printing business, and was one of the publishers of the *Adler* from 1802 to 1851.

Originally the Ritters lived in Oley and Exeter townships, and the pioneers are buried in the cemetery near the Schwartzwald Church. According to tradition, the pioneer settler secured a large tract of land from the Indians, bargaining for as much land as he could walk around between sunrise and sunset. Later, when William Penn took possession in Pennsylvania, he claimed that the Indians had no right to sell land that the king of England had given to him, and the pioneer of the Ritter family lost his claim.

Daniel Ritter, eldest son of Francis (1741-1825), was born in Exeter township, Berks county, in 1776. He engaged in farming on the old homestead quite successfully all his life, and he died in 1852. He married Susanna Snyder, daughter of Benjamin Snyder (and sister of Elizabeth, his brother Jacob's wife), and she died in 1876, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: Benjamin, Esther, Daniel, Louisa, Ferdinand, William Snyder and Franklin.

William Snyder Ritter, son of Daniel and Susanna (Snyder), was born in Exeter township Sept. 13, 1828. He remained on the home farm until he was seventeen, receiving such education as was afforded by the common schools, and then was apprenticed to his uncle, John Ritter, in *Der Readinger Adler* office, to learn the printer's trade. He finished his apprenticeship, and continued to work in the same place, in time becoming foreman. In 1856 he gave up work at his trade, and spent eight years in the mercantile business in Reading, the major portion of that time having for his partner David Keiser. In 1864, with Jesse G. Hawley, he purchased the *Adler*, and under the name of Ritter & Co.—the same under which it had been conducted by its former owners—they carried it on with great success for ten years. In 1868 they began the publication of a daily evening paper in English, the *Reading Daily Eagle*, and in the same year purchased the *Reading Gazette and Democrat*, of J. Lawrence Getz. The partnership was dissolved in 1874, Mr. Ritter becoming sole proprietor of the *Adler*, and Mr. Hawley taking the two English papers and *Der Readinger Kalendar*. In 1876 Mr. Ritter erected what was then the largest printing establishment in Reading



Louis Ritter.

—a four-story brick building. Some time after this he founded the English daily paper, *The Reading Daily News*, and the English weekly, *The Reading Weekly News*. He also got out *Der Neue Readinger Alder Kalendar*, and all these he published successfully until his retirement, in February, 1891. He was a Democrat in politics, and his publications were intelligent exponents of that faith. His pen was vigorous in its warfare for the principles he advocated, and his honesty and fearlessness won the respect of all. In 1875 he was a delegate to the State convention that nominated the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for governor. In 1861-62, 1864-65, 1874-76 he was a member of the common council, and during his second term was president of that body. From 1877 to 1882 he was prison inspector. He was public-spirited and progressive, and was influential in securing the Reading waterworks. Whatever position he held, the duties pertaining to that position he conscientiously and impartially fulfilled. He gave great encouragement to the Agricultural Society, and was its treasurer for twelve years. His death, May 2, 1891, was a severe loss to the community.

In 1853 Mr. Ritter married Julianna Shearer, daughter of Jonathan Shearer, and they had seven children: Milford Newton; Jonathan Shearer; William Clinton; Francis Daniel; Henry Snyder; Laura (m. William F. Shaneman); and Annie (m. William H. Luden, of Reading).

William Clinton Ritter, son of William Snyder and Julianna (Shearer), was born in Reading Jan. 22, 1860. He obtained a good education in the public schools of the city, which he attended until he was sixteen years old. He then learned the printer's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years in *Der Readinger Adler* office, and he has ever since been employed as a journeyman, for a number of years having had charge of the press-room of the Reading *Telegram*. Since he first joined the force of the *Adler* that paper has passed through different hands. Mr. Ritter is a man of sterling worth, and is held in high esteem. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. With his family he attends the Universalist Church, to which the Ritters have belonged through several generations. Mr. William C. Ritter married in 1878 Mary A. Hofmann, and they have two children: (1) Julia, a musician, who while a student in the Boston Conservatory met and married F. P. McCormick, a musician at Boston; and (2) Harold H., a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and now an officer in the United States navy.

Hofmann: The Hofmann family to which Mrs. William C. Ritter belongs is not of long residence in this country, Mrs. Ritter's father, Rev. Andrew Hofmann, having been a native of Germany. He was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, attended the German schools, and there prepared for the ministry. After his ordination he came to America, and located at the Swamp in Montgomery county, being pastor of the Swamp charge for twenty-five years. He died in 1860, aged sixty-five years. His wife, Lovina Graber, was born at Pennsburg, daughter of Andrew Graber, a farmer. She died in 1880, aged fifty-eight years. They had eight children: Emil; Oscar; Doris, of New York; Amelia, deceased; Fannie (m. Jesse Cressman, of Sumneytown, Pa.); Ferdinand (of Philadelphia) and Ferdinanda (deceased), twins; and Mary A. (m. William C. Ritter, of Reading).

Emil Hofmann, son of Rev. Andrew and brother of Mrs. Ritter, is a retired citizen of Reading. He was born at the Falkner Swamp in Montgomery county Dec. 7, 1847, and was educated in the public schools there, working on the farm out of school hours. His father dying, he was at the age of thirteen obliged to earn his own living. In 1873 he came to Reading, and for nine years was successfully engaged in the shoe business at No. 803 Penn street; before that he had spent twelve years in the same line on Penn street, above Ninth. This business he had learned in Sumneytown. In 1898 he retired and visited Europe, traveling through Germany, France and England for three months, accompanied by his wife. They reside at No. 19 South Eleventh street, Reading. Mr. Hofmann is a member of Zion's Reformed Church, of which he was deacon and elder for many years. In 1885 he married Louisa Deurer, daughter of Frederick Deurer, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hofmann have no children.

Hon. John Ritter, son of Francis and Barbara, and brother of Daniel, was born in Exeter township, near Schwartzwald Church, Feb. 6, 1779. His early education was limited, and all in German, except for three months when he studied English. When he was eighteen he left his father's farm, and entered the office of *Der Readinger Adler* (of which his father was half-owner), and there learned the printer's trade. His spare time was devoted to improving his education. In 1802 his father's interest in the paper was transferred to him, and two years later his brother-in-law, Charles Kessler, purchased the other half-interest, and the firm became John Ritter & Co. Mr. Ritter died Nov. 24, 1851, respected by all. His integrity was well known, and even those of opposing political parties regarded him and the news he printed as absolutely unimpeachable. Under him the paper was known as the "Berks County Bible." He was a Democrat, and for two terms, 1843-48, represented this district in Congress, being a member of that body during Polk's administration. He was offered the nomination a third term, but refused. He was one of the five delegates from Berks county to the Constitutional Convention in 1837. In 1803 he married Catharine Frailey, daughter of Peter Frailey (who was sheriff of Berks county when the *Adler* was started), and they had three sons: Joel, born Dec. 15, 1811, long prominent in official position, m. (first) Angeline Bechtel, and (second) Barbara A. Roland, and died July 18, 1868; Louis, born April 3, 1813, is mentioned in full below; and Aaron, born April 15, 1816, connected all his life with *Der Reading Adler*, m. Louisa Doebler, and died Nov. 11, 1873. The Hon. John Ritter was a member of the Universalist Church, as have been all the family for generations, and in 1830 he assisted liberally in the erection of the church edifice, giving it his support as long as he lived.

Louis Ritter, son of Hon. John and Catharine (Frailey), born in the city of Reading April 3, 1813, died there in the house in which he was born, No. 353 Penn street, Oct. 16, 1889. He received his preliminary training in the select schools of Reading, and at an early age entered the *Adler* office to learn the printer's trade. Here he continued in various capacities until the Ritter interests were purchased by Charles Kessler. Mr. Kessler was associate editor and manager of the *Adler* while the Hon. John Ritter was in Congress, and Louis represented his mother's interests in the paper. He was a very conscientious, accurate and painstaking news gatherer, extremely exact in all of his details, and he was a financier of rare ability. His friendship was sincere and disinterested, and he was courteous and affable, having a kind word for all. He was interested in politics, but although often urged to do so would never accept office. Many years ago he, with Jacob Babb, was in charge of the State printing at Harrisburg, this being the only official business with which he ever had any connection. Mr. Ritter was also one of the stockholders of the old water board, but this was before the city purchased the waterworks. His father was also one of the original members of the board. Fraternally Mr. Ritter belonged to Montgomery Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Louis Ritter was twice married, his first wife, Maria B. Haas, dying in 1880. In 1882 he married Miss Mary E. Werner, daughter of Daniel Jackson and Esther (Briner) Werner, and she survives her husband and makes her home in Reading. Mrs. Ritter is a member of the Universalist Church of Our Father. She is connected with a number of charitable organizations, among them being the Widows' Home, the Homeopathic and Reading Hospitals, the Bureau of Employment and

the Humane Society. In former years Mrs. Ritter was prominently identified with musical circles, being organist for Dr. Bausman for four years, and assisting in singing in the choirs of Reading's leading churches. Her father, Daniel Jackson Werner, was born in Cumru township, and for many years was foreman for Seyfert & McManus, in their iron foundry. He passed away after an illness covering eight years, at the age of sixty-four, in the faith of the Universalist Church. His wife, Esther Briner, was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Koch) Briner.

In the death of Louis Ritter the poor of Reading lost one of their most generous friends, it being seldom that any subscription for a worthy object did not contain his name. The Rev. George W. Kent, in his sermon at Mr. Ritter's funeral, said: "Who can think of Death as anything but a messenger of peace when it closes such a life? Yet here is one who never professed religion in the accepted sense. His religion was not a matter of profession; it was just a matter of devout and childlike loyalty to his God, and of steadfast good will and faithfulness to his fellow-creatures. Would that Man had more of such religion."

Taking up the line of Jacob R. Ritter, of No. 235 Washington street, Reading, the indications are that he is a descendant in the sixth generation from

(I) Ferdinand Ritter in both the paternal and maternal lines. Tradition says that this pioneer ancestor was obliged to leave his native land for some offense against the pope, for which he was to be beheaded. All his property was confiscated by the government. There was an Indian camp in Berks county near the Schwartzwald church, and there he lived with the Indians. It was said he married an Indian woman. At any rate, the story goes that a woman who was with the Indians was exchanged for another woman, and married a Ritter. He and his wife were buried in a fence corner on what is now the Charles Breneiser farm in Exeter, formerly owned by the late Benjamin Ritter, who was a son of Daniel Ritter.

At the rooms of the Berks County Historical Society may be found the early tax receipts of the county, from 1754, in which year George Ritter paid £18, 4s., 6d., and Ferdinand Ritter, £36, 9s., tax in Exeter; there are no tax receipts for Ritters in that year from Oley.

(II) George Ritter, son of Ferdinand, was the next in line of descent to Jacob R. Ritter, whose line on the paternal side seems to come through (III) George, (IV) Isaac and (V) David Ritter, his father. On the maternal side his line from (II) George is through (III) Francis, (IV) Jacob and (V) Susan Ritter. It is known that his paternal and maternal grandfathers were first cousins. (III) Francis Ritter and his descendants are fully mentioned in the early part of this record.

(III) George Ritter, son of (II) George and grandson of (I) Ferdinand, was the great-grandfather of Mr. Jacob R. Ritter. He was a farmer, lived a little more than a mile below Schwartzwald church, and died in Exeter when over ninety years of age. Among his children were Christian and Isaac. This George Ritter was a Revolutionary soldier, and his grandson, David Ritter (father of Jacob R.) had the bayonet he used while in the service.

(IV) Christian Ritter, who died in Reading in 1874, in the ninty-sixth year of his age, was born in Oley township, Berks county, in 1779, a son of George Ritter. Christian Ritter passed his early years on his father's farm. One of the events of his boyhood was the visit of President Washington to Reading on his way to Carlisle during the Whiskey Insurrection. In his own words he told the story: "Early in the morning of Oct. 2, 1794, when I was fourteen years old, I left Exeter for Reading with a number of residents of Exeter and Oley, all on horseback, having heard that President Washington was in town. We dismounted at the corner of Callowhill and Thomas (now Fifth and Washington), where the President was stopping at a hotel while on the way to Carlisle. When he departed we followed on horseback across the Schuylkill, and then we went along the King's highway and made the first stop at the house of Dr. Peter Palm, at Sinking Spring, at 9:30 in the morning. The Doctor invited the entire party into his house and refreshed them with red-eye, and he gave a toast to the President, who occupied a settee, which is still in the Palm family. At 10 o'clock the President and his escort pursued their way to Binckley's Inn, a few miles west. At 10:30 they galloped on their steeds to what is now known as Womelsdorf, reaching there at noon, and all took dinner at Stouch's Inn. At 2 o'clock the President and his party left for Stitestown, now Lebanon, while the Reading, Exeter and Oley people returned to their homes."

At the age of twenty-two Christian Ritter left home and learned the miller's trade, subsequently being employed in four different mills. After his marriage he came to Reading, and began distilling oils from the flower and vegetable kingdom, ether, wine, sweet spirits of nitre, horse powder, etc. His knowledge of chemistry he had gathered from books alone. He manufactured a blood purifier which he sold in many counties of the State, many doctors buying his medicines. He was but a boy when the first newspaper was started in Reading, the Reading *Zeitung*, by Johnson, Barton & Youngman, Mr. Youngman having been a teacher of Mr. Ritter in Exeter township. Mr. Ritter married Elizabeth Getz, and they lived many years at No. 36 South Third street. After her death he made his home with Charles H. Palm, at No. 38 North Third street, and there he died in his ninety-sixth year. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. In 1799, he came into possession of an old powder-horn bearing the date "1734," which had belonged to one of the first Ritters to come to America.

(IV) Isaac Ritter, son of George and brother of Christian, was the grandfather of Jacob R. Ritter, of Reading. He died on his farm in Exeter in 1852, aged sixty-eight years. The old house in which he lived, and which stood on what is now the Samuel and Adam Kutz estate, in Exeter, was razed by his son John in 1862, and before its destruction his grandson, Jacob R. Ritter, took the dimensions herewith given. It was a two-story structure, 30 by 50 feet, as it then stood. The first part built was of logs, 30 by 30 feet, and the addition, which was of stone, was built eighty or ninety years ago (1909). The fire-place in the log part was 16 by 4 feet in clear. It commenced in the basement, and the walls were 3 feet thick at each end, and the back narrowed to 18 inches in the second story, after which it tapered off up to the roof, projecting 3 feet above the roof, about 3 1-2 feet square. John Ritter said he hauled away over a hundred loads of stone. In front of the house was a good spring and a large pond, and, to one side, what is now the Jacob R. Ritter meadow. The spring has long been known as the Trout Spring from the numerous trout found there. At that day there were three times as many trout as at present, thanks to the care Isaac Ritter took to preserve them. He did not allow fishing unless somebody was sick in the neighborhood, or as far as Reading, when he would fetch trout for the sick without a cent of pay. The fish were not sold. He tended to them himself. Whole bucketfuls of buttermilk, after the cream was taken off, were thrown into the spring to feed them. He did not care to get as rich as some of his Ritter cousins.

When he was a younger man he had an apple-jack distillery, which was razed about seventy years ago, and the foundations of which are still to be seen near the site of the old house. Some of his apple-jack was hauled to Pittsburg. He also made his own wine. He was also a great lover of bees. He went to the woods and caught them in the straw beehives which he made himself. He had sometimes as many as twenty-five or thirty. Sometimes he raised them in the fall. When Jacob R. Ritter was a boy Isaac Ritter called all his children and grandchildren home to kill as many as ten or

twelve hives of bees, which were destroyed in the following manner: A hole was made in the ground about six inches deep, sulphur was pulverized, made hot and smeared on small racks, which were laid in the hole; the sulphur was set on fire and the beehives set over it. In a half hour the bees were all dead. The house was full of people on this occasion, and they called it the bee thrashing or bee slaughter. A big long table was set with plenty on it, and each went home with his share of honey.

The old Isaac Ritter barn, with its straw roof, also razed in 1862, is another structure well remembered by Jacob R. Ritter, who drove the horses to thrash wheat there when he was ten years old. Isaac Ritter was an old-line Whig in politics, in which he took much interest, being a man particularly well informed on historical matters. He had a number of great histories of the old countries. His wife was a born Englishwoman, by name Deter. Eight of his children lived to a ripe age. His family was as follows: David, John, Joseph, Jesty (m. John Boyer), Harriet (m. William Boyer, brother of her sister's husband), Elizabeth (m. Daniel Hechler), Hannah (m. Moses Herbine), Apigalia (m. David Masser) and Mary (m. Daniel Nine).

(V) David Ritter, eldest child of Isaac, born in 1809, was killed in a runaway accident near the Black Bear May 8, 1847. He was a man of mechanical ability and thorough training, learned the millwright's trade, and built mills and thrashing machines. He got up the first corn-shelling device used in this section, and which helped to do away with the old method—laying a spade on a trestle and sitting on it and peeling the corn off. One of his corn-shelling contrivances is still preserved by Amos Rife, of Exeter, below the "Black Bear Inn," for a relic. Mr. Rife recently retired and sold his farm stock, but he kept the corn-sheller. It could be operated by power or hand, shelling two hundred bushels in a day by power, fifty or sixty by hand. David Ritter also built horse-powers for thrashing-machines. It was claimed that six horses equaled an eight-horse-power engine, but the power was not so steady.

David Ritter married Susan Ritter, his second cousin, who was a daughter of Jacob Ritter, who was first cousin to David Ritter's father, Isaac. Thus Mrs. David Ritter was a niece of John Ritter, "the learned printer," who is fully mentioned above. Nine of Jacob Ritter's children lived to a ripe age: Francis, Israel, Amos, Jacob, Charles, Susan (m. David Ritter); Mary (m. Jacob Schmucker); Eliza (m. Benneville Klever); and Henriette (m. Jacob Phillips.)

Mr. and Mrs. David Ritter had seven children: Jacob R., now of Reading, is mentioned below; Annie R. married William Drumheller, and lives at No. 1509 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia; Elizabeth R. married Amos Esterly, and is deceased; Isaac R., a cabinet-maker, is now living at No. 831 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia; Amelia R. married Philip East, now of No. 222 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary R. is the widow of Obediah Becker, and is living with her son-in-law, Howard Gregg, at No. 819 West Cambria street, Philadelphia; David R. enlisted for five years in the regular army in 1862, when sixteen years old, and was last heard from in 1865, from Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Mrs. Susan Ritter and one of her sisters, Jacob R. Ritter and one of his sisters, had coal black hair, which fact was accounted for by the tradition of their emigrant ancestor's marriage to an Indian woman, and Jacob R. Ritter was called an Indian during his childhood. However, five of his brothers and sisters, and his other Ritter uncles and aunts, had dark brown hair.

(VI) Jacob R. Ritter, one of the best-known cabinet-makers in Berks county, was born at 8 a. m., Jan. 25, 1835, on the Breneiser farm in Exeter township, son of David Ritter. His father dying when he was in his thirteenth year, he lived with his uncle, John Ritter, his father's brother, until he was sixteen and a half years old. One Sunday his uncle, Jacob Schmucker (husband of his mother's sister), came to visit them in Oley, and he suggested to John Ritter that the boy ought to learn a trade, as his father had been such an excellent mechanic. The time being agreed upon, Mr. Schmucker secured him a place and bound him out for four years to Fred Henninger, of Reading, a first-class cabinet-maker. Thus it was that he came to Reading when sixteen years old. The first year he received his board and $25, the second his board and $30, the third his board and $35, and the fourth his board and $40. Upon the close of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman six months, when he and Charles Henninger bought out Charles Hahn, engaging in business at No. 717 Penn street, in a two-story frame structure which had been built by Hahn and formerly rented to the Hantsches for their cigar manufacturing business. The Hantsch brothers bought a property on Penn street, between Sixth and Seventh, and then Mr. Ritter and Mr. Henninger rented from Hahn, who owned sixty feet in Penn street, above Seventh (the Hawley estate now owns No. 717 Penn street, 20x270). The latter's father, a chairmaker, made chairs there for many years, thirty or forty years, selling them on credit—for six months, nine months, twelve months, or eighteen months, as shown by his old books, which Mr. Ritter has seen. The time was always written in the book, because at that time it was the law in the State that anybody that did not pay his debts had to go to jail. When Charles Hahn's parents both died he owned considerable property. From 1856 to 1858 Mr. Ritter and Mr. Henninger continued in partnership in the furniture and undertaking business at No. 717, in 1858 dividing their interests, Mr. Ritter taking all the furniture business and Mr. Henninger all the undertaking. Then Mr. Ritter bought the property from Hahn, 20 feet (No. 717) fronting on Penn street, 270 feet deep to Court street, enlarged the building in the rear and built a brick shop fronting on Court street. In 1861 Mr. Ritter bought from Hahn 20 feet more, No. 719, and erected the present four-story building with two store rooms, renting one for a cigar store, and in the other continuing to carry on his cabinet business. The upper stories were occupied with his furniture. In 1865 he built a cabinet-maker's planing-mill on the 40 feet in Court street, spending $6,000 to put the machinery in. He ran it with thirty men, whose wages were from $1.75 to $3 a day, piece workers making from $2 to $4 a day. Ten of the men were first-class cabinet-makers. On Penn street Mr. Ritter had a furniture and carpet store, started in 1860, and when he built for J. L. Moyer the four-story house at No. 721 Penn street, he rented the upper floors for his furniture and carpet stock. In 1868 he tore down the frame building at No. 717 and erected a four-story brick building there, and he then occupied all of No. 717 and the upper stories of Nos. 719-721. He also constructed two hydraulic elevators of his own invention and made other improvements to his property. In 1870 he sold to Regar & Becker, grocers, the property at No. 719 Penn, 20 feet by 150, back to the planing-mill, and later the property at No. 717 to Sohl, Seidel & Co., dealers in furniture. He himself left the furniture business in 1875, and for some time devoted his time to putting into large stores and hotels hydraulic elevators. He was also a builder of houses, built and owned half of the Farmers' Market-house, 40 feet front, and half of the Union House, 60 feet front, thus having a half interest in 100 feet on Penn street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

About 1875 Mr. Ritter retired from the cabinet-making business, since then devoting himself to job work. At the time of the panic of 1873 in real estate and business, when so many banks broke, his investments amounted to $80,000, and he lost considerable.

Mr. Ritter has made his own casket, a remarkable piece of work. The material is Canada oak, and it is 6 feet, 6 inches long, 26 inches wide, and 13 inches deep. On the lid is a swinging mirror, enabling a person to see the remains without going near the casket. Mr. Ritter has a bronze medal awarded him at the United States Centennial Exposition in 1876, for a hydraulic hoisting apparatus which he had on exhibition.

Mr. Ritter is the vice-president of the Ritter Family Reunion, in which he is very much interested. He is the present owner of the powder-horn formerly belonging to Christian Ritter (mentioned above), and which is now inclosed in a box frame, and hung in the rooms of the Berks County Historical Society. This came into the possession of Christian Ritter in 1799, and he gave it to Milton S. Palm, who on June 9, 1906, presented it to Jacob R. Ritter. Mr. Ritter was a member of the committee on arrangements for the Ritter Family Reunion. He is an interested member of the Berks County Historical Society, which is located at No. 519 Court street, Reading. His memorandum books, which he has kept for many years, contain not only many interesting items concerning his own life, but also much of value and interest about other persons, with whom he has come in contact during his long and busy life. He has a yearly pass admitting him to the press-room or building of the Reading *Eagle*.

The historic Ritter burial-ground, near the Schwartzwald church, in Exeter, owes its present excellent condition principally to Mr. Ritter's efforts. Three years ago, at one of the Ritter reunions, at Allentown, Mr. Ritter made the claim that the first Ritters came to Berks county, and in the course of conversation about family matters and the pleasantries usually exchanged on such occasions, one man present bantered him about the condition of the old graveyard in Exeter, saying the Ritters ought to be ashamed to have such a burial-ground in Berks county. This aroused Mr. Ritter's interest to such an extent that he went there in the spring and had a photograph taken; it shows him standing between the gravestones of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ritter. He appointed George W. Billman treasurer, paid him $10, and then went around among his relatives with the photograph, soliciting subscriptions for the fixing up and future care of the old cemetery, where the pioneers of the Ritter family in Berks county are buried. Soon he had $70 promised, and before long the amount was raised to $192, subscribed by forty-two people, every dollar of which was paid to the treasurer. Samuel and Adam Kutz, who now own the estate on which the cemetery is located, sent a check for $10, when the work was commenced on it. John Kutz, of Reading, is the manager of the estate. Mr. Ritter's aunt, Abigail Masser, in 1889 willed a fund of $50, to be invested at 5 per cent interest, for the purpose of caring for and keeping in repair the wall around this burial-ground, and through Mr. Ritter's efforts this was turned over to Mr. Billman.

The old graveyard belonged to Mr. Ritter's ancestors on both sides, and is located a half mile below the Schwartzwald church, being on the line of the Boyertown Traction Company, and two squares from Ritter's crossing, on that line and Ritter's Crossing road. It is located seventy-five feet back from the car line, and the road to the entrance through the farm is recorded with a deed made to three trustees—Daniel Ritter (son of Francis), Joseph Ritter (brother of David), and William Boyer (husband of David Ritter's sister)—or their successors forever (one dollar paid in hand) by Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Ritter (Mr. Ritter's maternal grandfather), and her sister, wife of Daniel Ritter (both born Snyders), and John Ritter (son of Isaac) and his wife. Mrs. Elizabeth Ritter was the promoter of the deed. When Isaac Ritter (Mr. Ritter's paternal grandfather) died in 1852, Daniel Ritter (eldest son of Francis Ritter) and Joseph Ritter were not satisfied. Therefore the deed was made as mentioned. It gave 20 perches or 74 by 74 feet, and the road through the farm for the cemetery. The place being nearly all occupied in 1852 they secured more ground, 50 by 50 feet in dimensions, which has been walled in. William Boyer has five children buried there; all have gravestones. When the Schwartzwald cemetery was started many who had been buried in the old part of the Ritter cemetery were transferred to it.

When assured of proper support Mr. Ritter had work on the cemetery commenced. He hired ten masons with help and raised the whole wall, walling it up new, put a cement coping on 20 by 4 inches in dimensions, and had three men at work for three days cleaning up, taking out roots and setting up the gravestones and markers. His brother Isaac made an iron gate weighing over three hundred pounds for his share, and it makes a very suitable ornament for the wall. In short, the place is now a source of pride to all the family. During the war of 1812-15 General Ross, the British general who was shot near Baltimore in 1814, was buried in this old burial-ground.

On Nov. 30, 1856, Mr. Jacob R. Ritter married Miss Sophia D. Ruth, daughter of John and Sarah (Dick) Ruth. She was born June 27, 1833, died Nov. 9, 1905, and is buried at Sinking Spring. Two children were born of this union: (1) Sarah Ellen, born Feb. 28, 1858, married Charles Nein, an engineer on the Lebanon Valley railroad since 1889, had a family of ten children, and died in 1903, Mr. Nein dying in 1893; (2) Susan E., born May 23, 1859, died when sixteen days old.

In politics Mr. Ritter is a Democrat, and he served in the common council in 1869-70-71 from the Eighth ward. Of late years he has voted independently, and cast his ballot in support of Theodore Roosevelt. He is a member of the First Reformed Church, and when the church was rebuilt in 1875 he subscribed $500 toward the building fund. For many years he was a member of the Odd Fellows and Masons.

At the time of the battle of Antietam Mr. Ritter was serving a ninety days' enlistment in the Pennsylvania militia, sworn in at Harrisburg. When Lee crossed the Potomac he was with his command two and a half miles above Hagerstown, Md. That night they lay behind a stone fence, the line extending back to Virginia.

CAPT. EDWARD F. REED, a popular and progressive citizen of Lyons, Pa., was born in Manheim, Pa., near the Schuylkill county almshouse, Nov. 11, 1838, son of George W. Reed, and grandson of Daniel Reed.

The Reed family was early known in Schuylkill county. In 1771, when Pine Grove township, that county, was established, Philip Rith (Reed) was a taxable. He was a native of Berks county, however, a member of the Tulpehocken family. In 1791 Jeremiah Reed, Michael Reed (both married) and Thomas Reed (single) were taxables for Manheim township, Schuylkill county. In 1802, Theodore Reed, John Reed, John (Morris) Reed, Thomas Reed, Sr., and Isaac Reed, were tax-payers in Norwegian township, and John and Philip Reed in Mahantango township, that county.

Christoph, George and Conrad Reed, brothers, were born in Brunswick township, Schuylkill county. Of these, Christoph passed all his life in his native township, and there reared his four sons, Obediah, George, Charles and Emanuel. George was for many years engaged in the hotel business at Orwigsburg. Conrad, born about 1788, died in his native township about 1830. He was a farmer. His wife, Elizabeth Neyer, bore him six children: (1) David, born near Orwigsburg, Jan. 5, 1819, was a skilled blacksmith for many years, retiring about a quarter of a century ago. For nearly a decade he has lived in Reading with his daughter, Mrs. Hunsicker, at No. 430 North Tenth street. He m. Lucy Ann Haff, and had nine children (seven still living), Emeline, Mary, Harriet, Sarah, Louisa, Elizabeth, Katie, ——— and David Frank (of Summit Hill). (2) Catharine m. John Graver, and went to Wisconsin. (3) Hannah m. a Mr. Adams, and settled in Wisconsin. (4) Elizabeth m. Daniel Fegley. (5) Lewis settled in Michigan. (6) Henry makes his home in New Ringgold, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Reed, grandfather of Capt. Edward F., resided in Pottsville, where he was an early hotel keeper, his hotel being located at the corner of Main and Mahantango streets. He died at a ripe old age, and is

buried either at Pottsville or Orwigsburg. Among others he had children: Jacob, who lived at Pottsville; Thomas; George W.; Hannah; and Daniel, who after a long residence in Schuylkill county, moved to Mercer county, and whose son, George W., was a member of the General Assembly, 1875-76, and the latter's son, William F., from the same county, 1893-94.

George W. Reed, son of Daniel and father of Capt. Edward F., was born in Pottsville in 1805, and died at Philadelphia March 4, 1890, aged eighty-five years. He lived in his native county, and there married Catharine Kline, of Rockland township, Berks county, daughter of David Kline. They had thirteen children: Thomas; Jacob; Susanna; Mary; Sarah; Edward F.; Kate; Daniel, who was killed in the fight at White House Landing in the Civil war; Lizzie; Malinda; David; Reuben; and Amanda, all now deceased, except Mary, Sarah and Edward F.

Capt. Edward F. Reed was brought up familiar with the duties of a farmer, but at the age of seventeen he learned the cabinet making trade, and in 1862 he engaged in business for himself at Stony Point, carrying on cabinet making and undertaking there with great success for twelve years. In 1874-75 he gave up his business to devote himself to his father-in-law's farm. The next year he moved to Lyons, and there erected his present residence. He resumed his former business of cabinet making and undertaking, and continued it until 1887. He then lived retired for two years, his son Daniel conducting the business, but in 1889 the latter moved to Rockland township, and Capt. Reed resumed the undertaking, carrying it on until 1904. In 1888 he began conducting a steam double press cider mill, and during the season does a good business in that line. In 1908 he attached to his mill a forty-horse-power boiler, for making apple butter.

On April 20, 1861, Capt. Reed enlisted as a private in Company D, 7th Pa. V. I. for the three-months service. In 1862 he was drafted, and became captain of Company K, 167th Pa. V. I., a nine months regiment, and was mustered out at Reading Aug. 12, 1863.

In 1860 Captain Reed was married to Elizabeth Sharadin, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Kiefferer) Sharadin, and they have been blessed with five children, namely: James M.; Charles A.; George E.; Daniel P.; and Emma E. m. to Percival Koller, of Fleetwood, Pa. In his political affiliations the Captain is an unswerving Republican, and is always interested in the public affairs of his town. In 1908 he was elected supervisor of his township, by over one hundred majority. He is well known and is very popular with all classes.

DAVID H. HAIN, M. D., a well-known physician in Penn township, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Obold, Pa., for more than twenty-five years, and is said to have the largest practice of any country doctor in Berks county, was born May 12, 1861, in Lower Heidelberg township, son of Frederick and Sarah Hain.

Frederick Hain was born Nov. 22, 1822, in Lower Heidelberg township, where his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He died April 23, 1875. He married Sarah Hain, and to them were born these children: John, who died in Lower Heidelberg township; Eva, m. to Henry B. Werner; Henry, living at Wernersville; Emma, m. to Jacob Huyett, of Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Ill.; Mary, m. to William K. Ludwig, of Wernersville; and Dr. David H.

Dr. Hain secured his primary education in the public schools of Wernersville, and later he attended Palatinate College at Myerstown, and Prof. D. B. Brunner's Business College at Reading. Then he became a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1881. On March 1, 1882, he located at Obold, where he has built up a very large country practice.

Dr. Hain married Sallie A. Fisher, daughter of Reiley Fisher, and to this union there have been born three children: Edna, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1902, now teaching at Wernersville; Raymond, a graduate of the same institution, now a senior at Bucknell College; and Stella, a member of Class of 1910, at the Normal School at Kutztown.

GOTLEIB BOYER (deceased) will be remembered by the people of the city of Reading, as the leading florist of his day, his stand being in Kissinger's Market. Mr. Boyer was born in 1824, in Stuttgart, Germany, came to America when a young man, and passed away at Reading in 1899.

On first locating in this country, Mr. Boyer settled in Lancaster county, his last residence there being at Ephrata, where he remained for five years. He then located in Reading, where he soon established himself as a florist and gardener, at one time operating three greenhouses. He was considered the leading gardener and florist of his day in the city, although at the time of his death he was conducting but one place of business, the old Kissinger Market stand. Mr. Boyer was a true type of the self-made man. On coming to this country he was a poor, friendless boy, knowing little of the language and less of the business methods in use, yet at the time of his death he left a large and valuable estate to his widow and children. Mr. Boyer was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat in politics.

In 1861 Mr. Boyer married Miss Rosina Linsenmeyer, also a native of Germany, and to them were born five children, namely: George, born April 12, 1862, of Reading; Anna, m. to Ellsworth Swoyer, of Hoboken, N. J.; Charles, a farmer, of Muhlenberg township, and two girls, who died young.

DR. J. E. KURTZ, one of the most prominent physicians of Reading, belongs to a family noted for its members who have followed the "healing art," his father, Dr. Samuel L. Kurtz, being one of the best known physicians in Reading, and his brother, Dr. Clarence Morgan Kurtz, being another of the skilled medical men of that city.

The maternal ancestors of Dr. J. E. Kurtz came from Wales to America in 1661, and his paternal ancestors were natives of Darmstadt, Germany, who came to this country at various periods ranging from 1727 to 1745, settling in Chester county, Pa., where they followed agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Samuel L. Kurtz married Sarah Morgan, daughter of John Morgan, of Phoenixville, Chester county, whose farm embraced all of the land upon which Phoenixville now stands. Three children were born to this union: Clarence Morgan Kurtz, M. D., of Reading; Georgine, m. to Nicholas Muhlenberg, a chemist; and Dr. J. E.

Dr. J. E. Kurtz was born Oct. 15, 1856, at Oakland Mills, Juniata Co., Pa. He was educated in the Reading high school, and at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., from which he graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B. (the degree of A. M. being later conferred upon him), and at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated March 13, 1880. Since this time the Doctor has been practising his profession in Reading. For a time he followed a general practice, but for many years he has made a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in this he has been eminently successful.

Dr. Kurtz was married Oct. 3, 1888, to Mary E. Shoemaker, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Shoemaker, a prominent physician of Reading who died in 1890. Two children were born to this union: Georgine and Francina, both at school. Dr. Kurtz is a member of the Reading (City) Medical Society, of the Berks County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medi-

cal Association, and has time and again been a delegate to the State and National bodies.

FRANK S. LIVINGOOD is a descendant of one of the early German settlers of Berks county. Though originally Swiss the Loewenguths or Leibundguts emigrated to this country from Alsace where they had lived for over seventy years in the town of Schalkendorf near Strassburg. Mr. Livingood's ancestor, John Jacob Loewenguth, arrived in New York in 1708, and after residing for a number of years in Schoharie county, migrated to and settled in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, in 1727. In April, 1758, he and his wife were killed by the Indians and their two daughters taken captive. A son, Jacob, escaped the massacre. From him was descended John Bricker Levengood, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a practicing physician at Womelsdorf, Berks county, from 1812 to 1872. Dr. Levengood had six sons distinguished in the professions: four as physicians and two as lawyers, of the latter being Jacob Seltzer Livingood, a member of the Berks County Bar from 1845 to 1906, who married Lucy Jane Shalters, daughter of Francis B. Shalters, a prominent citizen of Reading, his home by adoption. Their son, Frank S. Livingood, was born in Reading Feb. 24, 1855. He attended public and private schools, and for two years the Reading high school; entered Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1869, and upon graduating there in 1872 entered Harvard College, where he graduated with the class of 1876. He then studied law in Reading in the office of his father, Jacob S. Livingood, being admitted to the Berks County Bar in August, 1879, since which time he has been continuously engaged in active practice. He is vice-President of the Berks County Bar Association.

Actively interested in politics Mr. Livingood was, from 1881 to 1888, chairman of the Republican county committee, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Mr. Livingood has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading since 1888, and a trustee of Charles Evans Cemetery Company since 1892. He is treasurer of the Reading Hospital and trustee of the Reading Public Library. He has official positions in a number of business enterprises, and is a member of the following: Pennsylvania Historical Society, Berks County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Wyomissing and Berkshire Clubs of Reading, the University Club of Philadelphia and the Harvard Club of New York. Mr. Livingood is a member of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Reading.

PHILIP SHAPIRO, one of Reading's hustling business men, and a member of the Reading Board of Trade, who conducts a flourishing tailoring establishment at No. 6 South Sixth street, was born Sept. 1, 1861, in Germany.

Mr. Shapiro learned the tailoring trade in his native country, where he also received his literary education. In 1881 he sailed from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American Line steamer "Estralia," and landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., July 7th of that year. He worked as a journeyman tailor in New York for two years, and then engaged in the manufacture of coats on his own account, commencing with two machines. His skilled workmanship and honest dealings soon won him a widespread reputation, and in 1895 he came to Reading, at once opening up his present place of business. Since locating here he has commanded some of Reading's best trade, and has a reputation second to none in his line. He has taken an active part in business circles in the city, and in 1904 was unanimously chosen a member of the Reading Board of Trade. Mr. Shapiro is held in the highest esteem by his friends and associates, and is considered one of the foremost business men of the city. He has been prominently identified with fraternal matters, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., the Red Men, and the John F. O. Hein Association of New York City. He has also been associated with the I. O. B. A., of Reading, of which he has served as president and treasurer for three terms each, and is now serving as conductor of the O. B. A., of New York City. He is a member of the Union Fire Company, the Northeastern Democratic League, and a charter member of the Hebrew free school board of Reading.

Mr. Shapiro was married in 1879 to Anna Etta Cowen, and to this union there have been born: Sadie, Bella, Abraham J., Morris, Michael, Jacob, Dorothy, Margaret and Beatrice. Mr. Shapiro and his family reside at No. 121 Moss street, Reading, and are held in the highest esteem in their community.

DANIEL E. SCHROEDER. The Schroeders have been established in Pennsylvania since 1720 or 1730, when three brothers, Anthony, Martin and Jacob, came from Germany and settled in Oley and Alsace townships.

The immediate forefathers of Daniel E. Schroeder were farmers, his grandfather, George, following that calling in Alsace township, and his father, John S., in Exeter township. John S. Schroeder was quite a prominent man in his region, his position as sheriff of Berks county, an office which he filled from 1848 to 1850, making him well known. He died in 1891. His wife, Susan E. Boyer, was a daughter of George Boyer, and came of Huguenot stock. She was born in Reading, and died many years before her husband, passing away in 1868. Of their ten children six are deceased, all but one of them having reached maturity: George; John, who was killed on a railroad; William, who enlisted in Company H., 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed in battle during the Civil war; Charles; Francis and Louis, who died in childhood. Those who survive their parents are: Martha, m. to Daniel S. Keller of Bellefonte; Lucy, widow of W. G. Bryson, of Philipsburg, Centre county; Joseph, of Reading; and Daniel E.

Daniel E. Schroeder was born Jan. 20, 1842, in Reading and received his literary education in the public schools of that city. After finishing school he went into the office of Judge Hagenman, to read law, and in 1863 was admitted to the Bar. Later he was also admitted to practice before the Supreme court of the State and the United States District courts. He has been established continuously in practice in Reading, and has made an enviable reputation for himself.

Mr. Schroeder was married in January, 1870, to Clara L. Clark, of Reading, daughter of the late George B. Clark. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Harry F., in the lawn-mower business; George F., at the head of the shipping department of the Prospect Dye Works; and Estelle H., at home. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schroeder is a good Democrat and active in politics. He was one of the originators of the Americus Club, and served as a school director from the Fourteenth ward. He is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, as his great-grandfather on the paternal side was Capt. John Soder, who participated in the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather, George Boyer, was a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served with the rank of lieutenant.

HENRY R. ESHELMAN, in whose death the city of Reading, Pa., lost one of its good citizens, was known throughout musical and church circles as an organist of rare talent. Mr. Eshelman was born at Sinking Spring, Berks county, April 5, 1845.

Martin Eshelman, grandfather of Henry R., made his home in Cumru township, Berks county, where he died.

Isaac Eshelman, son of Martin, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, Jan. 19, 1817, and died Nov. 6, 1852. By trade he was a tailor, following that busi-

ness at Sinking Spring for several years after which he went to Centre county, Pa., where he engaged in huckstering until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics. He married Eliza Rollman, born Sept. 24, 1817, daughter of John and Maria Rollman. She died aged seventy-six years. Their children were: Wendell, of Illinois; Louisa, who died young; Josiah, m. to Emma Fisher; Henry R., m. to Emeline Gougler; Sarah, m. to George Smith; and Franklin R., born April 2, 1849.

Franklin R. Eshelman, son of Isaac, is a shoemaker by trade at Shillington. He married Catharine Fisher, and their children are: Annie F., m. to Thomas Fromm, a hatter and shoemaker, at Shillington, Pa.; Agnes F.; William R., m. to Ella Plank; Frank H., m. to Elizabeth Snyder; Emma E., m. to Andrew S. Long; Katie F., m. to Rev. William L. Meckstroth; Jennie F., m. to Joseph Rolland; Isaac, unmarried; Mamie F., m. to James M. Bitler; and Martha, who died young.

In his native locality Henry R. Eshelman secured his education, and when a lad he learned the trade of cutter, in which capacity he later served for twenty-two years, four months, eighteen days with the Leinbach Clothing Company, of Reading. From early youth he showed marked ability as a musician, the organ being his favorite instrument, and for nine years he served as organist in St. John's Reformed Church, later acting in the same capacity at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, where he remained for twelve years. Mr. Eshelman was highly respected by all who knew him, and his acquaintance was large. He was married Sept. 6, 1868, to Miss Emeline B. Gougler, daughter of John and Maria (Bamberger) Gougler, and to them there were born two children: Charles m. Emma Kerner, and lives at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., and has one child, Helen R.; and Paul died at the age of eight years.

DOMINIC MAURER, one of the leading business men of Reading, Pa., who is engaged in cement contracting, with office at No. 234 North Eleventh street, and yard at Moss and Green streets, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, in 1862, son of Anthony Maurer.

Anthony Maurer was a farmer in Germany, and came to America after the death of his wife, in 1882, on the ship "Canada," of a French line of steamers. Bringing a part of his family with him he landed at New York, May 4th, and came at once to Reading, where he worked as a laborer until his death, in May, 1901. He was married in his native country to Anna Schwartzenteuber, who died at the age of fifty-two years. They had children as follows: Joseph, of Altoona, Pa.; Anthony, a farmer, still residing in Germany, being burgomaster of the town of Albach, where he is very popular; Eugene, a carpenter in Reading; Margaret, m. to Peter Swope, of Reading; Dominic; Jacob, of Reading, employed with his brother, Dominic. The two eldest of this family served in the German army.

Dominic Maurer received his education in the public schools of his native country, and when a boy learned the trade of making wooden shoes which he followed until coming to America. Here his first employment was in the Scott works, Reading, where he remained one and one-half years, and then went to learn the cement business with his father-in-law, with whom he continued until July 23, 1902, at which time he embarked in the business on his own account, and has continued therein to the present time with much success. He has erected some of the finest homes in and about Reading, including the home of George Deemer of Stony Creek, John Wagner of Reading, and Joseph White of Reading, and also built the Textile Machine Works, and did work at Wernersville and at Mineral Spring Park Hotel. He is a property owner of the Ninth ward, where he has a fine residence. Mr. Maurer employs from thirty to forty men in his business, which includes cement pavements, vitrified brick pavements, cement steps, cement copings, concrete buildings, fountains, reservoirs, driveways, stable floors, cellars, all kinds of cement work with the latest process and in the most durable manner. His work is its own recommendation.

In 1884 Mr. Maurer was married to Helen Wagenblast, a daughter of Engelburg Wagenblast, of Wurtemberg, Germany. She died March 30, 1909. Their children were: Joseph, a clerk, lives in San Francisco, Cal.; John; Anthony and Dominic, twins, deceased; George; Dominic; Mary; Aloysius; Robert, deceased; Helen; Margaret, deceased; Janet, deceased; Janet (2); and Ottiella.

Mr. Maurer is a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church and is connected with the Holy Cross Knights of St. George, and St. Boniface's Society.

EMANUEL RICHARDS, one of Reading's substantial citizens and old residents, and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, was born in Windsor township, Berks county, April 6, 1843, son of William and Sarah (Smith) Richards, and grandson of John Richards.

John Richards was a native of Scotland, and when a young man came to America, settling in New Jersey where he followed the occupation of furnaceman. Later he went to Chester county, Pa., continuing his vocation there and later in Berks county, being engaged at the Windsor furnace. Mr. Richards' last days were spent in retirement, he passing away in 1847, aged eighty years, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Democrat. He was married in Scotland to Abbie Heacock, and their children were: John, William, Eli, Abbie and Sarah.

William Richards was born in the State of New Jersey, and there received his education. When a young man he learned the furnace business, and locating in Chester County, Pa., was employed for some years at the old Potts furnace. Later he went to Rockland, and was there engaged at what was known as the old Sally Ann furnace, which was then owned by the Yeagers, whose name was later changed to Hunter, and the furnace was known as the Hunter furnace. He subsequently removed to Windsor township, Berks county, working at the old Windsor furnace. After its discontinuation he engaged at work in a foundry at Hamburg for nearly forty years, and was here employed at the time of his death, which occurred after an illness of but two days, in 1870, in his sixty-seventh year. His wife, Mary Smith, died in 1894, aged eighty-four years, the mother of fourteen children, nine of whom still survive. With the exception of the parents there has not been a death in this family for over fifty years. The children are: Jacob, of Luzerne county; Sarah, m. to Jared Heckman, deceased, and living in Hamburg; William, of Chester county; Susan, m. to Joseph Schollenberger, of Hamburg; Emanuel, of Reading; Rebecca, m. to Samuel Bergy, of Reading; Charles, of Schuylkill county; Amanda, twin of Charles, m. to James Wesner, of Reading; and Matilda, m. to John Xanders. The parents of these children were members of the Reformed Church. The father was a stanch Democrat in politics.

Emanuel Richards received his education in the schools of Windsor township, Berks county, attending the first free school established in that township. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, 3rd Reserves, being with the Army of the Potomac, and the first three-year men to leave Reading. He remained with the command until the expiration of his term of service, being wounded at the battle of Gaines' Hill by a shot which passed through his right lung, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. At the same time he was captured, and was first taken to Libby Prison, later being removed to Belle Isle, where he was exchanged. In July, 1864, Mr. Richards veteranized in Company A, 195th Pa. V. I., remaining with this regiment until the close of the war. Upon his return to Reading Mr. Richards apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade with Isaac Bird of this city,

and he has followed this trade with success ever since, having been at his present location for thirty-four years.

On Feb. 19, 1868, Mr. Richards was married to Mary Wunder, daughter of Henry Wunder, and of their family of children, five are living: Reynolds, a sheet-iron worker employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway; William, in charge of the credit department of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, of Reading; Alice, a saleslady at G. M. Britton's store; Ida, at home; and Harry, a clerk at the Reading Iron Works. Politically Mr. Richards is a Democrat. He is connected with McLean Post No. 16, G. A. R., and is fraternally a member of the P. O. S. of A. He and his wife attend St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

GEORGE P. GANGER, a prominent builder and contractor of Reading, bears a reputation which is the fruit of years of earnest, conscientious and conservative work.

From the form of the name it is thought that the Ganger family originated in Germany, or France, but since settling in Pennsylvania, mainly in Chester county, it has been very closely allied to the Scotch and Irish, and practically nothing is known of the earlier generations. Mr. George P. Ganger and Mr. J. Benton Ganger are, with one exception, the only persons of this line living who bear the name. The grandfather was a prosperous farmer of Chester county, but little is known of him save that he married a Miss Evans and had two sons, Levi and David. He died young. The family were members of the Reformed Church, and it is supposed that the grandfather was a Whig in his political views. The maternal grandparents were German.

David Ganger was born in 1809 and grew up in Chester county, receiving his education in the public and pay schools of that region. After leaving school he learned stone masonry, but as he did not like the work he soon turned his attention to farming instead, and spent the rest of his life in that occupation. He married Miss Eliza Nyse and they became the parents of a family, three of whom lived to maturity. The daughter, Sarah, died, however, in early womanhood. The surviving sons were George P. and Levi.

George P. Ganger was born in Chester county, Sept. 10, 1843. He was brought up to farm work, in the meantime attending the public schools also, until he was nineteen, when he entered upon a four years' apprenticeship to the stone mason's trade. Having mastered thoroughly his business he went at the age of twenty-three to Reading, and settled there permanently as a mason and builder. He has steadily increased the scope of his operations, and is now one of the foremost builders in the city. He has done a great deal to make Reading one of the desirable residence cities in the State. He has on his own account built over 200 houses, ranging in value from $2500 to 3000, besides a large number under contract for friends and patrons. His work is always first class and done in the most conscientious manner. During his first fifteen years in Reading Mr. Ganger was employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and helped to construct many of the bridges and depots along that well known line. A number of the handsomest structures in the city are Mr. Ganger's work, among the most notable being the city hall, St. Peter's Methodist Church, the Evangelical Church, Mr. Eckert's home, and a great number of other residences.

Mr. Ganger married, in 1871, Miss Christie Low, daughter of James Low, of Lebanon county, and four children have been born to them, namely: David, who died in infancy; Sarah, m. to Albert Folk; Mary, m. (first) to Charles Spangler, had one daughter, Mabel, and (second) to John Newil; and Lulu, m. to H. M. Eldridge. Mr. Ganger and his family are members of the M. E. Church. In politics a Republican, he takes, however, no active part in public affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of a number of other organizations.

HEIZMANN. The Heizmanns are of distinguished German ancestry, the earliest of whom anything definite is known being one who was knighted by King Otto for distinguished services in the battle of Lechfeld, in 955, between Germany and Hungary. The family name, indicative of valor, was bestowed upon him and also the castle and lands of Schadeck. From him descended those gallant knights and brave warriors who, in response to the appeal of Peter the Hermit, at the close of the eleventh century, formed a part of the first crusade of the Christians who, with the cry *"Deus vult"* (God wills it), marched victoriously to Palestine and rescued the Holy Sepulchre. In the vicissitudes of fortune, the family has at times attained the highest distinction, while again it has met with adversity, only to rise again to its previous height. One of the family was Hofmarschall to Kaiser Albrecht I, another became Archbishop of Mayence, and another Stadt Syndicus of Cologne. During the Thirty Years' war, in which Germany was assailed by foreign foes and greatly torn by domestic dissensions, one branch of the family sought refuge in the famous Black Forest.

Charles Lawrence Heizmann, the founder of the family in America, was descended from this branch of Heizmanns. He was born in Lenzkirch, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Aug. 6, 1802. He was educated at Neufchatel, Switzerland. At the age of thirty years he came to America on the ship "Marcus," sailing from Rotterdam March 12, 1832, with the intention of making a business trip. After touching at the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, on June 13th, the ship arrived in July off Long Island, where it was learned that cholera was raging in New York City. The passengers were landed at Sag Harbor, L. I., on July 12th, and thence Mr. Heizmann proceeded to Philadelphia, where he remained for some time. Being favorably impressed with the country, its people and its form of government, he concluded not to return to Europe, and therefore located in Reading, Pa., where many Germans had previously settled, and where he established himself in business as an importer and dealer in musical instruments and musical merchandise. Like most educated Germans he was an accomplished musician and linguist, speaking, besides his native tongue, English, French and Italian. He became interested in the industrial development of his adopted city, and with characteristic German foresight was instrumental in the formation of the Reading German Building and Savings Fund Association, the first building society in Reading, of which he was chosen president. The charter was granted Sept. 18, 1848. He was Roman Catholic in religious faith, holding membership in the church on South Fifth street, of which he served as trustee. Mr. Heizmann died in Reading July 3, 1859.

On April 22, 1834, Mr. Heizmann was united in marriage with Mary Cecilia Eichhorn, daughter of John Francis Eichhorn and Eva Siegfried, whose ancestors settled in Berks county in 1755. All of their children were born in the old family home, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Reading. Mrs. Heizmann was one of a family of five children, namely: Anna, who married a New England schoolmaster, Jonathan Dwight; John Francis, who was married to Matilda Miller (both died at an early age, leaving two daughters, Alice and Ann); Ellen, who married Charles Troxell, postmaster of Reading under the Harrison-Tyler administration, and a collector of the Port of Philadelphia under the Taylor-Fillmore administration; Mary Cecilia; and Theresa, who married Dr. Adolphus Lippe; a son of the Count of Lippe-Weissenfeldt, Germany, and a member of the Lippe-Detmold family. Six sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heizmann and this family has been influential and active in both professional and industrial circles in Berks county for many years. Charles Raymond and Theodore Ignatius are mentioned below. Francis Joseph, born

C. R. Heizmann

A. A. Heizmann

Aug. 14, 1841, died Oct. 22, 1849. Cecilia Eve was born June 2, 1844. Dr. Charles Lawrence and Albert Aloysius are mentioned below. Mary Ann, born Nov. 4, 1853, became the wife of James A. O'Reily, Esq., a prominent attorney of Reading. Aloysius Adolphus, born Sept. 27, 1858, died Feb. 17, 1859.

Charles Raymond Heizmann was born in Reading Jan. 23, 1835, and received his education in private schools and at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del. When only fifteen he entered his father's store to receive a business training. His father allowed the boy to undertake many responsible duties, in the performance of which he not only showed great interest, but also developed self-confidence and executive ability. He was often sent to buy goods in Philadelphia, and early displayed the traits which have since brought him into such prominence in the commercial world. When his father died he assumed control of the business, which he purchased from the estate in 1865, conducting it alone from that time to 1870, when he received his brother Albert into partnership in the business. The old business was continued successfully, and in 1877 they made a new departure, establishing the Penn Hardware Works. They ran both businesses for two years, at the end of that time finding the new enterprise so promising that they disposed of the store in order to give all their time to the hardware works.

The Penn Hardware Works were first located in a small building on Front street, which the firm leased, and employment was given to ten hands. As the business grew and more space was required, they purchased four acres of land at the foot of Spruce street, between the canal and the Schuylkill river, erecting thereon a convenient building, which met the demands of the business at that time. But it continued to expand with undreamed-of rapidity, so that the new structure proved inadequate, and additions were needed so much sooner than the proprietors had anticipated. These were made from time to time until all the four acres were covered with substantial brick buildings. Then adjacent property was secured, and in 1906 a new building 60 x 100 feet in dimensions, and four stories in height, was erected, ready for occupancy Jan. 1, 1907. It is very modern in every respect, and completes a block of buildings which make the Penn Hardware Works one of the largest plants in the United States. The first floor of this new building is used as a store room, the other three floors being used exclusively for plating. The company now manufactures its own gas, for fuel and lighting, a two-story building, 30x80 feet, having been erected for the gas plant. There are six engines in the establishment, two gasoline engines of 60 and 33 horse-power, respectively, a steam engine of 150, one of 30 and one of 120 horse-power, and a new gas engine of 150 horse-power. A new warehouse, seven stories in height and 60 x 120 feet in dimensions, is now (1908) under course of construction. Seven hundred and fifty hands constitute the present working force, which is frequently taxed to the utmost and working overtime. The company is extensively engaged in manufacturing a general line of builders' hardware, and the product is sold all over the United States, Europe and Australia. Ten carloads of frame pulleys were made for the rebuilding of San Francisco. Orders are constantly being received which insure the activity of the plant for months ahead.

Mr. C. Raymond Heizmann is not only a man of excellent talent, but he has mechanical tastes which have developed under the necessities of business, and he has designed much of the machinery and many of the appliances in use at the works, and is a patentee of a number of the articles manufactured by the company. The most successful of these articles was a plug tobacco cutter. After sharp competition with the leading manufacturers of the country Mr. Heizmann secured a contract from the Lorillards of New York for twenty thousand of these small machines, highly finished in nickel plate and bronze. The Penn Hardware Company was incorporated in April, 1896, with a paid-up capital of $415,000, and with Mr. C. Raymond Heizmann as its president, which position he has occupied since the commencement of the enterprise. An establishment of such magnitude confers untold benefits upon the community in which it is located, and the large showing made by the employes in the industrial parade during the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading, celebrated in June, 1898, gave some indication of the number of people directly benefited by profitable and steady employment at this plant. The number has since been increased about fifty per cent. Mr. Heizmann took great interest in the celebration, and gave his influence and active aid toward making it a success, serving as a member of the executive committee and chairman of the insignia committee.

On June 9, 1874, Mr. Heizmann was married to Mary M. Miller, daughter of Lewis and Mary A. (Dickson) Miller, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary A., Mary Cecilia, Raymond L., Lewis J., Flora R., Charles Raymond, Jr., Francis Edward and Theodora. Their home is at No. 318 North Fifth street, Reading.

Theodore Ignatius Heizmann was born in Reading Dec. 14, 1838. He attended the private schools of the city and later Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Md., where he remained two years, after which he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., in 1856. He graduated in 1859, with the degree of civil engineer, and for several months thereafter was engaged as assistant to the topographer of the preliminary survey of the Reading & Columbia railroad, and in a similar capacity on the survey of a line between Easton and Nazareth. In March, 1860, he became a member of the engineer corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by his industry and ability won such rapid promotion that in March, 1861, he became assistant engineer. In March, 1864, he became principal assistant engineer, and in February, 1865, became resident engineer of the Middle division, from Harrisburg to Altoona, his office being at the latter place. In January, 1868, he became resident engineer of the Philadelphia division, between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, with office at Philadelphia. In April, 1870, his office was changed back to Altoona, when he was made engineer of maintenance of way of the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In January, 1872, he was appointed chief engineer of maintenance of way of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between New York City and Pittsburg, and as such had his office at Philadelphia until his retirement in 1874. Mr. Heizmann has not devoted himself particularly to any line of work since, spending much of his time in foreign travel. He takes keen enjoyment in music and even during his active business career kept up his musical studies for the love of the art. He was vice-chairman of the music committee during the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in June, 1898, and wrote the music for the hymn sung on that occasion. He has been vice-president and a director of the Penn Hardware Company since its incorporation. In 1892-93 he built the St. Cecilia Memorial Chapel at the northwest corner of Perkiomen avenue and Spruce street, as a memorial to his mother.

Dr. Charles Lawrence Heizmann, who spent all of his professional life from the age of twenty-one in the United States army as assistant surgeon, surgeon and assistant surgeon general, was born April 15, 1846, in Reading, where he obtained his intellectual training in the public schools. After his graduation from the Reading high school he entered the University of Georgetown, which institution conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then prepared for the medical profession in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in his twenty-first year, after which he applied for admission to the medical corps of the army, being one of the four chosen of several hundred candidates. In the army service his service has been an active and a brilliant one. He first saw service in the Modoc war on the Western frontier, and the reminiscences of thrilling adventures which

he oftentimes relates are very interesting. He accompanied the party making the first survey of Yellowstone Park, and during his service has been stationed at the following posts: San Antonio, Texas; Fort Vancouver; Fort Douglass; Salt Lake City, Utah; Fort Niagara; West Point; Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor; Fort Ontario at Oswego; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., arriving there just after the great earthquake and fire of 1906; and at Manila, in the Philippines, in charge of the Medical Department of those Islands. Some years ago, Colonel Heizmann was honored by the War Department with a semi-official mission to Europe to inspect the military hospitals of the principal nations of the Continent. He made a careful study of their systems and upon his return published a book upon the subject which is really a work of merit, and has gained him much praise from the physicians of this country. Besides being a work of literary value it has resulted in much benefit to the hospitals of our country, owing to its completeness and exactness of detail. He retired from the army in the year 1908 with the rank of Assistant Surgeon General.

ALBERT ALOYSIUS HEIZMANN was born in Reading Sept. 11, 1848, and was educated in the private schools of Reading, St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., graduating there in the English and commercial course in 1865. In the same year he entered the store of his brother, Charles Raymond, at the corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Reading, and in 1870 he became an equal partner in the business. They were jewelers and importers of musical instruments and merchandise. In 1877 the two brothers, as equal partners, established the Penn Hardware Works, for the manufacture of builders' hardware, and in 1879 disposed of the store and devoted their whole attention to the new enterprise. In April, 1896, it was incorporated as the Penn Hardware Company with a paid-up capital of $415,000. Albert A. Heizmann was elected treasurer of the company. That the business has been a success is evidenced by the fact that the annual statement of Jan. 1, 1908, showed a surplus fund greater than the original capital.

In addition to his work as a member of the Penn Hardware Company, Mr. Heizmann took a great interest in municipal affairs, having been a member of common council from 1878 to 1880, and of select council from 1882 to 1885. In February, 1885, he was elected a member of the board of water commissioners, and was chosen president of the board in 1891, which position he held until Feb. 16, 1892, when he resigned. Mr. Heizmann was a director of the Keystone National Bank for a number of years. Owing to his continued ill health, which compelled him to live in the South the greater part of the year, he resigned as treasurer of the Penn Hardware Company Jan. 1, 1901, but still remained a director. He died June 14, 1909.

On Sept. 3, 1874, Mr. Heizmann married Jane, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Sterling) May, of Shamokin, Pa. They had children as follows: Mary May, born June 27, 1875; Charles Lawrence, born Oct. 18, 1877; William Albert, born Sept. 15, 1882; Henry, born Sept. 15, 1882 (died in infancy); Edith Cecilia, born Nov. 24, 1887; Theodore, born Nov. 13, 1889.

WILLIAM A. HEIZMANN, treasurer and sales manager of the Penn Hardware Company, of Reading, is proving his right to a position in the foremost business circles of the city. The name Heizmann stands for all that is substantial, up-to-date and honorable in the local industrial field. Various representatives of the family have won their way to unquestioned standing, and to the younger generation falls the no less difficult task of maintaining the high standard of their elders and of infusing new aims and new energy into the business whose development has been the pride and the life work of its founders. The Penn Hardware Company, Manufacturers of Locks & Builders Hardware, owned, officered and managed chiefly by members of the Heizmann families, is one of the solid institutions of Reading.

Mr. Heizmann was born in Reading Sept. 15, 1882, and received his early training in the private and public schools of the city, graduating from the high school with distinction in the year 1900. He then continued his studies at Harvard University, where he won a Harvard College Honorary Scholarship, completing in three years the work required for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. In 1904 he was graduated from Harvard with distinction. He then took charge of the foundry department of the Penn Hardware Company, within a short time was appointed assistant treasurer, and in 1905 was elected treasurer, which office he has since held. In addition to the duties which fall to him in that capacity he also has been given charge of the sales department, a measure of responsibility which reflects credit upon the promise which he has already shown.

On Oct. 3, 1906, Mr. Heizmann married Miss Ada Lotz Leinbach, a daughter of A. Ellsworth and Mary A. (Lotz) Leinbach, members of prominent Berks county families elsewhere mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Heizmann reside at No. 202 Windsor street. They have one child, Anne Leinbach, born Sept. 9, 1907. Mr. Heizmann is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and socially belongs to the Berkshire Country Club and is secretary of the Harvard Club of Reading.

JOHN ROEHRICH, engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice as proprietor of a large cold storage plant at Third and Buttonwood streets, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1851. In 1865, he accompanied his parents, Christopher and Catharine (Doeman) Roehrich, to America. The father was a paver by trade, and after settling at Reading continued to work at it through his active life. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived until 1890, dying at the age of eighty-one years. They had four children, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine and John. In religious belief they were Lutherans. The father was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was a zealous worker in the Democratic party.

John Roehrich was educated mainly in his native land and soon after coming to Reading was employed by Frederick Lauer as an errand boy. Later he worked at the Felix brewery, the same plant now owned by the Deppen Brewing Company, where he filled the position of assistant brewer-master for upward of eight years. In 1885 he formed a partnership with John Stocker, under the name of Roehrich & Stocker, for carrying on the brewing business at Tremont, Pa., and they continued there until 1891, when they sold the brewery and came to Reading. Purchasing a tract of land on North Eleventh street, opposite the Fair ground, they established a brewery and carried it on successfully until 1897, when Mr. Roehrich sold his interest to his partner. Subsequently he formed a partnership with George J. Raab and they operated the old Keystone Brewery under the name of Roehrich & Raab until 1902, when they sold the plant to the Deppen Brewing Co., and in 1908 this was reorganized with the following officers: President, John Roehrich; vice president, William J. Roehrich; secretary, George J. Raab; treasurer, James Taylor; and directors, James Mahony and Dr. John M. Bertolet. That year they erected the Brewery at Third and Buttonwood streets, where thirty-nine men are employed.

After closing out his former business interests, in 1902, Mr. Roehrich purchased a lot of ground (75 by 140 feet) on Third near Buttonwood street in 1903, and built a cold storage and ice plant; and equipped it with modern machinery, with a capacity of fifty tons of ice per day.

In 1875 Mr. Roehrich was married to Catharine Baisch, a native of Berks county, and they have three children, viz: William J., Frank C., and Harry Max. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Roehrich is a self-made man. In his business as well as his social relations he is held in the highest esteem.

PENN HARDWARE CO.

J. H. REICHERT, of Willow Glen Farm, in Marion township, Berks county, and second vice-president of the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., was born in Upper Tulpehocken township, Berks county, Sept. 1, 1865, son of Jeremiah M. Reichert (a soldier of the Civil war), and grandson of Charles Reichert (a Revolutionary soldier).

The family is of Swiss extraction, and was one of the earliest to locate in Berks county, the name appearing in 1739 on the first tax list made up for Bern township.

As a young man Mr. Reichert was a salesman, and about twelve years ago he became connected with the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa., and is now serving as second vice-president, having charge of the selling force. He has, however, retained his residence in Marion township, on the homestead of his maternal ancestors, the Maidenfords.

Willow Glen Farm consists of 105 acres, and is one of the landmarks of the county, having been settled by Mr. Reichert's ancestors nearly two centuries ago. The farm house is 177 years old. This place is run on business principles, and after being practically ruined through farming along old methods by generation after generation. When Mr. Reichert took charge he studied the question carefully for weeks and months and at the end of that time had concluded two things were necessary: To discontinue the pasturing of cattle, and to waste less home fertilizer. He worked out a system of green crops, suitable to the climate and soil, and he has a fine herd of fifty-five Jerseys (in milk). His milk is of excellent quality, and brings two cents a quart more in Reading than that sold by other farmers. The milk of each cow is weighed at each milking, and the total daily yield is watched, so that any variations can be quickly noted and the cause caught. In one year the farm produced 154,000 quarts of milk. All the rough feed—hay, grain and ensilage—is raised, and none purchased, and nothing is sold except wheat, milk and cattle, yet the farm has an annual income of $7,000.

REDCAY. For the last one hundred and fifty and more years the name of Redcay (Redche, Retge) has been a familiar one in Lancaster and Berks counties, Pa., where many of the name have spent upright, honorable and useful lives following the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

(I) Elias Rattge (or Redche), the ancestor of the Redcay family in question, came to Pennsylvania, Sept. 26, 1737, from Germany, and was accompanied by Nicholas Rattge, a relative. Both names were written by a clerk, and that of Elias was spelled Ratgen. Tradition says he was related to John Jacob Radge, who arrived in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1740, on the ship "Robert and Alice," Capt. Goodman, commander. Elias Rattge settled at once in Robeson township, Lancaster county, and Nicholas in Albany township, Berks (then Philadelphia) county, and on Nov. 28, 1750, the latter received a warrant for fifty acres in Philadelphia county. He was a farmer, but little is known of him. He died in 1760 leaving a widow, Maria Ann Ursula, and children Elias (died in Greenwich township, Berks county, in 1773) and Anna Margarete.

In 1750 Elias Rattge (or Redche) secured a warrant from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania for sixty-five acres of land in Robeson township, Lancaster county; in 1752 this township was transferred to Berks county. On Oct 28, 1765, he purchased of Henry Winterberger 140 acres at Gibraltar, Robeson township, adjoining the sixty-five acres previously mentioned, and there he farmed continuously until 1773. St. John's Church and graveyard are situated on this property. On June 12, 1773, he sold his property at Gibraltar to his only son Elias, Jr., and moved to Cumru (now Brecknock) township, in what was called "the Forest." There he purchased one hundred and thirty-four acres, through which ran the Allegheny creek, and on the banks of that stream he erected a sawmill, which he conducted successfully until the time of his death. He also followed farming on this land. He died in 1786, aged about seventy years, and is buried in the St. John's graveyard at Gibraltar.

Elias Redche was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had the following children. (1) Elias Redcay, born in 1745, m. Elizabeth Hunter (born in 1752, died Jan. 11, 1816), of Oley, April 6, 1773, and died Jan. 3, 1829. (2) Barbara m. John Kendall. (3) Mary, born Aug. 5, 1747, m. Gottlieb Christian, May 28, 1770, and died in 1832. (4) Catharine, born April 22, 1756, m. Christian Krauss, Sept. 5, 1773, and died Feb. 14, 1809. (5) Elizabeth m. Fredrich Rapp, Sept. 20, 1770, and died before 1786. Elias Redche m. (second) March 21, 1773, Rosina Zigler, widow of Adam Zigler. They had no children, and at his death in 1788 she married Christian Eschelman, a neighbor.

(II) Elias Redcay, Jr., only son of Elias and Elizabeth, lived in Robeson township, where he carried on farming and conducted a sawmill. He carried on operations on the two tracts which he had purchased from his father in 1773, up to 1804, when he decided to sell out. He was an extensive dealer in land and a large property owner, owning several good farms and a few timber tracts on which he operated sawmills. On April 29, 1791, he and his wife deeded to Valentine Geiger and Herman Umstead in trust for the inhabitants of this section a tract of land containing one acre, ten perches, it being part of the land he had purchased from his father. This land contained the private burying ground of the Redcays, who in later years allowed the people of their section to bury their dead there. It was the intention to have a church there, but this was not built until 1809, and it is known as St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church. It is said that a log church was on the property before the present church was built. All Christian congregations which contributed to its support were allowed to worship in the building, and they were also to maintain and keep the graveyard. Late in life Elias Redcay lost most of his competency through disastrous financial investments. He was a member of the General Assembly from Exeter in 1805-1806, and during the Revolutionary war he served as a lieutenant of militia from Pennsylvania in Capt. Adam Beard's Company, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Jones. He was a great reader and delighted to tell stories of the war. He passed away Jan. 3, 1829, and is buried in the old Redcay burial ground.

On April 6, 1773, Elias Redcay married Elizabeth Hunter, who was born in 1752, and died Jan. 11, 1816, and to them were born the following children: (1) Henry, born Aug. 13, 1775, m. Mary Catharine Neykirk, of Exeter, who was born Jan. 25, 1779. He died May 22, 1848, and she Sept. 3, 1842, and both are buried in the Muddy Creek cemetery in Lancaster county. (2) John is mentioned below. (3) Elias, born Dec. 28, 1782, m. (first) Jan. 29, 1809, Sarah Harner, of Exeter. She died and was buried in Muddy Creek cemetery, and he m. (second) July 16, 1826, Elizabeth Strauss, of Bern, who was born Feb. 12, 1790. He passed away Jan. 28, 1867, and she died Aug. 19, 1875, and both are buried at Adamstown, Lancaster county. (4) Elizabeth m. Samuel Ludwig, of Cumru. They moved to Missouri in 1832. (5) Maria m. June 9, 1805, Jacob Ludwig.

(III) John Redcay, son of Elias, was born in Robeson township, Berks county, about 1779. On April 10, 1810, he, with his father, purchased a farm of John Barr, in Exeter township, which they farmed until 1823, when they sold out. He then moved to a farm near Schwartzwald in Exeter, which had a clover mill on it. There he remained until his death, in 1836, and he is buried in St. John's graveyard at Gibraltar. About 1807 he married Esther Rhoads, of Amity township, and they had children as follows: (1) Mary, born Oct. 14, 1807, m. Thomas Lewis. (2) Betzy, born April 10, 1809, m. Pete Romig, and died Oct. 16, 1851. (3)

John, born April 25, 1810, m. Phoebe Schrack, who was born Oct. 31, 1817, and died Feb. 13, 1854. He passed away in July, 1848. (4) Daniel, born Feb. 1, 1812, m. Abby Kint, (born April 18, 1818, died April 13, 1904), and died June 1, 1890. (5) Jacob, born June 13, 1816, died unmarried Dec. 18, 1898. (6) Catharine m. John Lewis.

(IV) Daniel Redcay, son of John and Esther (Rhoads) Redcay, was born Feb. 1, 1812, and died June 1, 1890. He married Abby Kint, daughter of Abraham Kint, and they moved to McEwensville, Pa. They were the parents of: Angeline, born Dec. 24, 1842, who is living on the old homestead; Henry, born Feb. 4, 1845, who is at Watsonstown; Abraham, born Jan. 23, 1847, living at Milton; and Ed., born in 1861, residing in Scranton.

(IV) John Redcay, son of John and Esther (Rhoads) Redcay, lived at the old clover mill with his parents until 1835, when on Sept. 11th of which year he married Phoebe Schrack. He was a farmer in Amity township until 1840, when he sold out and moved to Pottsville, Schuylkill county. He died in July, 1848, and his wife passed away Feb. 13, 1854, and both are buried at Pottsville. They had children: Caroline R., born April 6, 1837, m. Adam Kerper; John R., born Jan. 24, 1831, died in the army during the Civil war; Isaac, born Feb. 21, 1841, died Aug. 17, 1886 (his wife's name was Rebecca); Emma Maria was born May 16, 1847.

(III) Henry Redcay, son of Elias, was born in Robeson township, Aug. 13, 1775, and died in Lancaster county, May 22, 1848. He is buried in the Muddy Creek cemetery. On Sept. 10, 1804, he bought from his father ninety-one acres of the old homestead in Robeson township, and on this he lived and worked until March 30, 1811. The place is now owned by the Elisha Brown estate. He then purchased 137 acres on Lancaster pike, between the "Five Mile House" and Gouglersville, in Cumru township, but this being poor and swampy land he sold it a year after, April 1, 1812, and moved to Stone Hill, Brecknock township, Lancaster county. There he purchased a farm and there he lived until his death in 1848. He married Mary Catharine Neykirk, and they had children as follows: Esther, born Dec. 18, 1797, was baptized Sept. 3, 1798. Mary, born Nov. 3, 1801, died July 8, 1810; she was drowned in the mill dam and is buried in the cemetery at Gibraltar. Nelly, born April 2, 1803, died Aug. 20, 1853; she m. Abraham Trostle, born in 1809, who died Nov. 23, 1886. Jacob, born Sept. 11, 1804, died Dec. 22, 1812. Heinrich, born Feb. 12, 1809, died unmarried April 14, 1834. Mary Catharine, born Sept. 19, 1810, died aged thirteen days. John, born May 14, 1813, died Oct. 8, 1863; his wife, Mary Ann, was born Feb. 16, 1816. Mary, born May 7, 1817, m. Simon Kindt, who was born May 3, 1822, and died Aug. 15, 1870. Sarah, born May 23, 1819, m. Joseph Stemmen. Susannah, born Dec. 8, 1820, m. William Redcay, a cousin, and is still living. Catharine m. Henry Lingling. Elizabeth m. Mr. Sweigert, and they moved to Cumberland county. Joseph and Rachel are given no record.

(III) Elias Redcay, son of Elias, was born Dec. 28, 1782, in Robeson township, Berks county, and died at Adamstown, Jan. 28, 1867. He assisted his father with the farm work until his marriage. On Jan. 29, 1809, he married Sarah Harner, a daughter of Heinrich and Catharine Harner of Exeter. The year after his marriage he farmed for himself, and in 1810 he moved to Exeter, where he carried on farming operations until 1821. On March 31st of the last named year he bought the hotel stand of Jacob Swartz in Adamstown, Lancaster county, on the Lancaster pike, between Reading and Lancaster. The Lancaster pike was a much used highway and of all the old hostelries in the town "Redcay's" was the most patronized by the travelers between the two points. This hotel was operated by Mr. Redcay until 1846, in which year he sold out and purchased a tract of land in the lower end of the town, where he erected a hotel which he owned until the time of his death. Mr. Redcay was twice married. He m. (first) Sarah Harner, by whom he had the following children: (1) Henry, born Aug. 9, 1809, died June 9, 1890. He m. Lidia Bicher, who was born Feb. 22, 1811, and died Aug. 6, 1898. (2) Charles, born Jan. 1, 1811, died Nov. 29, 1887. He m. Mary Pennebecker, who died Feb. 8, 1888. (3) Lidia, born Dec. 13, 1812, m. John Young. (4) Harriet, born Dec. 21, 1814, died March 19, 1875. She m. Isaac Fichthorn. (5) A daughter, born Oct. 21, 1816, died young. (6) Nicholas, born Aug. 21, 1818, died May 25, 1895. He m. Ann Kegerise, born Dec. 19, 1824, and died March 21, 1891. (7) Benneville, born ——, 29, 1820, died Feb. 3, 1873. He m. Polly Bulman, born April 5, 1829, died ——— —— ——. (8) William, born Oct. 15, 1822, is still living; he m. his cousin, Susan Redcay, who is also living. On July 16, 1826, Mr. Redcay m. (second) Elizabeth Strauss, and by her he became the father of Elias Redcay, who is mentioned in full below.

(IV) Elias Redcay, son of Elias and Elizabeth (Strauss) Redcay, was born at the "Upper Hotel" which was kept by his father, at Adamstown, Lancaster county, Nov. 18, 1827. He attended the district schools, after leaving which he entered the butcher business with his brothers, Henry, Nicholas and William. He attended the Penn Square Market House in Reading, and his stand was located in front of what is now the "United States Hotel." He was a property owner, owning lots two, three and four in Adamstown, and a large tract of land in Iowa, also fifty acres near Bowmansville. A lover of good horses, he was the owner of several speedy ones, which he delighted to drive. While attending market, in the winter of 1859-60 he contracted a cold, which settled in his throat and eventually caused his death April 28, 1860, when in his thirty-third year.

In 1858, Mr. Redcay married Susan Mohn, daughter of William and sister of Jeremiah G. Mohn, the hat manufacturer. She passed away July 27, 1886, the mother of one child, James Elias Redcay.

(V) James Elias Redcay, son of Elias and Susan (Mohn) Redcay, was born Nov. 2, 1859, in Adamstown, Lancaster county. His father dying before he was a year old, he was brought up by his mother, who sent him to the district schools until he was sixteen years old, and then he was sent to the West Chester Normal. Returning to Adamstown he learned the hat trade with his uncles Jeremiah G. Mohn & Bro., who were then doing business under the name of Mohn & Prutzman. On Oct. 28, 1877, he left Adamstown for Reading, and in that city he entered the employ of his uncles. In 1880 he was made foreman of their shop, and this position he is still holding.

On July 3, 1884, Mr. Redcay married Anna B. Althouse, daughter of Franklin and Amelia (Hinnershitz) Althouse, and they were the parents of the following children: Harry B., William F., John R. and Susan A. The family reside at No. 1250 Perkiomen avenue, Reading.

ZIMMERMAN. The Zimmerman family in Albany township, Berks county, is descended from Heinrich Zimmerman, who came to this township from Maxatawny township, about the time of the organization of the county. In 1756 he was a taxable in Albany. He lived at Stony Run Hill, and his homestead is now owned by a descendant, Noah Zimmerman. Heinrich Zimmerman's son Johannes, born April 19, 1761, died on the home farm April 25, 1824, aged sixty-three years and six days. His wife Maria Barbara Dietrich (1769-1833) was a daughter of Adam Dietrich.

Johannes Zimmerman, son of Heinrich, succeeded his father to the homestead and was a farmer. His farm consisted of 177 acres. In 1822 he built the present large stone house. He and his wife were Lutherans, and are buried at Wessnersville. They had the following children: Maria Magdalena m. Daniel

Kunkel; Mrs. Samuel Brobst; Mrs. Jacob Georg; Moses; John; Daniel and Michael.

Moses Zimmerman, son of Johannes, was born April 23, 1799, and died Dec. 17, 1840. He obtained the homestead, and there died. In 1841, his brother Michael bought it for $2,400. Among other children Moses Zimmerman had Polly and Jonas.

John Zimmerman, son of Johannes, lived in Albany township, in the Stony Run, owning the farm now the property of Matthias Wessner, which farm was given to him by his father. His children were: Anna, Lydia, Eli, Aaron, Daniel, Gideon and Samuel.

Daniel Zimmerman, son of Johannes, was a farmer in Bern (now Tilden) township, where he had a large tract near St. Michael's church, and there he is buried. His wife was a Miss Keller, and among their children was a son, Samuel.

Michael Zimmerman, son of Johannes, was born Feb. 10, 1802, and died Feb. 1, 1878. He was a lifelong farmer owning the homestead on the Stony Run Hill. He built the present barn in 1848. He also operated a distillery on his farm. His wife, Sarah Stump (1813-1885), bore him five children, namely: William; Noah, Catharine m. Jacob Snyder, of Weisenburg township, Lehigh county; Mary Ann m. Nathan Weisner; and Sarah died young. Michael Zimmerman was a Democrat, and served as school director. He held church offices in Friedens Church at Wessnersville, where the Zimmermans are buried.

William Zimmerman, son of Michael, was born Nov. 13, 1833, and died May 12, 1906. He lived across the line from Albany, in Lynn township, Lehigh county. He was a farmer, and carefully husbanded his resources, becoming very well-to-do. He married Mary Ann Weisner, and their children were: Sarah Ann (1858-1861); Nathan m. Mary Dietrich; Amanda m. Reuben Shugor; Caroline m. Phaon Kerchner; Mary Ann m. Reuben Shugor, after the death of her sister Amanda; Daniel m. Kate Adam; Jonathan lives on the homestead; and Sinora Rothermel.

Noah Zimmerman, son of Michael, born in Albany Oct. 17, 1836, has been living retired at Wessnersville since 1895. He owns the homestead which he farmed until he retired in comfortable circumstances. He and family are esteemed members of the Lutheran congregation at Wessnersville. In 1869 he married Mary Ann Fenstermacher, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Dietrich) Fenstermacher, and they have had four daughters, viz.: Emma m. Jeremiah Wessner; Amanda m. Tilghman Groff; Alice m. Richard Groff; and Annie V. died in infancy.

ROTHENBERGER. The Rothenberger family has lived in Berks county for 150 and more years, and is worthily represented in the present generation by George W. Rothenberger, born in Reading, April 13, 1871, son of the late Cornelius K. Rothenberger.

The ancestor of this family was Peter Rothenberger, who was a Swiss. He came to America on the ship "Brotherhood," which landed at Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1750. Soon after coming to this country he settled in Alsace township, this county, where he died late in 1772. His executors were Jacob Kühn and Henry Baum. He had a son Peter (See below) and a daughter Mary. In 1783, petitions were presented to the Orphans Court praying that guardians be appointed for them—stating that they were under fourteen years of age.

(I) Peter Rothenberger, great-great-grandfather of George W., of Reading, was a resident of Alsace township at an early date. He was born March 24, 1769, and died in Alsace Jan. 4, 1825, aged fifty-five years, nine months, ten days. He married Rebecca Shalter, born Sept. 1, 1773, and died Nov. 28, 1847. The federal census report of 1790 records Peter Rodenberger, a resident of Alsace township, Berks county, as having six sons, and two daughters, the children all under sixteen years of age. Both Peter Rothenberger and wife are buried at Alsace Church. One of their sons was Peter.

(II) Peter Rothenberger, son of Peter and Rebecca, was born in Alsace township, Berks county, Feb. 22, 1795, and died Nov. 14, 1871. His wife, Maria Schneider, was born Oct. 11, 1798, and died Dec. 17, 1870. Mr. Rothenberger was a farmer, and in early life lived in Alsace and later in Centre township. He and wife were members of the Reformed Congregation of the Alsace Church, where they are buried. Their children were: Peter; Hannah married John Klohs; Polly married Elias Bickel; Molly married Benjamin Herb; and John S.

(III) John S. Rothenberger, son of Peter, was a native of Centre township, born March 5, 1821, died Dec. 29, 1872. He carried on the old homestead farm until 1853, when he removed to Leisz's Bridge, and in company with his father purchased a farm for $14,000, on which he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Rothenberger was married (first) in 1840, to Mary Ann Kauffman (born Sept. 10, 1818, died March 23, 1864), by whom he had eleven children: Cyrus W.; William K.; John K.; Peter K.; Levi K.; Cornelius K.; Milton K. and Albert K., both deceased; Mary K., m. to Wellington Moser; Deborah K., m. to Edward Shearer; and Thomas K., of San Francisco. The second marriage of Mr. Rothenberger was in 1864, to Matilda (Kauffman) Daubert, a widow, and sister to his first wife. To their union there were born seven children: James, of Temple; Harry, who went West; Morris, deceased; Kate (Catherine), m. to Elmer Angstadt; Rosa, m. to Edward Moore, of California; George, of Reading; and Sallie, deceased. In religious belief Mr. Rothenberger was Reformed, while both of his wives were connected with the Lutheran Church. In political matters he was a Democrat.

(IV) Cornelius K. Rothenberger, son of John S., was born in Penn township, Berks county, June 25, 1847, and was reared upon his father's farm, working there until he attained his majority. He then engaged in the brick manufacturing business at Birdsboro, and in 1878 became the proprietor of the "Riverside Hotel" which he conducted eight years. In 1880 he again engaged in the brick manufacturing business, in North Reading, and he also followed contracting and house building very profitably until 1895. In 1894 Mr. Rothenberger engaged in the grocery business, at Riverside, following this ten years, at the end of that time his son-in-law, Wilson E. Moser, becoming his partner under the firm name of Moser & Rothenberger. This firm lasted two years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Rothenberger then lived retired until Feb. 1, 1908, when he again engaged in the grocery business. He was a fine business man. He was accidentally killed Jan. 18, 1909, by a train at the crossing of Seventh and Penn streets, Reading, and is buried at Charles Evans Cemetery; the three preceding generations are buried at Alsace Cemetery. Mr. Rothenberger was a member of the Heptasophs; Washington Camp, No. 691, P. O. S. of A. With his family he belonged to Olivet Reformed Church, Reading, of which for some years he was a trustee. In politics he was a Democrat. In June, 1870, he married Rosa Drexel, daughter of John Drexel, of West Reading. She was born in April, 1844, and died Dec. 27, 1902, the mother of five children: George W., born April 13, 1871; Bertha, m. to Wilson E. Moser, of Riverside; John, who died aged two years; Mary, m. to Stephen Sehl, of Reading; and William, a dyer at Reading. Mr. Rothenberger owned a farm of fifty-six acres in Exeter township, and the buildings at Nos. 35 and 37 Exeter street, and three lots at Exeter and Front streets.

(V) George W. Rothenberger received his education in the city schools, and in Prof. D. B. Brunner's Academy and Business College at Reading. At the age of eighteen he learned the tailor's trade in that city, and this has ever since been his occupation. When but twenty-two he engaged in business for himself, and

soon built up a lucrative business. He is practical, and he understands his business thoroughly. He employs from six to twelve men. Mr. Rothenberger is the owner of the three-story brick residence, No. 906 Penn street, with a frontage of 19½ feet and in depth 120 feet, having purchased this April 2, 1900. In March, 1909, Mr. Rothenberger purchased a private residence at No. 1524 Perkiomen avenue, where he has resided since April 1st.

Mr. Rothenberger was married Sept. 14, 1899, to Anna M. Brown, daughter of the late Albert and Emily (Ludwig) Brown, of Reading, and they have had three children, one of whom, the first, died in infancy. The others are Thomas B. and John F. Mr. Rothenberger belongs to the Second Reformed Church and his wife belongs to Trinity Lutheran Church. He is fraternally connected with the Mystic Star Commandery, No. 47, Knights of Malta; Progressive Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Penn Wheelmen.

HENRY E. RHOADS, one of the most useful citizens of Douglass township, was born in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery Co., Pa., July 6, 1833, son of Charles and Margaret (Egolf) Roth. The early spelling of the name was Roth, but was changed to Rhoads by the teachers of the Charles Roth children.

Henry Roth, grandfather of Henry E., lived at Deep Creek, in New Hanover township, in Montgomery county, where he had a small farm. He died before 1830. His wife, a Hoffman, lived to the age of ninety-seven years. They had four children: Hannah, m. to Peter Yerger; Betzy, m. to Daniel Houck; Kate, m. to John Kohl; and Charles.

Charles Roth, son of Henry, was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, and died in West Pottsgrove township, that county, Dec. 1, 1887. By trade he was a blacksmith, and this he followed in early life, becoming in 1837, however, a farmer in West Pottsgrove township, where he bought a farm which he operated a number of years. He was a man of enterprise and thrift, and left a large estate that he had accumulated himself. Among the different properties he owned was an eighty-acre tract in West Pottsgrove township, which he cut up into building lots in the early eighties. He sold a large number of them, receiving $22,000 for those he sold, and at his death he still had about 465 lots, which were divided among his children, his son Henry E. acquiring about fifty-two. All are valuable, as this tract adjoins the borough of Pottstown, in fact the farm buildings were located within the limits of the borough. Charles Roth is buried at Mount Zion cemetery, South Pottstown. His first wife was Margaret Egolf, daughter of Adam and Anna (Moser) Egolf, the latter a daughter of Peter Moser (brother of the bachelor Burkhart Moser). Both Mr. and Mrs. Egolf attained eighty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Roth were born seven children: Henry E.; William, of Stowe, Pa.; Rachel, widow of Jere Reifsnyder, of Bramcote; Daniel, of Stowe, now deceased; John, who died of hydrophobia; Mary, m. to William Rutter, of Stowe, both deceased; and Adam, of Stowe. Charles Roth m. (second) Mrs. Charlotte (Wamback) Root, widow of Jacob Root.

Henry E. Rhoads was reared upon his father's farm, and has been a farmer all his life. He worked for his parents until he was of age. In 1857 he began farming for himself in Douglass township, Berks county, on the Jacob Yorgey farm, which he tenanted for twenty-seven years. From 1884 to 1887 he farmed the William Wise farm, also in Douglass township. In the fall of 1887 he bought his present farm consisting of 100 acres of the best land in the township, located about one mile north of Maxatawny Station on the Colebrookdale branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Mr. Rhoads has greatly improved this tract. He also has an interest in different tracts of woodland located in North Coventry township, Chester county, which at one time belonged to his father.

Mr. Rhoads is one of the substantial citizens of the township, and takes a keen, intelligent interest in public affairs. In politics he is a Democrat, and since 1882 has held the office of school director, being one of the very oldest directors in point of service in the county. He has also served as assistant assessor of the township, and was delegate to several county conventions. With his family he attends Emanuel Lutheran Church of Pottstown, of which for six years he was a deacon.

In 1855 Mr. Rhoads married Sarah Yorgey, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Reifsnyder) Yorgey. She was born March 24, 1840, and died Jan. 20, 1903, and is buried in the Pottstown cemetery. Eleven children were born of this union, namely: Marguerite m. Jacob Levengood, of Montgomery county; Annie m. Irwin Sassaman, and lives at Reading; Jacob is a farmer in Douglass township; William lives at Philadelphia; Warren died aged thirty-three years; Emma m. August Maberry (deceased), and lives at Pottstown; Darius is a farmer at Amityville; Isaac is a blacksmith at Amityville; John is a baker at Pottstown; George Y. is a teacher in Douglass township, and Morris is a farmer in Douglass township.

O. B. S. WILDER, a well-known resident of Perkiomen avenue, Reading, who as a general contractor and builder has erected some of the city's most beautiful structures, was born in 1860, in Key West, Fla., son of Barnabas S. and Diana (Waltz) Wilder, the latter a descendant of Michael Waltz, a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Barnabas S. Wilder was also a native of Florida, and came to Pennsylvania prior to the Civil war. He was a hotel proprietor for many years, and at the time of his death was conducting the "Mansion House" at Carlisle. Mr. Wilder was a member of the Masonic Order at Harrisburg, Pa., and was a consistent attendant of the Reformed Church, his wife being a Lutheran, in the faith of which church she died in 1889. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilder: O. B. S.; Bella E., m. to Lieutenant George of the United States Army; and Robert, in the hotel business at Shippensburg.

O. B. S. Wilder was about one year old when his parents came to Pennsylvania, and his literary education was secured in the schools of Dauphin and Cumberland counties. As a youth he learned the carpentering, building and painting trades, and in 1882 he engaged in a general contracting business, in which he has continued to the present time. He has worked in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee, beside Pennsylvania. He has erected many buildings throughout Reading, including the "Crystal Palace Hotel," and the residence of Ferdinand Winter on Center avenue, and his work has gained him an enviable reputation in his line. Mr. Wilder is very fond of hunting, and during the winter of 1906-07 spent some time at this sport in Georgia.

Mr. Wilder was married in 1884 to Emma R. Wahl. He belonged to Montgomery Lodge, I. O. O. F., Reading; and Samuel J. Randall Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Reading. In political matters he is independent.

GEORGE IRA KEEN, M. D., one of Reading's successful young practitioners of medicine, was born at Reading, in 1870, son of Samuel H. and Mary D. (Landis) Keen.

The Keen family has been known in Reading for several generations and has held the respect of the community. Samuel Keen, the grandfather, died in this city, and here Samuel H. Keen, his son, was born and has resided here all his life. In young manhood he was absent for a short time, operating an engine in Georgia, but for the past forty years he has been with the Reading Railway Company, one of that corporation's most valued employes. He married Mary D. Landis, a member of a large and honored family of

Lancaster county. They reside at No. 1213 Chestnut street, which has been the family home for the past thirty-five years. Their children are: George Ira, of this sketch; James O., a machinist at Reading; Newton Edgar, a printer, who resides in Philadelphia; and Mrs. William M. Kitzmiller, of Germantown, Philadelphia.

Dr. Keen was educated at Reading and after passing creditably through the high school, he attended Palmer's Business College, at Philadelphia, and then entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1889, where he was graduated with the class of 1892. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city, and has met with excellent success. He has established his office in his handsome, newly-erected home at No. 941 Franklin street.

Dr. Keen married Elizabeth May Leh, daughter of Frank Leh, of Reading, and they had twin daughters, Helen and Ethel, the latter of whom is deceased. Miss Helen is a student at Reading. Politically Dr. Keen is a Republican. He is a member of the State Medical Association and of the State Homeopathical Association and is president of the Pathological Society of Reading.

MILLER. The Miller family to which Joshua L. Miller, of Albany township, Berks county, belongs, is descended from Christian Miller, born June 3, 1799, in the vicinity of Milton, Pa.

It is said that Christian Miller came from along the Susquehanna river. He died in Albany township, Feb. 27, 1869. His farm comprised that now owned by James E. Snyder of 125 acres, and Joshua L. Miller of 75 acres. On the Snyder farm he built the stone house in 1844, and the barn in 1855. He was a substantial man, and founded Salem Evangelical Church, bequesting one half acre of land upon which it was built in 1882. He served as class leader and exhorter, and a congregation was organized that built a church thirteen years after his death. The congregation consists of some forty members, the principal families being the Millers, Snyders, Berks, Kneppers, and Maureys. Christian Miller married Sophia Bailey (1808-1868). They had two children: Jacob; and Catharine, m. to James E. Snyder.

Jacob Miller, son of Christian, was born Feb. 20, 1833, died at Kempton, July 21, 1897. He was a farmer and owned the tract now the property of his son Joshua L. In 1886 he retired and built a house at Kempton, where he died. He was active in church life, and is buried at Snyder's Evangelical Association founded by his father. He married Helena Leiby, daughter of Jacob Leiby, of Virginville. They had children: Joshua L.; Valeria m. William Bolich, of Drehersville, Pa.; Kate deceased m. Alfred Miller, deceased; Monroe (1864-1877).

Joshua L. Miller was born in Perry township, Berks county, Sept. 9, 1859. When a child his parents came to Albany, and here he has since made his home. He is a farmer and has a seventy-five acre tract, on which he raises many potatoes. His home is most attractive. He and his family are members of the Salem Evangelical Association near their home, and he has been class leader, exhorter, and trustee. In 1873 he married Priscilla Heisler, and they have children: Monroe, Milton, Edwin, Alvena, Cora, Amelia, Minnie, Mahlon.

PHILIP H. LOTZ, now living a retired life at his home in Reading, No. 941 Elm street, was for many years identified with various business ventures in this city. Mr. Lotz was born in 1835, in Reading, son of William Lotz, and comes of one of the oldest families of this section.

Col. Nicholas Lotz, great-grandfather of Philip H., was born in Germany in 1740, and emigrated to America, settling in Reading prior to the Revolution. He served as a delegate to the Provincial Conference in June, 1776, and later took an active part in the enlistment of men for the army. He became a Lieutenant Colonel, and was a participant in the campaign of the "Flying Camp" at New York, where he was engaged in the battle of Long Island and taken prisoner. He was at the head of the militia battalions for many years. In 1780 he was appointed a commissioner of forage and purchased supplies for the army until the close of the war. He represented Berks in the General Assembly from 1784 to 1786, and again from 1790 to 1806. He died Nov. 28, 1807, and his remains were interred in the graveyard of the First Reformed Church and removed from there to Charles Evans cemetery.

The old Shanaman mill property, at the mouth of the Wyomissing creek, opposite Reading, was the place where Col. Nicholas Lotz made flour for the Continental army during the Revolutionary War. Col. Nicholas Lotz sold the grist mill and twelve acres of land, part of a tract of 200 acres, to Peter Bauman.

Philip Lotz, son of Col. Nicholas, was born in Berks county and was a saddler by trade, an occupation which he followed for several years on Penn street, above Third. He and his wife both died in Reading, and were buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

William Lotz, father of Philip H., was born in Reading, and in this city received his education. For a number of years he was successfully engaged in the butchering business on North Fifth street, where the Masonic Temple now stands. Mr. Lotz died at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Sarah Hess, and their children were: Barbara; Catherine; Caroline, deceased; William, deceased; Henry; Philip H.; Casper and Emma.

Philip H. Lotz attended the public schools of Reading, and then engaged in clerking in a dry goods store. Two years later he engaged in the butchering business with his father, and continued therein for a period of twenty years, he and his brother Casper, being in partnership one year. He then engaged with George W. Hues, who was in the liquor business on Eighth and Penn streets, and later removed to No. 805 Penn street. He then became employed with a Mr. Jones in the same line of business, continuing with him for a period of fifteen years, then engaging with Martin Sheaffer. In 1900 Mr. Lotz retired from business. He married Caroline Lott, daughter of Nicholas, and she died in 1888, their children being: Sallie J., m. William Auman, has a family of six children; and George m. a Miss Sullivan, has two children, and resides in Reading. Mr. Lotz is a Republican in his political views, but takes little interest in public matters. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

JOSEPH TRICKEL, master mechanic of the Penn Hardware Company, Reading, and a highly esteemed resident of that city, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1851, and there received his education. He came to America when seventeen years old, and came direct from New York City to Reading, where he has since resided.

Mr. Trickel learned the machinist's trade in Reading with A. C. Greth, with whom he remained for twelve and one-half years, and after finishing his trade worked as a journeyman for some time. He then engaged with the Penn Hardware Company, and he has continued with that firm to the present time, a matter of thirty years. He started as foreman of the machine shop, and shortly after was made master mechanic. He is one of the oldest employes of the company, and is a very skilled mechanic, having several patented inventions to his credit, and being at the head of thirty-two foremen.

Mr. Trickel married Catherine E. Nickolas, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Draher) Nickolas, the former a pioneer brush manufacturer of Reading, having his foundry at No. 131 North Tenth street. He died at the age of seventy-two years, while his widow survives him and resides with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Christine Regar, No. 1405 Muhlen-

berg street, Reading, being aged eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Trickel have one daughter, Annie, the wife of Herbert S. De Hart (son of William), a plumber, and they reside with Mr. and Mrs. Trickel.

The Trickels are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Trickel is independent. He is a stockholder in the Penn Hardware Company, and is the owner of considerable property in the city of Reading. Mr. Trickel's first home was at No. 1050 Muhlenberg street, having purchased this in 1876, and since that time he has purchased considerable property, among it being his present home, No. 1236 Perkiomen avenue, which he bought in 1895. Mr. Trickel's mother paid a visit to the United States when seventy-two years of age, visiting all of the large cities, and then returned to her native country, where she died.

Mr. Joseph Trickel was the eldest of his parents' children, the others being: Leander, a well known butcher of Reading; Reinhardt, a blacksmith by trade, who died in Philadelphia; Alfred, who served in the German army, and died in that country; Catherine, deceased; and Bertha, who is living in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN SAYLOR, senior member of the large grocery firm of B. & J. Saylor, Reading, is a native son of Berks county. He has been interested in his present business for a period of over forty years. Mr. Saylor was born in Heidelberg township, son of John and Catherine (Sheaffer) Saylor, the former a country merchant and also a tailor, who died in Reading Jan. 1, 1867. The wife and mother passed away Jan. 1, 1857.

Mr. Saylor began his education in the public schools of his native township, and then spent three years at the Union Academy, at Womelsdorf. On leaving school he engaged in teaching, following that profession two and one half years at Robesonia, this county. He then went to Philadelphia, and entering the grocery store of his brother John remained with him ten years. They were first located at Sixteenth and Market streets, and later at Sixteenth and Cherry streets. In 1862 Benjamin Saylor left his brother and volunteered for three years or during the war in the Union army. He entered the service in August of that year as second lieutenant of Company C, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the Sixth Army Corps, and was shortly afterward promoted, becoming first lieutenant of the same company. One year later he was again promoted, becoming captain of Company H, of the same regiment, and continued as an officer in line of battle for two years. His duties led him into participation in some of the most notable campaigns of the war, in the actions up to and including both the first and second battles of Fredericksburg. He was at the storming of Marye's Heights and on to Chancellorsville; then followed the engagement at Mine Run, in which so many were killed and wounded, and after that the storming of Rappahannock Heights, in which about a third of the brigade, under Gen. David Russell, were lost. On May 5, 1864, the great campaign under General Grant commenced. Crossing the Rapidan, the troops fought through the Wilderness on to Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, where Captain Saylor lost forty men out of his company in the twelve days they were constantly engaged in fighting day and night. There at Cold Harbor he received his commission as commissary of subsistence of the volunteer service of the United States army, in which capacity he served until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865—practically the close of the war. In this connection he relates that after the surrender of Lee he received orders to turn over to the latter's army his beef cattle, about 120 head, to feed the starving men. All of Mr. Saylor's service was under General Sedgwick in the Sixth Army Corps. He was honorably discharged Sept. 11, 1865, as brevet major.

The war ended, Mr. Saylor came to Reading, and in the fall of 1866 began his present grocery business in partnership with his brother John. They had a small store opposite the site of the present magnificent establishment, 18 feet front on Fourth street, and 28 feet deep, the brothers buying out the former proprietor, William Fisher. For eleven years they remained at that location, and then in 1877 moved to the present place of business, No. 401 Penn street. Meantime the original store had not been long confined to the tiny room with 18 feet front, but spread over three other rooms. The present arrangement of the store is the result of many alterations, the building being now 30 x 142 feet in dimensions, four stories high, with a cellar 11 feet clear below the first floor. In its construction 250,000 brick and 140 tons of structural steel were used. There are coffee roasters, machinery driven by steam and electric motors, with coffee-mills and pulverizers—in fact everything that goes to equip a thoroughly up-to-date grocery. Goods are delivered free over the city and adjacent territory, seven wagons and one automobile being employed for that purpose. The cake and pastry department is one of the most popular in Reading. The bakery is located on the third floor and is a model of neatness, and every precaution is taken to provide only the best and purest materials. A large part of the candy they sell is of their own manufacture, and they also carry a full line of standard makes.

In May, 1888, John Saylor died, and his son, Howard B., succeeded him, the firm name, however, remaining unchanged.

In 1871 Benjamin Saylor married, and his only child was a son John, who in 1907 purchased the interest of Howard B. in the grocery business and real estate.

Mr. Saylor is a member of Encampment No. 43, Union Veteran Legion, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He also belongs to Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M. For over twenty years he has been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

HOWARD B. SAYLOR, until 1907 junior member of the firm of B. & J. Saylor, was born at Philadelphia in 1860. He accompanied his father, John Saylor, to Reading, and there received his education in the public and high schools. In 1876 he entered the grocery as clerk, and continued in that capacity, carefully mastering business methods in general and the details of the grocery business in particular. At his father's death in 1888, he succeeded him as a member of the firm. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the Colonial Trust Company of Reading.

Mr. Saylor married Lucy Templin, daughter of the late Levi Templin, of Reading, and four children have been born to them: Mary, Lucy, Edward and Josephine. Mr. Saylor is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter; and Reading Commandery, K. T. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church.

HIESTER M. NAGLE, M. D., deceased, for thirty-five years a physician in Berks county, was engaged in the practice of his profession in Reading from the close of the Civil war until his death. During his residence in the city he was not only one of the foremost medical men, but a citizen whose activities in behalf of her progress and welfare were recognized and appreciated by all classes.

Dr. Nagle was of German descent—a great-grandson of Peter Nagle, who founded the family in America. Peter Nagle settled in Berks county, where his son, Peter, was born July 11, 1782. The latter married Susan Filbert, born April 23, 1785, and they had five children, namely: John F., Augustus W., Peter F., Henry and a daughter. The father of this family died May 2, 1846, and the mother May 26, 1854.

Peter F. Nagle, father of Dr. Hiester M., was born in Berks county in 1808, and died March 25, 1869. He was a physician and practiced first at Williamsport, Pa., later at Milton, this State, thence moving to Reading. He was subsequently located at St. Louis for a time, but returned to Reading to spend his last years.

Benjamin Taylor

To him and his wife, who was Miss Catherine E. Dauphin, of Philadelphia, were born six children, two dying in childhood. The others, Peter, Hiester M., Catherine and Joseph, all reached maturity, but are now deceased.

Hiester M. Nagle was born at Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 23, 1834. In his boyhood he went to school in Reading, later continuing his studies at Marshall College, Mercersburg, and at Kessler's Academy, all Pennsylvanian schools. He began his medical studies in 1855 with his father, and later read under the direction of Dr. Frank Rieser, of Reading. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but after one year changed to Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. His first two years of practice were passed in Exeter township, Berks county, whence he went to Fleetwood, in the same county, where he was established at the time the Civil war broke out. On Aug. 14, 1862, Dr. Nagle left home to join the army as assistant surgeon of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until his discharge Aug. 13, 1865. He saw much hard fighting, participated in the siege of Suffolk, and the battles of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Richmond, Darbytown Road, Seven Pines, Newmarket Heights, Five Forks, Deep Creek, Amelia Court House, and Appomattox Court House. On Dec. 17, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the regiment, which rank he held at the time of his discharge.

Returning to Pennsylvania Dr. Nagle settled in Reading, in which city he passed the remainder of his life, building up a large and lucrative practice. His years were filled with faithful and tireless service in the alleviation of suffering. He was well known to his fellow practitioners, was a member of the County Medical Society and the Pathological Society, and was also a loyal supporter of Masonry, belonging to various Masonic bodies in Reading, Lodge No. 62, Chapter No. 152, and Commandery No. 42. He was likewise active in politics and found time to give much personal service to the municipality. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer, holding that office from 1874 to 1876, was for two years a member of the city council, and during his second year was its president. In July, 1885, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensioners. Thus with his numerous interests, he accomplished an incalculable amount of good, leaving a record of untiring service such as few men are able to show. He died Jan. 30, 1893, and the esteem and affection in which he was held were testified at his funeral, which was the largest ever known in Reading.

On June 18, 1872, Dr. Nagle married Miss Lucretia Boyer, daughter of Henry B. Boyer. Their children were: Harry died at the age of eighteen; Katie died in infancy; Frank died at the age of five; Howard, a machinist, m. Elizabeth Buker, and they have two children, Lucretia and Raymond; Paul; Charles, who m. Sarah Haage, is one of the firm of the N. & N. Cigar Company; Hiester C. is also a member of that firm, which consists of the two Nagle brothers and John G. Niethammer.

Mrs. Nagle comes from a distinguished Berks county family. Her grandfather, Daniel Boyer, was the founder of Boyertown, one of the progressive boroughs of the county, was the first merchant in the place, and his descendants still carry on that line of business there. Henry B. Boyer, father of Mrs. Nagle, was so engaged for a time, but moved to Reading, and for some years was a merchant in that city. Later he went into the livery business, which he followed until his retirement. He reached the age of ninety years. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Fritz, died when seventy-two years old. Their children were: Frank, Mary, Harry, John, George, Howard, and Mrs. Nagle. Those living are Mrs. Nagle and her brother, George, the latter a resident of Oak Brook.

ALBERT G. BORKERT, well known in Reading, Pa., as a contractor and builder, was born in that city in 1835, son of Daniel Borkert, a native of Oley Valley, and one of the first large contractors of Reading. He had formerly been a brick layer, but took up contracting in middle life, and many of the fine residences of the city are evidences of his skill. He also built the city hall, and a new part of the county jail, and several public school houses and factories. Mr. Borkert followed his business until seventy years of age, and then retired from active work, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. He married Catherine Gantz, who died when fifty-eight years of age. Their children were: William G., deceased; Mary, who m. a Mr. Sheeler, of Reading; Daniel, deceased; Augustus, m. to Amanda Brown, and engaged in the contracting business with his brother, Richard; Richard, of Reading; Albert G.; Susan, who died aged thirty-four years; Amanda, m. to a Mr. Goodman, of Wyomissing, Berks county; and John, a brick layer, m. to a Miss Goodman.

Albert G. Borkert attended the schools of the Third ward until fourteen years of age, when he learned the brick laying trade with his father, with whom he was employed until the senior Borkert retired from business. The six sons then engaged in the contracting business under the name of W. G. Borkert & Bros., and continued under that name until the death of Daniel and William. Our subject then took his son into partnership with him, and the firm has been since known as Albert G. Borkert & Son, they having a fine office at No. 936 Penn street, and residing in the rear. They also carry a fine line of tobacco in connection with the contracting business. The firm built the old Boys' high school, the Girls' high school, the Sixth Church, the first stove foundry on North Third street, and others.

Mr. Borkert married Melinda Wentzel, daughter of Jesse Wentzel, and the following children were born to this union: Thomas, with his father; Harry, a partner of his father; Sarah; Annie; Bessie; Maggie; Katie; and Lillie. Mr. Borkert is a member of the Lutheran Church.

KOMP. Three brothers by the name of Komp (also spelled Kemp) emigrated to America from Germany, about the middle of the eighteenth century. One settled about Philadelphia. Deobald, who spelled his name Kemp, located in Maxatawny, east of Kutztown, where he reared a large family, some of his descendants still living in the same locality to this day. The third brother, Martin by name, settled along the Blue mountains in Albany, where he owned much land. In 1774 his name on the tax list appeared as Martin "Kamff," and he was assessed eight pounds tax. He was a pioneer settler and operated a distillery, burning much apple-jack. The Indians for some years were friendly with him and made frequent visits to the distillery which stood where Charles W. Dietrich now lives. Komp gave them apple-jack which they liked, and they would then go to the top of the hill on the south side of the road from the present buildings, and find great pleasure in rolling down hill. Later during the French and Indian War (1756) they made frequent onslaughts upon the settlers. They were nevertheless fearful about a man named Knepper, who it was said bore a charmed life, and frequently fought them. The Christian name of Martin Komp's (Kemp's) wife was Catharine.

DAVID KOMP (son of Martin and Catharine) lived at Charles W. Dietrich's present home. He owned upwards of 400 acres of land, and was a farmer and distiller. His wife was Maria Petri (1775-1855). They had children: (1) Reuben, born Nov. 23, 1807, died March 3, 1890; married Regina Schwenk (1817-1893). They were farming people in Albany, and lived where their son Daniel now lives. They had children—Daniel, William, Henry, Mary, Amanda, Lazarus and Lydia.

Both are now deceased. (2) Martin lived in Albany, and had children—Elizabeth, 1815-1822; and Jesia, 1819-1823. (3) Samuel, a farmer at Eckville, in Albany, married Hettie Ernst, and they had Jesse, Manasses, Caroline, Elizabeth, Sarah and Hettie. (4) Jacob lived in Schuylkill county, Pa. (5) David, born Dec. 1, 1804, died Sept. 2, 1887, a farmer in Albany, married Catharine Schwenk, of the same township, and had—Daniel and Jacob (both died young), Martin, David S., and John B.

DR. MILTON D. LICHTENWALNER, a resident physician of Reading, Pa., was born in Lehigh county, in 1846, son of Elias and Fenna (Click) Lichtenwalner the former a prominent farmer of Lehigh county who owned a farm of 160 acres near Fogelsville. He died when seventy-nine years of age, and his wife in her eighty-first year, both in the faith of the Lutheran Church. Their only child was Milton D.

Dr. Lichtenwalner attended the common and private schools of the place of his nativity, and when thirteen years of age went to Quakertown and entered a school taught by Professor Horne, remaining there four years. He then spent a short time at a business school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and returned home and spent two years at Philadelphia, 1865-6, at the Homeopathic Medical College. He read medicine two years with Doctors Slough and Hulfrich, at Fogelsville, Lehigh county. The Doctor practised in Macungie, Lehigh county, for three years, and then gave up his profession, and went to Chicago where he spent five years as a bookkeeper in the Grain Exchange. He was also engaged in the hat business at Allentown, and came to Reading in 1883, becoming bookkeeper for J. B. Scheaffer, a wholesale hat dealer. He remained there until Mr. Scheaffer closed out his business in 1903, since which time Dr. Lichtenwalner has lived a retired life. The Doctor is the owner of the old homestead farm in Lehigh county, and also owns another farm of 100 acres in the same county, but resides in Reading at No. 51 South Eleventh street.

Dr. Lichtenwalner was married, in Reading, to Miss Alice Hawk, daughter of Charles Hawk, of Reading, and one son was born to this union, Milton H., who is attending school. The Doctor is a member of Lehigh Lodge of Masons, No. 326, of Trexlertown.

BRIGHT or BRECHT. The ancestor of this old and numerous family of Berks county was Stephen Brecht, a native of Germany, where he was born Feb. 17, 1692. He was one of the emigrants from the Palatinate who landed at New York about 1720. These emigrants first settled at Schoharie, N. Y., but because of the unbearable treatment they received at the hands of Governor Hunter, of the Province of New York, sought refuge elsewhere. Hearing of the justice accorded the settlers in Penn's Province, by the proprietors, and the fertility of the soil, excellent water and other advantages, many of them came into this district. Among them was (I) Stephen Brecht, who desired a tract of good land for himself and three sons. His land was granted him by John, Thomas and Richard Penn, lawful heirs of William Penn, on Nov. 27, 1745 [Recorded in Patent Book A, Vol. 12, page 340]. On this tract he made his home and died Sept. 24, 1747. His remains were interred in the North Heidelberg cemetery among the Moravians. His grave stone lies flat upon the ground, and is the oldest stone that can be found there. The inscription is in good condition. His will was made Jan. 6, 1746, by which his land was divided among his three sons: David, Hans Wendel and George Adam. To George Adam was given the homestead (now owned by Adam Dundore, of Obold), and the division of land between David and Hans Wendel was made soon after this date, and is recorded at Reading April 17, 1754, in Book A, Vol. 1, page 68.

(II) David Brecht, son of Stephen, was born Sept. 8, 1719. He was a resident of Bern (now Penn) township long before the organization of the county in 1752. He was the owner of valuable land near Bernville and exercised no small influence among the people of his neighborhood. In 1771 he was elected county commissioner, and served as such until 1774. By his will on file in the Register's office, after providing for his wife Sarah, and the slave to whom he had given freedom, he devises to his only son John his large plantation of 500 acres. He also gives to each of his seven daughters the sum of 900 pounds, which was almost a fortune in that early day. This amount was, however, to be paid by his son John, in part, as well as a copper kettle to each sister. Sarah, wife of David Brecht, was born Jan. 8, 1727, and died Jan. 22, 1798. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy or childhood. The names of those reaching mature years were: John; Margaret m. Philip Himmelberger; Elizabeth m. Jacob Strauss; Catharine m. Philip Adam Riegel; Barbara m. John Michael Geiss; Susanna m. John Wenrich; Magdalena and Sarah. David Brecht and wife, as also their son John and his wife are buried in the private burial ground on the original Brecht farm, which is now known as the Amendon Bright farm. The inscriptions are difficult to read after the action of the elements upon the sandstones.

Hier Ruhet Der Leib
von
David Brecht
erist geboren D 8 Sep
1719 er zeuchte mit Sei
ner liben ehrfrau Sain
11 Kinder un nach 8 bei
leben 1 Sohn U 7 Tochter
u Starb D 22 Sep 1783
Hier ruhet eine die

Storbne und Schwester
Na Sara Brecht un sie
ist geboh D 8 Jan 1727
sie zeigte mit ihren ehr
man David Brecht 11
Kinder u 8 bei leben ein
Sohn u 7 Dochter u
Starb De 2 Jan. 1796

(III) John Brecht, only son of David that grew to manhood, passed his entire life in farming on the homestead. His resting place was found on the farm.

Hier ruhet die gebeine
von
Johannes Brecht
Er wurde geboren den 2
Junius im Yahr 1747
und ist gestorben den 9
Februar in Yahr 1834
brachte sein Alter auf
86 Yahre 8 Monate und 7 Tage

Hier ruhet
Anna Maria Brecht
Ehrgattin fon Joh. Brecht
Sie war geboren
Den 15 ten Januar 1757
und ist gestorben
den 24 sten. Mai 1842
im altern fon 85 Yahren
4 Monate und 9 Tagen

John and Anna Maria Brecht were the parents of eleven children—seven girls and four boys. The girls were named after their seven aunts: Susanna m. George Geiss; Catharine m. Philip Filbert; Barbara m. Philip Filbert; Magdalena m. Conrad Reber; Mary m. Joseph Althouse; Elizabeth m. Jacob Conrad; Sarah m. Daniel Bucks. John (m. Hannah Klahr) and David (m. Susanna Reber) settled near Basil, Fairfield Co., Ohio, and their children are in possession of the land that was

bought about 1800 by the first John Brecht and is considered among the best in the community. Peter married Maria Magdalena Stamm and lived near Bernville where some of the descendants now live. Jacob is mentioned below.

(IV) Jacob Brecht, son of John and Anna Maria, was born March 23, 1791, and died Aug. 26, 1876, at the age of eighty-five years, five months and three days. He was married to Anna Maria Moser. By the will of his father he was to receive the homestead, but was to give certain amounts to each one of his sisters, and the records show that he was faithful in the discharge of this provision. From this union we find thirteen children; eleven grew to maturity while twins died in infancy. The children were: Anna Maria m. David Leiss; Henrietta m. Isaac Leiss; Sarah m. (first) John Kalbach and (second) Daniel Faust; Elizabeth m. Isaac Kalbach; Catharine m. Elias Staudt; Rachel m. Adam Dundore; Rebecca m. (first) Jonathan Dundore and (second) Joseph I. Greth; Isabella m. William Klopp; John M. m. (first) Lydia Koenig and (second) Lydia Anna Grime; Aaron M. and Amendon.

(V) Amendon Bright, son of Jacob, was born Jan. 15, 1830. His entire active life was devoted to farming. He lived upon and owned the old Bright homestead of 234 acres of the most fertile section of Penn township, and at death owned several other farms in neighboring townships as well as in Penn. He was very prominent in public affairs, and took an active interest in the success of the Democratic party. He was school director of his township, for many years committeeman of his district, for three years prison inspector in Berks county. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of the county, conducting the business of the office most satisfactorily for three years. He married Clara Hain, born March 3, 1833, daughter of John D. Hain. Their children were: Ellen, m. to Jacob M. Bordner, of Bernville, who is now county commissioner; William, a small farmer near Bernville, m. to Mary Hine; Sallie, m. to Frank Schaeffer, of Tulpehocken; Harry, a druggist, who died aged twenty-four years; Annie, m. to Jacob Gruber, of Obold; Albert H.; Rev. Edwin D., pastor of the Reformed Church at Derry, Pa., who is also engaged as a genealogist and historian, having in preparation a complete record of the descendants of Stephen Brecht; and three who died young. Amendon Bright passed away May 21, 1897, respected by all who knew him.

(VI) Albert H. Bright, son of Amendon Bright, is a prosperous young plumber and gas fitter at West Reading. He was born on the old Bright homestead in Penn township Aug. 25, 1872. He received a good education in the country school and the Bernville high school. Until he was twenty-four years of age he was engaged in work on his father's farm. He then learned the plumbing trade under the careful tuition of Benjamin Yeich, of Reading. Having mastered the trade he established himself in business in 1900, at West Reading. He was thus the first qualified plumber in West Reading. He has now built up a good trade and satisfies his customers. He also has a Reading license, and does much work in the city.

In his political principles Mr. Bright is an active and firm Democrat, and is keenly interested in the success of his party. His social connections are with Unamis Tribe of Red Men, No. 330, of Reading; and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Reformed Church at Bernville.

Mr. Bright married Cora S. Riegel, daughter of John Riegel. She was born May 18, 1876, and died Dec. 29, 1902. Two children were born of this union, namely: Roy Amendon, born April 18, 1897, and died Jan. 14, 1902; and Charles Adam, born Aug. 19, 1900.

(V) Aaron M. Bright, son of Jacob and Anna Maria, was born in Penn township, Berks county, March 21, 1832, and died at Bernville Aug. 29, 1869, and is buried there. He conducted a general store at Bernville from the time of his marriage until his death. He was active in church life and like all his family belonged to the Reformed denomination. In 1854 he married Mary Kilmer, daughter of John and Catharine (Leiss) Kilmer, of Marion township. Five children were born to this union: Darius K., of Mahanoy City, Pa., m. to Julia Catharine Moyer; Emma K., deceased wife of William Yocum, of Reading; Lehman I.; Albert R., of Reading; and Lizzie B., wife of George M. Zellers, of Stouchsburg, Pennsylvania.

(VI) Lehman I. Bright, treasurer of Yocum Brothers, cigar manufacturers, Reading, is a native of Bernville, where he was born May 6, 1859, son of Aaron M. and Mary (Kilmer). He was educated in the township schools, the Bernville high school, and later in the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, graduating from the latter institution in 1881. He taught school when only eighteen years of age in Penn township, and after his graduation he taught five terms, two at Myerstown and three in the grammar school at West Leesport. In 1886 he came to Reading, and accepted the position of bookkeeper with Yocum Brothers, cigar manufacturers, which position he faithfully filled for seventeen years, when James Yocum a member of the firm died, and the company was incorporated under the name of Yocum Brothers. Mr. Bright became its treasurer, an office he has since filled. He is a director of the corporation, and was also for one year its secretary. He has given his work great attention, and has devoted his energies to making the corporation a success. They employ on an average 400 people, and their product is known all over the country. Mr. Bright is very prominent in fraternal organizations. He is a member of Progressive Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., and was its efficient secretary for fifteen consecutive years, declining further service on the ground of ill health. He has been an active member of the lodge and served as degree master on the staff for many years. He also belongs to Isaac Hiester Lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., of Reading; Camp No. 113, P. O. S. of A., of Bernville; Castle No. 51, K. G. E., of Reading; Mount Penn Encampment, No. 152, I. O. O. F.; Canton Patriarchs Militant No. 2, I. O. O. F.

On May 14, 1889, Mr. Bright married Emma Madora Ketner, daughter of Charles and Susan (Rohrbach) Ketner, of Leesport, and they have two children: Harry, born Feb. 5, 1890; and Helen, Sept. 25, 1893. They reside in their own home, No. 122 South Tenth street, Reading. Mr. Bright and his family attend the Reformed Church.

(VI) Albert R. Bright, of Reading, was born at Bernville Aug. 24, 1861, son of Aaron M. and Mary (Kilmer). He was educated in the public schools of his town, and the Bernville high school, then under the able supervision of Prof. M. A. Gruber. In the spring of 1882 he entered the State Normal School at Kutztown, and attended the spring sessions of 1882. He taught school two terms in Bright's school house in Penn township, during the terms of 1881 and 1882. He was very successful as a teacher. He was early trained to farm work, and at the age of thirteen had gone to live with his uncle, John M. Bright, in Penn township. He worked on the farm about ten years. In April, 1883, he became a clerk in the general store of A. F. Schock, of Bernville, Pa., and worked there for a year, when he went back to the farm for three years. In 1887 he became a clerk in the general store of J. L. Klopp & Son, at North Heidelberg, remaining there with his family until the spring of 1890, when he came to Reading, and since May 5, 1890, he has been in the employ of the Stichter Hardware Company, Ltd., Reading. This is the oldest established hardware business house in Reading. Mr. Bright holds the responsible position of assistant buyer in the general hardware department, and besides this he assists in the clerical work of the firm. Until 1874 Mr. Bright lived in Bernville, when he went to live

with his uncle. Since 1894 he has lived in his own comfortable residence at No. 524 Douglass street, Reading. Fraternally Mr. Bright is an active member of Progressive Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., Reading, of which he is past grand; Camp No. 113, P O. S. of A., of Bernville; Reading Castle No. 49, K. G. E., of Reading. He and his family worship at Calvary Reformed Church, Reading.

On May 21, 1887, Mr. Bright married Celesa Daniels, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Kantner) Daniels, originally of Rehrersburg but later of Bernville. Mr. and Mrs. Bright have two children: Raymond A. and Harold E.

MILLER. Among the well known members of the Miller family is Samuel M. Miller of Albany township, Berks county.

Samuel Miller, grandfather of Samuel M., was born May 20, 1798, in Windsor township, Berks county. He located in Albany township at an early age, and died there Sept. 3, 1872. He was a farmer and owned nearly 300 acres of land about Round Top. His farms are now the property of Alfred K. Dietrich and David Weisner. He married Maria Fisher (1804-1883), and their children were: Isaac, who gained wealth in Oklahoma; Jacob, of Eagle Point, Pa.; Samuel; Ann, m. (first) to a Leiby, (second) to a Greenawalt; Daniel, an auctioneer of Lynnville, Pa.; William F., of Reading, Pa.; Mrs. Monroe Buck, of Reading; Moses, of Lechners, Schuylkill Co., Pa.; and Ephraim, who was buried at Wessnersville.

Samuel Miller, son of Samuel, was a farmer in Albany, owning two farms of eighty and seventy acres, respectively. The first is now owned by his son Samuel M. and the other by his daughter Missouri Dresh. He operated a sawmill which stood on the road near the Dresh buildings leading to Samuel M. Miller's home. He built the house now occupied by his son who bears his name, in 1872. He was a Democrat, and was supervisor of the township where he was well known. By his wife, Sarah Ann Dietrich, daughter of John Dietrich, he had children: Catharine m. Daniel Reeser; Jacob died at New Ringgold, Pa.; Louisa m. William Kerchner; Mary m. Samuel Stump; Lydia m. Edwin Kerchner; Polly m. Alvin Evert; Missouri m. Jonas Dresh; Samuel M.; and Sarah Ann and Charles C. both died young.

Samuel M. Miller, born in Albany township Sept. 21, 1862, is a farmer on the homestead, and is a successful grower of potatoes. In the spring of 1887 he began farming on his present place, which tract became his in 1892. He is a Democrat, and has been supervisor and constable of the township. In 1887 he married Mary Lizzie Bailey, daughter of Michael Bailey. She died in 1908, aged forty-two years. Their daughter, Ida V., m. Frederick D. Feinour.

HENRY H. REINERT. The Reinert family, of more than a century's residence in Berks county, Pa., is worthily represented in the present day by Henry H. Reinert, of Boyertown.

John Reinert was a resident of Amity township, Berks county. His will, made in 1839 and probated in 1847, is on record in Volume 9, page 218. His wife Mary was living at the making of the will, and the following children are named in that document: Isaac; John; Elizabeth; and Catherine (m. Elijah Focht).

Peter Reinert, brother of John and great-grandfather of Henry H., lived in District township, Berks county. His will, on record in Volume 10, page 600, was proved Nov. 19, 1859. His wife Maria was well provided for, and their sons, John and Samuel, were executors. Their children were: John, Samuel, Peter, Carl and Elizabeth.

Samuel Reinert, son of Peter and grandfather of Henry H., was born in 1790, and is buried in the old graveyard at Boyertown. He was a farmer and had an eighty-four acre farm in Douglass township, Berks county. He built thereon a house and barn to take the place of those destroyed by fire one Sunday afternoon while his son was shooting, a spark igniting the straw roof. In 1811 he married Hannah Romich, born Jan. 15, 1791, died Feb. 13, 1864. Their children were: Mary m. Israel Weasner, and had no children, although they reared Israel Reinert to whom was given their property; Johannes (John), born April 23, 1816, died Feb. 25, 1852, the father of Harry, and Hannah and Israel (twins who were only two weeks old when their father died); David; Samuel died at Moreysville, leaving Jefferson, Eton, Hannah, Harriet and Frank; Hannah m. Marks Sassaman, a relative of the late Judge Augustus Sassaman of Berks county, and they had children, Irvin, Eton, Curosy, Clayton, Alice and Annie (deceased).

David Reinert, son of Samuel and father of Henry H., was born in Douglass township, and died at Englesville, April 6, 1907, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in Fairview cemetery, Boyertown. By trade he was a carpenter, and followed it for some years in Douglass township on theReinert homestead, which consisted of eighty-four acres of excellent farming land, now the property of George Miller. David Reinert married Mary Hatfield, a sister of Samuel G. Hatfield, formerly county commissioner, and daughter of George and Mary (Geiger) Hatfield, of Douglass township. They had eight children as follows: Samuel died unmarried; Sarah died at the age of seventeen; Henry H.; Frank died of typhoid fever at the age of nineteen while teaching school; Mary Hannah married Solomon Wendling, of Pottstown; John is of West Reading; David, of Gabelsville, is engaged in farming; Amanda m. Frank Sands, of Englesville. David Reinert spent his last days with Mr. and Mrs. Sands in their pleasant home at Englesville. He was a man widely known and much respected, and his loss was severely felt not only by his family, but throughout the neighborhood.

Henry H. Reinert, of Boyertown, son of David, was born in Douglass township, July 17, 1852. When nineteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed it for sixteen years in Boyertown and vicinity. In 1888 he engaged in the produce business, and now conducts a huckster route, buying butter, eggs and poultry, and these he takes to Philadelphia weekly. He has a large retail trade there, and he has made a big success of his business. His home is in his own substantial brick house, and he and his family are in very comfortable circumstances. In politics Mr. Reinert is a Democrat, and for one year served as constable. In 1890 he was elected school director, and he served in this office for eighteen consecutive years, and still holds it. For many years he acted as treasurer of the board. Since its organization he has been one of the directors of the Topton Orphans Home. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he was deacon and trustee, and he was president of the church council for two years.

In 1876 Mr. Reinert married Ellen Hartman, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Hafer) Hartman, of Douglass township, and they have children as follows: Daniel, a veterinary surgeon at Girard, Erie Co., Pa.; D. Edward, who works with his father in the produce business; Annie R., m. to Daniel Leidy, of Boyertown; George W., of Boyertown; Ida, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School of Kutztown, class of 1906, who taught her first term of school at Greshville, and the following one in New Jersey, but is now stationed in Boyertown.

JAMES R. TROUT, a prominent citizen of Cumru township, who is engaged in the stone, lime and sand business at Shillington, Pa., was born Aug. 15, 1842, in Boyertown, Berks county, son of Joseph Z. and Mary Ann (Ruth) Trout.

William Trout, grandfather of James R., was born in Scotland, and in 1811, because of the oppression of the people in that country, he came to the United

States and settled in Berks county, Pa. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as a substitute for Uthree Snyder, who was at that time working the Oley furnaces, and after the war accompanied the Snyders to what is now Snyder county, Pa., and assisted in the settlement of that county. While at that place he followed the occupation of butcher, although his regular trade, at which he worked the major portion of his life, was that of tanner. His wife was Catherine Schwoyer, of Goshenhoppen, Montgomery Co., Pa., a Roman Catholic in religious faith. Their children were: (1) Joseph Z. (2) John lived in Reading, and for many years was a fine mechanic and boiler maker for the Philadelphia & Reading Company, (3) George, who lived in Reading, was a tailor by trade, and in later years removed to Pottstown and conducted, in connection with his business, the "Daubs Hotel." He was a prominent candidate for sheriff of Montgomery county, but suffered defeat on account of being a new man in the community, (4) Mary m. William Yerkey, a lamp-black manufacturer of Snyder county, (5) Kate m. the Rev. Mr. Wilker, of Goshenhoppen, Pa., (6) Polly m. John Kase, a well-known blacksmith of Goshenhoppen, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Z. Trout was born near Boyertown, Pa., April 21, 1817, and came to Cumru township in 1850, settling near the "Five Mile House." In his youth he learned the trade of tanner with his father, which he followed at Boyertown, and at the "Five Mile House" from 1850 until his death, July 15, 1864. He owned a valuable property at this place, and was an excellent workman. Having acquired a good education in the public schools, and being an excellent penman, he was often employed to write deeds and agreements, and became a conveyancer of note. On Feb. 6, 1840, Mr. Trout married Mary Ann Ruth, daughter of Charles Ruth, and to them were born children as follows: Henry, born Aug. 5, 1841, a soldier in the Civil war in Company E, 165th Pa. V. I. m. Catherine Hornberger; James R.; Catherine, born April 2, 1853; George, born Oct. 12, 1862. Catherine died aged twelve years and George aged two years, both at the same time, of typhoid (spotted) fever. Mrs. Trout, who was born March 25, 1821, died March 10, 1894.

James R. Trout was but eight years old when his father removed to the "Five Mile House," Cumru township, and there the boy attended school for sixteen months, this being all the schooling that he ever received, but nevertheless he managed to obtain a good education by studying in his spare moments. When still a mere lad he began to help his father in the tanning business, in which he continued until the elder Trout's death. In 1876 James R. Trout engaged in the stone, lime and sand business, in which he has successfully continued to the present time near Shillington, having nine men in his employ and several teams on the road. He does a large business, burning and selling annually about 60,000 bushels of lime, and he is also engaged extensively in the sale of wall stone and sand. His trade is principally with contractors, but he also does business in other places in Cumru township.

Mr. Trout is a well-read man, and converses intelligently on important subjects of the day. He is of commanding appearance, tall, erect and well-built. In the fall of 1850, after the great flood of the Schuylkill, he and Thomas Fix were the first from the county to cross the river on the ferry to get into Reading, which city was cut off from the rest of the country west of the river, all of the bridges having been swept away. He was a training officer during the Civil war, was well versed in military tactics, and taught many officers all that they knew, rendering valuable service to his country in its time of need. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and at one time was quite active in public matters. In 1882 he refused the office of internal revenue collector in his district. He is a man of enterprise and public spirit, and when the movement to incorporate Shillington into a borough was brought forward, he was one of its stanchest supporters. He owns a large frame residence on Lancaster avenue, which he built in 1888.

On Dec. 12, 1868, Mr. Trout was married to Sarah Zellers, daughter of Jonas and Catherine (Sallada) Zellers, and granddaughter of William Zellers. Mr. and Mrs. Trout have only one daughter, Maggie T., m. to John F. Weiss, by whom she has two daughters, Helen and Marguerite.

BENNEVILLE M. GAUL, who is now living retired in his fine residence on Lancaster avenue, Shillington, Pa., was for a number of years a well known agriculturist and contractor of Berks county, and is now prominent in public affairs. Mr. Gaul was born Jan. 7, 1849, on the Gaul homestead in Cumru township, Berks county, son of Adam and Sarah (Matz) Gaul.

Johannes Gaul, the great-grandfather of Benneville M., was born in Germany, in the Pfaltz of Hebelbeim, Germany, Dec. 18, 1739, and emigrated to America in 1764 or 1770, being rated a large property owner in Cumru in 1785. He was married Sept. 4, 1767, to Barbara Arbogastin, who was from a town on the Rhine in Germany, and was born Nov. 13, 1742, and died Sept. 22, 1818. Johannes Gaul died on his farm Feb. 21, 1816, and from the inscription on his gravestone in the Sinking Spring cemetery we learn that he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, among whom were the following: (1) Peter, born April 7, 1775, m. Elizabeth Kissinger, and they had three sons and five daughters. They were married twenty-five years. He died Sept. 28, 1826, aged fifty-one years, five months and twenty-one days. (2) Abraham. (3) William, born June 17, 1780, died March 30, 1857, m. Rosina Miller, by whom he had eight children, Solomon, David, Joel, Levi, John W. and Enoch (twins), Elenora (m. Ben Krick) and Lydia (m. Daniel Huyett); (4) Christian, born Nov. 17, 1781, who died June 9, 1851, m. Mary Ann Kissinger, born in 1795, who died in 1877, and they had six children, Abraham (born in 1815, and died in 1891, m. Mary Texter), Christian (born in 1817, died in 1871), Jacob (born in 1819, died in 1859, m. Mary Ann Huyett), Mary, (m. Elijah Ruth), Reuben and Hannah (m. Adam Hain). (5) Jacob is mentioned below. (6) Johannes, Jr. (7) Georg, born Oct. 15, 1796, died April 22, 1861, m. March 11, 1826, Catherine Potteiger (born in 1805 and died in 1860), by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

Jacob Gaul, grandfather of Benneville M., was born in Cumru township, July 25, 1783, and there he died Dec. 25, 1832, well advanced in years. Originally he owned 137 acres of the family homestead, but some of this he sold, and at the time of his death he held but eighty-six acres, his estate being valued at $16,000. Jacob Gaul m. Catherine Gehret, who was born March 4, 1784, and died May 27, 1852. She bore him a number of children, all of whom died young but Adam, the father of Benneville M., and Eva, m. to Garson Huyett (born March 5, 1823).

Adam Gaul was born April 5, 1819, in Cumru township, and died Jan. 30, 1858. He followed agricultural pursuits in his native township, owning the tract now in the possession of William P. High, was prosperous, and at the time of his death left a large estate. Adam Gaul m. Sarah Matz, daughter of John Matz (whose wife was a Shoup), and to them were born children as follows: Eliza, m. to Isaac Miller; Benneville M.; John, a bachelor of Montello, Pa.; and Sarah, who died in infancy.

Benneville M. Gaul attended the township schools until seventeen years of age, obtaining a good, practical education. From youth he lived upon the farm until 1898, when he purchased the old Hemmig stand at Hemmig's Corner. Here he continued to reside for several years, and then, in 1892, bought the old Matz farm of sixty-six acres, near Mohnton. After six years upon this farm, Mr. Gaul sold out to Irvin Phillips in 1898, and in 1901 built his present residence on Lancaster avenue, Shillington, a large, sub-

stantial, two-story frame structure. Mr. Gaul also owns seven other good houses in Shillington, and a number of building lots, and since his retirement from agricultural pursuits he has erected fourteen houses in the borough, also assisting in other ways to build up and improve the community.

In political matters Mr. Gaul is a stanch Democrat, and has been very active in the work of his party in this part of the county. He has been elected assessor, registry assessor and school director of his township, being placed in the latter office by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in the township. He being a member of the minority party in the district, his election and subsequent re-elections testify to his popularity as a man and efficiency as an official. Mr. Gaul is now a leading candidate for the office of county commissioner, and it is very probable that he will be elected to this important position by a handsome majority, his past spotless record being considered. Mr. Gaul and his family are regular members of Emanuel Reformed Church of Shillington, he having been a deacon thereof for many years, and a member of the building committee in 1873, when the church was erected.

On March 3, 1877, Mr. Gaul married Sarah Kegerise, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Binkley) Kegerise, and granddaughter of William and Sarah (Yorkey) Kegerise. To this union there were born fourteen children, as follows: Lillie A. m. Andrew Burkhart; Frank P. m. Ida Ruth; John A.; George H. m. Mary Koller; Sarah E. died in infancy; Ida L.; William B. died in infancy; Laura A.; Mamie M.; Charles H.; Katie A.; Bessie M.; Jacob A., and Eliza R.

ANDREW S. BOYER, a retired box manufacturer of Reading, Pa., and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, was born in Upper Bern township, Berks county, April 3, 1833, son of Andrew Boyer.

Andrew Boyer, the father, was a farmer in Upper Bern township, owning two farms, of two hundred and thirty acres, respectively, situated about one mile above Bern station. He was also a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation in conjunction with his agricultural pursuits. He died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife, who had been Catherine Schlappich, at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Boyer was a Lutheran in his religious belief, and a Democrat in political matters. His children were: Rebecca, m. to George A. Wagner; Susan, m. to Josiah Lindemuth; Lovinia, m. to Reuben Reiss; and Andrew S.

Andrew S. Boyer attended the district schools of Bern township and an academy at Morgantown, Pa., and in 1851 began business as a clerk at Centreport, Berks county, remaining there for a period of three years. He then held a like position at Shartlesville, and after a period of seven years here enlisted in Company I, 179th Pa. V. I., his term of enlistment expiring Aug. 1, 1863. Returning to Centreport he was engaged for two and one-half years as a clerk, and he then went to Bernville, where he engaged in business with Frank Rick, under the firm name of Boyer & Rick for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Boyer purchased his partner's interest and continued the business eight years. In 1876 Mr. Boyer came to Reading, and began making cigar boxes by hand, in this way building up a good local trade. For about two years he had his place of business at his home, and he then purchased a three horse-power engine. He took into partnership Mr. George W. Heilig, and in 1886 they built a factory at Cedar and Walnut streets, at first employing only eight men. The business grew rapidly and at the time of his retirement in April, 1906, the firm was employing from twenty-five to thirty hands. The factory was 70x20 feet, three stories and cellar. In his line of work Mr. Boyer was very well known throughout the city. Since his retirement he has resided at his home No. 819 Elm street.

Mr. Boyer married Matilda Ludwig, daughter of John and Sarah (Blatt) Ludwig, and to this union were born ten children, of whom these survive: Frank J., in the publishing business in Reading, m. Priscilla Heilig, and had children—Ella, Howard, James, Irwin, Lawrence, Harry, William, Edward and Charles (who died in infancy); Sallie A. m. Howard J. Ritler, a draughtsman at the Philadelphia & Reading shops, and had three children—Tillie E., Lillian (deceased) and Helen B.; Katie A. m. Henry Rauenzahn, a foreman painter at the Philadelphia & Reading shops, and has two children—Ella A. and Jennie E.; and Thomas W., junior member of the firm of Speer & Boyer, dealers in general merchandise at Bangor, Northampton county, m. Jennie Speer.

Mr. Boyer is a Republican in politics, and while in Bernville served on the school board and as inspector. He belongs to St. Paul's United Evangelical Church, serving on the building committee, as a member of the board of trustees since the erection of the church, as class leader for four years, and as assistant class leader for two years. Among Mr. Boyer's most highly-prized possessions is a cane, made and decorated by himself while in camp during the war. The carving on this cane, which is very elaborate, was done by Mr. Boyer principally with a pen-knife and a piece of glass.

SNYDER. The Snyder family in Albany township, Berks county, is descended from Philip Snyder, who moved to that district from Bloomsburg, Pa. He was a wood worker and farmer. His wife's maiden name was Stahler. They had four children—Daniel, m. to Rebecca Zehner; Mrs. John Haring; Rachel; and Bevvy, who never married.

Daniel Snyder, only son of Philip was a wheelwright by trade, and cultivated a farm in Albany now owned by Mrs. Lewis Bailey. He was a Lutheran member of New Bethel (Corner) Church where he and his family are all buried. His wife Rebecca was a daughter of Philip Zehner. They had the following children—William; Jesse died young; Daniel; Mary died unmarried; and Moses.

Moses Snyder, son of Daniel, was born in 1836, and lives at the Blue Mountains where he owns a small well-watered farm, on which he built a house in 1909. He m. (first) Harriet Wen, by whom he had a son, William, and daughters, Jane, Mary, Annie and Kate. By his second wife Emma Lutz, widow of Joseph Fry, he has a son Robert.

William Snyder, son of Daniel, was born in 1823, and died in 1906, aged eighty-three years, and is buried at Snyder's Evangelical Association. He was a wheelwright and carpenter by trade, and was an excellent wood-worker and mechanic. He made his home in Albany. His wife Phoebe Evans, was a daughter of Thomas Evans, of Chester county, Pa. They had children: James E.; Daniel; William; Thomas; Margaret m. Jesse Kamb, of Eckville, in Albany; Lydia m. James Nester, of Albany; and Jane m. William Greenawalt.

James E. Snyder is a well known farmer in Albany township where he was born July 7, 1845, son of William. When twenty years old he was licensed to teach in the public schools by Prof. John S. Ermentrout, and taught three terms in Albany. In 1874 he began farming on his father-in-law's farm, where he has since lived. This farm of 130 acres he purchased. He is a Democrat, has served as school director thirteen years, and was secretary of the board ten years. He is a leading member of Snyder's Evangelical Church, and was class-leader and exhorter, and superintendent of the Sunday-school which has a membership of fifty people. He married Catharine Miller, daughter of Christian Miller, and they have had five children, namely: Jefferson, of Albany, has children—Ida, Viola, Lottie, Carl, and Roy; Jacob lives near Drehersville, Pa.; Monroe, of Albany township, has children—Minnie, William, Bertha, Verna,

Pearl, Paul and Roy; William died small; and Ida m. Harvey J. Kunkel, a farmer near Virginville, Pa., and they have Velma and Freelie.

STUMP. The Stump family, now represented in Maxatawny township, Berks county, by Calvin S. Stump, a successful teacher in the public schools, and Jacob H. Stump, his brother, a leading undertaker, is one of the oldest in this part of the State.

(I) Henry George Stump emigrated from his home in Germany when he was twenty-eight years of age, crossing the Atlantic on the ship "Edinburgh" and landing at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1753. A land warrant dated Sept. 4, 1754, shows that George Stump purchased from Philip Maurer a tract of 200 acres (by estimation) of land, located in Albany township, Berks county, for 575 pounds "of lawful money to him in hand given." This warrant which appears in Deed Book 7, Page 12, was not recorded until Nov. 6, 1778. In 1759 when the first tax of Albany township was levied, William Stump paid five pounds; and Daniel Stump is given on the same list as being under twenty-one years old. These two, William and Daniel, may have been sons of the emigrant, Henry George; but of two of his sons, John and Henry, there is definite record.

(II) John Stump, son of Henry George, had four sons, Jonas, Samuel, Daniel and Amos, and these all settled down to pioneer life in Albany township.

(III) Jonas Stump, son of John, became the father of three sons, Benjamin, Samuel and Henry.

(IV) Henry Stump, son of Jonas, was born in Albany township, Jan. 6, 1825, and died in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Oct. 23, 1890. where for some time he had been engaged in farming. He married Rachel Klingeman, daughter of Michael Klingeman, and they had children as follows: Emanuel; John K.; Elias P. m. Alice Ebert; Emma m. Moses Handwork, and died at Kutztown, Oct. 3, 1907; James died aged twenty-eight years; Daniel m. Jane Heintzleman; and Mary died aged thirty years.

(V) John K. Stump, son of Henry, was born in Albany township, Berks county, Nov. 25, 1853. He is one of the best known residents of Maxatawny township, where he resides in a pleasant home built by himself on Park avenue, Kutztown, adjoining the home of his son, Calvin S. In building this home Mr. Stump made use of the lumber of the historic old "Watch Haus" which was erected prior to 1760 on his grandfather's property in Albany township as a protection for the pioneer settlers against the Indians. By trade John K. Stump is a carpenter, and at this he has worked all his life with the exception of about fifteen years which he devoted to farming. At the present time he is interested in the manufacture of cement building blocks. In 1875 he married Catherine Leibensperger, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Fetherolf) Liebensperger, granddaughter of Jonathan Liebensperger, and great-granddaughter of Mathias Liebensperger. To John K. Stump and wife were born children as follows: Calvin S.; Ellen Jane, who is running a successful millinery business at the Park avenue home; Jacob H.; Curtin D., a graduate of the Ruourard Training School for Embalmers, New York City, and the holder of a New York State License as embalmer, and now engaged as an undertaker and embalmer at Fleetwood (he m. Alice Kiefer); Alfred M., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1903, and of Muhlenberg College, class of 1908, and now a student at Mt. Airy Theological Seminary, Philadelphia; Clara, who is engaged in dressmaking at home; and James W., now (1909) a junior at the Keystone State Normal School.

(VI) Calvin S. Stump attended the public schools of Albany township, and later the Keystone State Normal School, from which he graduated in June, 1901. In the fall of 1897 he began teaching school in Albany township, and after his graduation, he taught the Lyons grammar school for four terms, the Eagle Point school one term, and the home school at Swoyer's the past three years, and he has the reputation of being a thorough instructor.

On Dec. 25, 1903, Mr. Stump married Mamie Hengey, daughter of Wilson and Elizabeth (Brentzinger) Hengey, and granddaughter of Reuben Hengey. She was the eldest of her father's children, the others being Minnie and Stella. Mr. and Mrs. Stump have a daughter, Norma Grace, born Oct. 26, 1906. Mr. Stump is a member of Lodge No. 634, I. O. O. F., of Lyons; the Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 1004; and the K. O. T. M., of Kutztown. He and his wife are consistent members of the Maxatawny Lutheran (Zion) Church, where he was confirmed. In politics he is a Democrat, and like his grandfather, father and brothers, seldom fails to cast his ballot on election day to aid in that party's success.

(VI) Jacob H. Stump, the leading undertaker of Kutztown, was born Jan. 17, 1881, in the old Watch House mentioned above. When he was a year old his parents moved into Maxatawny township, locating near Shofer's postoffice. He was reared on the home farm, and commenced his education in the local schools, completing it at the Keystone State Normal School. After leaving school he learned cabinet making with Tilghman De Long, at Topton, Pa., in whose employ he remained for two and one-half years. Then he went to New York City, and attended the U. S. School of Embalming, from which he graduated with high standing, April 19, 1902, and in the same year he came to Kutztown. He embarked in the undertaking business and by close and careful attention to every part of his business, he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and is firmly established as a business man. He is a member of the State Undertakers Association, and has held a license since 1906.

On April 3, 1903, Mr. Stump married Mattie Z. Heffner, daughter of Levi and Hettie (Stump) Heffner (See Heffner family history elsewhere). To this union has been born one daughter, Edna Mae. Mr. Stump is a Lutheran member of Maxatawny Zion Church, and Mrs. Stump belongs to St. John's Church, Kutztown (Reformed). Mr. Stump is fraternally connected with I. O. O. F., No. 634, Lyons; K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown; and Jr. O. U. A M., No. 1004, Kutztown.

JOSEPH S. BECKER, of Reading, is a scion of a family whose long residence in the State of Pennsylvania is indicated by the fact that the name has been perpetuated in the town of Beckersville, in Berks county.

Jacob Becker, grandfather of Joseph S., established the post office in the community and the place was named for him. He was for many years engaged in hotel keeping, and both the old hotel and the "Sorrel Horse Hotel" were built and managed by him. Each place had farming land attached to it, and Mr. Becker operated the farms as well as the hotels. He died at the age of eighty, leaving a large family, viz.: Eli; Mrs. Samuel Frey; Mrs. Daniel Brown; Mrs. Lizzie Gabel; Mrs. G. N. Frey, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Frank, of Doe Run, Chester county; Samuel, deceased; and Mrs. John Lutro.

Eli Becker, father of Joseph S., was born in Berks county, and received a common school education. He learned the trade of a butcher and followed that for a few years in Chester county. From there he removed to Maiden-creek township, Berks county, and went into the business so long followed by his father, hotel-keeping, continuing there eight years. Both there and in Chester county he also acted as auctioneer, and was well known in that capacity for a long time. After leaving the hotel Mr. Becker came to Reading and established himself here in the nursery business, which engrossed his attention up to the time of his death. He

is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. Mr. Becker married B. A. Landis, born March 21, 1824, daughter of E. W. Landis, and a family of eight children was born to them: Catherine m. Henry M. De Turck, of Temple, Berks county; Jacob H. is a blacksmith; William H. is in the West; Joseph S.; Samuel H. is a resident and ex-mayor of Cheyenne, Wyo.; E. H. is editor of the *Billings Gazette* in Billings, Mont.; Franklin is a painter in Reading; and Clara died aged twenty-eight years. The mother died at the age of sixty-five years.

Joseph S. Becker was born in Chester county, Pa., June 11, 1852. He was sent to the public schools there and in Berks county, and until he was nineteen was employed at farming. He then learned the trade of a carriage blacksmith, and for eight years followed it in and near Kutztown. He removed next to Reading and there took up horseshoeing instead of his carriage work, learning it under ex-mayor Rowe with whom he remained eleven years. At the end of that time, in 1878, he established a shop of his own at No. 418 Court street, and remained there till May 19, 1904, when he changed to his present location, Nos. 116-118 Madison avenue. There he has built a shop that will compare favorably with any in the State. It is 30x70 feet and has a three-horse power motor to run his drill, etc. There is also a gas pipe running along the side of the shop which with the aid of a reflector enables him to do shoeing by night as well as by day. He uses only special hand made shoes and has a reputation for good work that has brought him the largest trade in the city. He is also district agent for the well known Harrold's Hoof Ointment, and has introduced that very widely.

Mr. Becker married Miss Caroline Wagner, daughter of Henry B. Wagner, of Schuylkill county. She and her husband both belong to the First Reformed Church. Mr. Becker is a very prominent Mason, belonging to Chandler lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Vigilance Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GILE J. WILLSON (deceased) was for many years a prominent figure in Reading, where he was connected with several important commercial enterprises, and where his extensive building operations materially promoted the growth of the city. He was justly held in the highest consideration by his fellow-citizens, and his death, on Jan. 24, 1888, at the age of sixty-four years, was widely felt as a real loss to the community with which he had so long been identified.

The first of these Willsons in America was the grandfather of Gile J., also named Gile, who, when only seventeen years of age, left his home in England, gave up his inheritance there and came to the Colonies to enter the Patriot army as a private, rising in the course of the war to the rank of major. The Willson coat of arms, used by right of descent from the Ward family, was originally won in the Crusades, and bears the Ward motto, *Sub Cruce Salus* (salvation by way of the cross), the Willson motto being, in English, "God save or we perish." Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe all belong to this branch.

Gile J. Willson was born in New York State in 1824, of New England stock. After his marriage he lived for a time in Winchester, Va., and from there came to Reading, where he settled permanently. He established a jewelry business which steadily increased in volume until it was the foremost concern of its kind in the city, located at No. 524 Penn street, where it is still continued by one of his sons, Charles G. Willson, his watchmaking and jewelry manufacturing establishment occupying the second and third floors at that location. About 1871 Mr. Willson also founded the great spectacle factory at Reading, with which he was connected seventeen years. It is now owned by his son, Thomas A. Willson, of Reading (whose summer home is Clare Point Stock Farm, Ephrata, Lancaster county), and managed by the latter's son, Dr. Frederick Willson, one of Reading's prominent men. Mr. Gile J. Willson also went quite extensively into building. The residence in which his widow still lives, at No. 108 North Fourth street, was erected fifty years ago. At that time the city was composed almost entirely of the ordinary plain brick houses, and Mr. Willson was the first to introduce the innovation of bay windows, putting up on Washington street, above Fourth, a row of handsome houses, all with this new feature. The ground on which they were built was originally deeded to the Quakers for a meeting-house by the Penns in 1702; the original grant, written on parchment, is still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Willson's enterprises were all very successful. He not only gained a reputation as a jewelry manufacturer and merchant, but made several inventions of note which perpetuate his name to the trade. The first dust-proof watch cap, now in universal use among watch manufacturers, was invented and patented by him, and he took out patents on other devices in general use at the present time.

Mr. Willson was the organizer of the Reading Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose first banquet was held at his home. Many prosperous men of Reading today owe their success to his practical advice and encouragement, for he was never known to withhold aid or sympathy from the deserving. He was very active in church work as a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, and served as president of the board of trustees of that congregation for many years. He was one of the foremost in the erection of the beautiful chapel connected with that church, serving as president of the building committee. But most precious to his family is the memory of his beautiful home life. He was a most devoted husband and father. He lived for his family, and was never more happy than in his home circle, and when entertaining his family and friends in his home, where all enjoyed his entire confidence and good fellowship. He entered most heartily into all that interested each one of his family. He had a smile and a cheerful word for them at all times. His approval was the highest reward his children asked for any achievement. Words cannot express their love and devotion to him and their more than precious memory of a dear devoted father.

On Jan. 7, 1845, Mr. Willson married Miss Sarah J. Templin, daughter of James Templin, who was a cousin of Betsey Ross, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Berks county. Mrs. Willson's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. She bore her husband three children, namely: Thomas A., of Ephrata; M. Elizabeth; and Charles Gile, who succeeded to his father's jewelry business, and who is the ninth in succession bearing the name of Gile Willson—being an abbreviation of the family name of Peckersgile, of Lancashire, England. The two older children were born in Winchester, Va., and the family had many relatives in that section, all extensive slave owners. Mr. Willson left the South because his sentiments on the slavery question were in such pronounced opposition to the general opinion there. Slaves had been bequeathed to his children, but he would not allow the children to have them. The house in which the Willsons lived while in Winchester was partly demolished during the battle at that point during the Civil war.

M. Elizabeth Willson is very prominent in all the philanthropic work of Reading, and is connected with its various charitable organizations, including the Civic League and the Humane Society, while she is also a member of the Woman's Club and the Daughters of the Revolution, Berks county chapter. She furnished a room in the Homeopathic Hospital of Reading, in memory of her father, which she keeps in repair and will endow. Miss Willson is greatly interested in all that pertains to the early days in this country, is justly proud of her patriotic ancestors and carefully cherishes certain family heirlooms, including a teapot which the Wards brought

Giles H. Gillson

Charles E. Lippe.

from England in 1735, and a cup from which Washington drank at Valley Forge, where Mrs. Gile J. Willson's father, James Templin, was living at the time Washington wintered there; a monocle holder and hand-made Odd Fellows charm dating from the first lodge in England and descending from Sir Gilbert Ward, of Crusade times. She is living in the old home, No. 108 North Fourth street, with her mother.

VAN REED. The Van Reed family in Berks county has been resident here for over one hundred and fifty years. It originated in Holland, whence, in 1750, came Henry Van Reed to find fortune and liberty in the New World. On May 20, 1750, he purchased from one John Patrick a farm of one hundred and fifty acres at $6.75 per acre. He had previously lived a short time in Philadelphia county, but on the purchase of this land moved onto same, which was located in what is now Amity township, Berks county, but which was then still in Philadelphia county, the township being erected March 4, 1745. Berks county was erected out of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties March 11, 1752. In 1778 Mr. Van Reed tore down the old log cabin, and in its place erected a large two-story stone building, the western end of the present structure. He died in 1790, the father of nine children, all born on the Amity township homestead. These children were: John, Jacob, Agnes, Susan, Mary, Anna, Catharine, Margaret and Hannah.

The Van Reed homestead is a part of the land granted by the Crown to William Penn. On Sept. 11, 1704, William Penn granted by letters patent one thousand acres of land to Justa Justason, a Swede. This land extended from the river Schuylkill north to Earl Mountain, or what is now known as "Fancy Hill," the line being about 120 perches south from the Swamp road, leading to Boyertown, and was located between two lines running in a northeasterly direction 210 perches apart by measurement. These lines were two of the Swede's lines, and are now nearly eradicated by the division of the farming land in the neighborhood to suit the convenience of the owners. In 1716 Mr. Justason conveyed eight hundred acres of his land to one Samuel Savage, retaining two hundred acres himself. This latter part adjoining the Schuylkill river included within its boundaries the village, then called Molaton, now Douglassville. In 1717 Samuel Savage conveyed 150 acres, part of the 800, to George Savage. This smaller tract was almost all arable land, while the larger (650 acres) was mostly heavy timber land. Samuel Savage was the proprietor of what was then called the Manatawny Iron Works, and he no doubt retained the timber land for the purpose of charing coal and manufacturing charcoal iron. George Savage, it is believed, first settled upon this small tract and erected the first building upon it—a small one-story log cabin, and a log stable—and he was the first person to carry on farming operations there. He and his family continued in possession until about 1737, when he died, and in that year his heirs conveyed the farm to one Oliver Dunklin. In 1740 Mr. Dunklin improved the place by the erection of a large two-story log building at the eastern end of the log cabin, constructing in its center a large stone fireplace, then a necessary part of every house. Mr. Dunklin died about 1748, and the same year his heirs conveyed the property to a brother, John Dunklin, who after holding it only a month conveyed it to his brother-in-law, John Patrick, and in 1750 John Patrick sold it, as above stated, to Henry Van Reed.

When Henry Van Reed died he bequeathed the homestead to his son Jacob, who was then farming in Cumru township (now Spring). In 1819 Jacob Van Reed tore down the two-story log building, and erected in its stead a two-story brick, the eastern part of the present building. Down to 1810 the log stable was the only place used for storing grain, etc., with a frame addition rendered necessary by the increasing crops. In that year Jacob Van Reed built the southern part of 63 feet of the present large frame barn, with heavy stone base and gable ends, and with a bank in the rear. When Jacob Van Reed came into possession of this land it was valued at $29.62 per acre, and this sum he was required to pay to his brothers and sisters in due proportion. He married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hiester, and he died in 1858.

Jacob Van Reed was succeeded by his son, the present owner and occupant, Jeremiah Van Reed, who by his father's will was to pay a fixed annuity to his mother, and to his brothers and sisters such sum as would value the land at fifty dollars per acre.

From the time of the first settlement until 1819 the water for household purposes was obtained at a spring near by at the rear of the north end of the building, then a well in front of the house was dug. The live stock was always watered at the creek running diagonally through the farm close by the house until 1858, when a well was dug in the barnyard. In 1875 water power was communicated to the pump from the creek 700 feet distant by means of a stout wire worked to and fro by a water wheel. Two orchards are on the farm, one north and the other south of the dwelling. The first was planted south of the house in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and some of the apple trees are still standing and bearing good fruit; the north orchard was planted at the beginning of the nineteenth century. All the improvements other than those herein mentioned have been made by the present owner.

John Van Reed, son of the emigrant Henry, married Catherine Huy, and he became the father of the following children: Joshua, Mary, Lewis, James, John, Henry and Jacob. John Van Reed was a paper manufacturer and owned and operated a mill on Cacoosing Creek.

Jacob Van Reed, son of John, was born in Lower Heidelberg township, Dec. 24, 1819. He was a large land owner and he lived retired for many years previous to his death, Aug. 10, 1900. He married Mary C. Jones, daughter of Major Samuel Jones (a major in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the war of 1812), and their children were: Samuel John m. Minerva Yeager, and had children, Lewis and James; and Margaret, m. John H. Evans, and had children, Charles V. R. and Jacob V. R. In politics Mr. Van Reed was a stanch adherent to Republican principles. He was a member of the State militia at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and was called out with his company. In every relation of life he was found on the side of honor and truth, and he had the well merited esteem of all men.

CHARLES E. LEIPPE, proprietor of the Reading Knitting Mills, was born at Greenland, Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1859. He attended the public schools of Lancaster city and the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and, after graduating from the latter institution found employment in the match factory of Joseph Loehr, in New York City. He continued in this factory at a small salary for a year, when he entered his father's bending works at Reading, having declined a position under Mr. Loehr at a large salary; and he continued in his father's employ as bookkeeper until the father's decease, in 1888. He and his brother, J. Harry Leippe, then purchased the plant, and they have carried on the business in a successful manner under the name of "Anchor Bending Works" until the present time, shipping their product to all parts of the world.

In 1898 Mr. Leippe became interested in the manufacture of hosiery, one of the thriving industries of Reading, and, purchasing a half interest in the Reading Knitting Mills, the oldest hosiery works at Reading, he has since then been prominently identified with this great industry. In 1907 he purchased the remaining half interest and from

that time he has carried on the establishment for himself in a most successful manner. His plant has the distinction of being the second largest producer of eighty-four-needle half-hose in the United States. He employs one hundred and fifty hands and ships the hosiery to all the States of the Union.

Mr. Leippe has been identified for a number of years with the management of the Schuylkill Valley Bank, the Berks County Trust Company, the American Casualty Company, and the Reading Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as a director, serving the last-named as president since 1902. He has also taken great interest in the Board of Trade since 1888, having served this body so important to the business interests of Reading as president during the years 1907 and 1908. He assisted in establishing the Homeopathic Hospital at Reading in 1891 and has officiated as treasurer since 1896. He has served as a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association since its organization, in 1898, and during 1909 he started a movement for establishing a gymnasium on the premises, so as to supply a proper place in Reading for the physical culture of women. He is prominent in Masonic circles as a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 435, Excelsior Chapter, and Reading Commandery; also as a member of Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Lodge of Perfection. In politics he has taken an active part in the welfare of the Republican party at Reading since establishing his residence here, in 1880. In 1900 and 1901 he represented the First district on the board of public works; and in 1905 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for mayor; though not elected the vote for him showed his great popularity.

Mr. Leippe married Alice Josephine Brose, daughter of Daniel Brose (a well-known miller of Schock's Mill, in Lancaster county) and Mary Reich, his wife, who was the daughter of Dr. George Reich (near Maytown, Lancaster county). They have a daughter, Anna Brose, who was educated at Reading, having graduated from the high school in 1903, and at Washington, D. C., in the Washington College. Mr. Leippe has traveled extensively in Europe and in the United States. He spent three months abroad in 1895, accompanied by his wife and mother, and three months in California in 1904, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mrs. Leippe has taken great interest in religious and charitable matters at Reading for many years. She is one of the lady managers of the Homeopathic Hospital.

Mr. Leippe's father was Jacob Algeir Leippe, who established the "Anchor Bending Works" at Reading in 1880 and carried it on successfully until his death, in 1888. He was born at Steinfurth, in Baden, Germany, Nov. 20, 1834, and, after attending the national schools there, learned the trade of wagon-maker. He emigrated to America in 1854 and settled at Lancaster, Pa., where he worked at his trade for two years, and then located at Greenland, four miles east of Lancaster, for the purpose of engaging in the business for himself. He carried on wagon works there until 1865 and then returned to Lancaster to embark in the manufacture of shafts, rims, spokes, and other supplies for all kinds of vehicles. He named his establishment the "Anchor Bending Works," and conducted operations there until 1880; then, seeing an opportunity at Reading to carry on the business more extensively, he removed to this prosperous manufacturing center and operated his plant here under the same name until his decease.

The father, Jacob A. Leippe, married Juliana Vollweiler (daughter of George Vollweiler, of Eppingen, in Baden, Germany, manufacturer of linen), and by her he had twelve children: J. Harry m. Elizabeth Heupel; Charles E.; Mary Elizabeth m. A. C. Hagelgans, of Philadelphia; Emma Louisa m. Rev. Israel F. Heisler, of Williamsport; Katie Algeir m. Robert A. Riegel of Philadelphia; Julia Vollweiler m. J. Lewis Lengel, of Reading; Anna Jane, graduated nurse, is assistant superintendent of the Reading Hospital; Jacob A.; Clara Minnie m. Herbert H. Ranck, of Joanna Station, Berks county; Lillie Rose m. George Benninger, of Reading; William Theodore m. Lillie Spears, of Reading; Albert Augustus m. Gertrude Prutzman, of Adamstown. The last two sons are identified with the bending works as partners.

JOHN G. SCHEALER, contractor and builder of Boyertown, Berks county, was born Oct. 15, 1836, in Exeter township. He has followed his present line of business in Boyertown since the early seventies, and many substantial structures testify to the quality of his work. Being a son of John and Catherine (Gardner) Schealer, he is a great-grandson of the founder of the family in this country, who, coming to America from his native land, Germany, settled in Exeter township, Berks Co., Pa., where he was among the pioneers. He spelled the name Schueler, and there are various other spellings, the most common forms being Sheeler, Schealer, Shuler and Schuyler. When this ancestor was born, when he died and where he was buried are facts unknown by his descendants, who are numerous. He had a large family.

William Schealer, the grandfather of John G. Schealer, was engaged all his life as a farmer and stonemason in Exeter township, operating the farm now owned by Jacob Spohn. He was a member of the Reformed Church. He and his wife Barbara had a family of eight children, namely: Jacob and William, who died in Reading; Samuel, who lived in Robesonia; John, who lived in Exeter; Benneville, who lived at Robesonia; Ann, who died unmarried; Lydia, who married Jacob Wentz; and Harry, who lived at various places.

John Schealer, the fourth child of John and Barbara Schealer, was born in Exeter township, Oct. 23, 1793, and died there Dec. 16, 1872, aged seventy-nine years, one month, twenty-three days. He was a farmer and stone-mason by occupation, and during the winter months engaged in butchering. On Dec. 20, 1818, he was married to Catherine Gardner, born Nov. 20, 1800, who died Sept. 29, 1878, in her seventy-eighth year. Eleven children were born to this union, of whom one died unnamed at the age of three days. The others were: William, born Sept. 10, 1819, a carpenter and cabinet-maker of Colebrookdale township, died in May, 1894; Harriet, born Sept. 19, 1821, married Jeremiah Shadler of Seneca county, Ohio, who died before she did, her death occurring while she was out West. in 1904; Elizabeth, born Dec. 13, 1823, married Abraham Dehart (now deceased), of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Valeria, born Feb. 14, 1825, married James Eshbach, late of Pike township, this county, whom she survived, her death occurring Dec. 25, 1895; Susanna, born Oct. 14, 1827, is the widow of Henry Wunder, of Reading, and makes her home at No. 1028 Chestnut street, that city; Lovinia, born Sept. 10, 1831, married John Saltzer, of Colebrookdale township, and died Oct. 2, 1893; Catherine, born July 18, 1834, died in infancy; John G., born Oct. 15, 1836, lives at Boyertown; Augustus, born March 15, 1839, married Mary Livengood, and died March 8, 1872; Samuel G., born in Exeter township Oct. 5, 1842, lives in his own residence at No. 1145 Chestnut street, Reading. The latter is a stationary engineer by occupation, and a highly esteemed citizen of his community. He was married Dec. 26, 1868, to Adeline Wessner, born in 1848, who died in 1905. They had six children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being William O., Lucretia I. and S. Raymond, the latter of whom is a student at Lehigh University.

John G. Schealer attended the pay school near his home when it was taught by an old man named Daniel

Seneca Co

Reider, and later he went to public school. He himself received a license to teach from Prof. William Good, and taught one term in Exeter township, but he early commenced work as a cabinet-maker, having learned the trade in his young manhood. He continued at that work and at carpentry, and in time became established in business at Boyertown as a contractor in the same line, which he has continued to follow at his present location for the past forty-one years. The class of work which has been intrusted to him is the best evidence of his reliability. Many of the best and largest business buildings and residences in the town are his work, among them the Rhoads Opera House block, the Boyer block, the big D. C. Brumbach building, the Lefeaver building, the greater portion of the Boyertown Casket Company's building, and the building of the Union Manufacturing Company. He has erected a number of churches, viz.: The St. John's Lutheran, Good Shepherd (Reformed), English M. E. and German Evangelical churches of Boyertown, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches at Amityville and the new Lutheran church at Pleasantville, all in Berks county; and he rebuilt St. Joseph's, of Hill Church, Berks county. In December, 1898, he completed the new high school building in Boyertown; and he also erected the Friedensburg (Berks county) Academy, and is now building the Boyertown high school building, which is to be finished by Dec. 26, 1909.

Though Mr. Schealer's building operations have been extensive they have not engrossed his attention entirely, for he has other business interests. He is president of the Union Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1893 for the manufacture of all kinds of light and heavy castings, one of the specialties of this concern being the Union Detachable-Handle Sad Iron, which has the reputation of being superior to any other article of the kind on the market. Mr. Schealer is also president of the Boyertown Gas Company, being one of the large stockholders in that organization, which has a paid-up capital of $30,000. He is interested in the Franklin Improvement Company, which owns considerable real estate, and which erected a three-story and basement brick building in Boyertown, 175x45 feet in dimensions, to which an "L" has since been added. Among Mr. Schealer's real estate holdings is a tract of seventeen acres, on which he raises apples, pears, peaches, plums and other fruits, and he also owns a large cider press, and a cold storage plant with a capacity of 3,000 barrels.

Though a Republican in a town which is Democratic three to one Mr. Schealer has served as burgess and chief burgess of Boyertown, having been elected burgess in 1894 and 1897 and chief burgess in 1900, holding the latter office until 1903.

On Jan. 23, 1863, Mr. Schealer enlisted in Company E, 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, his captain being Roswell G. Feltus, and with his company took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until after Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, when the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Southwest. Mr. Schealer was discharged at the close of his term, Oct. 26, 1863. He is a charter member of General Crooks Post, G. A. R., of Boyertown, and has been post adjutant ever since the organization. His other social connections are with Stichter Lodge, No. 254, F. & A. M., of Pottstown; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; Nativity Commandery, No. 71, K. T., of Pottstown; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Oasis of Reading; Consistory at Bloomsburg; Oley Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., of Reading; and Camp No. 104, P. O. S. of A., of Boyertown.

On April 3, 1858, Mr. Schealer married Elizabeth Himmelreich, daughter of John Himmelreich, of Pike township, and they have had two children: Sarah, now wife of William Babb, a farmer of Pike township, Berks county; and Milton, who engaged in teaching for twelve years while a young man, but is now connected with the National Bank of Boyertown, as teller.

ALFRED W. GLASE, a prominent business man of Reading, was born in Friedensburg, Oley township, Berks county, Pa., May 27, 1841, son of Peter Glase.

Jacob Glase, grandfather of Alfred W., was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that occupation in Reading, Kutztown and Oley township, all his life. He died while residing in the last named section. Their children were: Peter; Jacob; John; Betsey, m. to a Mr. Fisher; and Polly, m. to Jacob Faucht. In religious belief the family were Lutherans.

Peter Glase at first followed his father's calling, that of a shoemaker, but later in life was engaged in other lines, being at one period in the hotel business. For several years he did freighting between Fredericksburg and Philadelphia, and afterward owned ond operated a farm. Twice married, his first wife was a Miss Adams, and they had eight children: William, Matilda, Benewell, Amelia, Mary, Rebecca, James and Levi. He m. (second) Miss Catherine Weisner, like himself a native of Berks county. She died aged seventy-three years, and to this union five children were born, Caroline, Jacob W., Peter, Alfred W. and Anna. In religious belief the family were Lutherans, and in politics Peter Glase was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1868, when he was aged seventy-four years.

Alfred W. Glase was sent to the common schools of Oley township, but was still too young to have left school when he was compelled to go to work. He was first employed on a farm, and remained in that line of work until he was eighteen. He then learned the tinsmith's trade from his brother, and followed that for fourteen years. Meantime he had become favorably known among his fellow citizens and was constable in the Fourth ward, serving in that capacity very efficiently for fifteen years. Since 1887 he has conducted a livery stable and has been very successful, for his establishment is not only large but of a high class. His location is at Nos. 515-517 Cherry street, Reading.

Mr. Glase is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in the 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, afterward attached to Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, in which he served until the end of the war.

In 1880 Alfred W. Glase married Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of John Harrison. Two children have been born to them, Maud E. and Floyd H. In religious faith they are Lutherans. Mr. Glase is a Republican in his political affiliations, and has been active in local affairs. He is a member of the G. A. R., belonging to Post No. 16.

LEVI WORLEY (deceased), for many years one of Reading's prominent business men, and a pioneer in the coal tar pavement bu iness, was born in Saegersville, a small town near Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., only child of Jacob Worley, a well known farmer of Lehigh county, where he died.

Levi Worley learned the trade of shoemaking at Allentown, but when a young man was employed on Dunkle's farm in Berks county. He then went to Pottsville, Columbia and Lancaster, following shoe making, and later to Lewistown, where he married Elizabeth Heinsling, by whom two sons were born, of whom the survivor is Dilman, messenger at the First National Bank, Reading. Mrs. Elizabeth (Heinsling) Worley died at Lewistown. Mr. Worley then came to Reading and worked at his trade for a number of years, finally engaging in the coal tar pavement business with David Witman as partner. They were among the pioneers in this business, and operated extensively throughout the city. For about twenty-five years prior to his death, Mr. Worley lived retired, dying in May, 1902, aged eighty-six years, in the

faith of the Lutheran church of which he had been a member of the Vestry. In politics a Republican, Mr. Worley served as school director from the Eighth ward for a number of years.

Mr. Worley married (second) Mary M. Rush, born Jan. 6, 1822, a few doors from where she now resides, No. 729 Washington street, Reading, daughter of Philip and Barbara (Spohn) Rush, and these children were born to the union: Barbara; John P. R.; Annie; Eleanor; Mary V., and one child which died in infancy.

Mrs. Worley's first husband was Conrad Feger, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mellon) Feger, and three children were born to them: William; Barbara; and Sarah Jane (Jennie), widow of George S. Yeager, who was connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, located at Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia. During 1876 Mr. Yeager was assistant master mechanic, and was later transferred to Newton, Bucks county, where he died in 1887, being buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. Mrs. Yeager resides with her mother, in Reading. Mrs. Worley is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, where she was christened by Dr. J. Miller.

ELMER E. WANNER, senior member of the firm of Wanner & Stief, hatters, at Reading, was born in 1861 in Kutztown, Berks county, son of Peter C. and Sarah (Moyer) Wanner.

Peter C. Wanner was born in Kutztown, and as a boy worked on a farm. Later he owned a farm and tannery one-half mile from Kutztown, which he operated until his retirement some years before his death, in 1899, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife died in 1894, aged sixty-one years. Their four children were: John; Elmer E.; Ellen, m. to J. C. Ziegler; and Ida, m. to P. A. Metzgar. In religious belief the family were connected with the Reformed Church. Mr. Wanner was a Democrat in political faith.

Elmer E. Wanner was educated in the schools of Maxatawny township and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, after leaving which he clerked in W. W. Sheridan's boot and shoe store for two years. He then went to Goshen, Ind., to accept a position in his brother John's leather establishment, where he remained four years. He then returned to his native county, and in 1883 secured a position in J. B. Schaeffer's wholesale hat house as traveling representative, covering the entire State of Pennsylvania, and continued with that firm for seventeen years. On Dec. 1, 1900, Mr. Wanner formed a partnership with A. J. Stief, and since that time they have carried on a prosperous hat business at No. 605 Penn street. The firm's first class line of goods finds a ready sale in the retail houses of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wanner is considered one of the good, substantial citizens of Reading. He is fraternally connected with Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; the B. P. O. E., No. 115, Reading; and the Americus Club.

In 1897 Mr. Wanner was married to Mary Frey. They attend the Reformed Church. In political matters he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL HOLL, who died in Reading, Pa., in 1886, in his sixty-ninth year, was for many years a well-known business man and honored resident of the city. He was born in 1817, in Cumru township, Berks county, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Setley) Holl, residents of that section.

Samuel Holl received a common school education, and for a number of years was engaged in the wheelwright business on Walnut street, Reading, where the Junior Fire Engine House now stands. He was later employed by Seyfert, McManus & Co., manufacturers of Reading, remaining with that firm for several years, but finally resumed his business in the rear of his residence, No. 342 North Sixth street. Mr. Holl married Miss Louisa Orie, who died in 1882, daughter of John Orie, a native of France, who was a member of the army of Napoleon, being one of that great general's body-guards. Mr. Orie came to America about 1821, locating at New Holland, Lancaster county, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Holl are both buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Holl served on the election board of Reading. He was a member of the First Reformed Church, being an elder and trustee thereof. The children of Samuel and Louisa (Orie) Holl were: Julia, the widow of Reuben Shadell, living at No. 531 Buttonwood street, Reading; Jacob, who was educated in the public schools of Reading and a private school, and who began business life clerking in some of the leading houses in Reading, for several years being head clerk for the Reading Hardware Company, resigning this position to become the first cashier of the Keystone National Bank, Jan. 8, 1884, a position which he held until his death in May, 1890; Anna M.; William O., a molder of Reading; Elizabeth, a teacher in the Reading high school; and Louisa, who was also engaged in teaching for some time. Anna M., Louisa, and Elizabeth reside at the old home of their father, No. 342 North Sixth street, Reading.

JAMES H. RAMER, senior member of the contracting and building firm of Ramer & George, at Reading, Pa., was born Dec. 9, 1864, at Richmond township, Berks Co., Pa., son of John and Sallie S. Ramer, and grandson of Jacob Ramer, a farmer of Richmond township.

John Ramer was born in Richmond township, where his education was secured in the public schools, after leaving which he engaged in bricklaying and later in stone mason work. He died in Reading at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife having passed away in her thirty-eighth year, and their children were: Catherine, James H., Samuel, Jacob, Ellen, John, Annie, William (who died young), Lydia and Sallie.

James H. Ramer attended the schools of Richmond township, obtaining a good education, and in 1893 came to Reading, where he worked at bricklaying until 1903, in this year entering into a partnership with Samuel George. They have been very successful in their building business, and to the present time have erected forty-three houses in the northeastern section of Reading. In political matters Mr. Ramer is independent, and he is fraternally connected with Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F.; Camp No. 278, P. O. S. of A., Virginville, of which he is a charter member; and the Maccabees. He is as popular in fraternal circles as he is well-known in the business field, and is considered a representative citizen.

Mr. Ramer married Fannie Schucker, daughter of Adam Schucker, and to this union there were born two children: Harry Warren, who died at the age of seven months, eight days; and Eva Elizabeth, who died when nine years, three months old.

JOHN JACOB SHILLING (deceased) founded a family in Berks county now well known there. He was born in Chester county, Pa., and came to Berks county when a young man, settling at what is now Shillington. He owned considerable land there, built numerous dwellings, and for many years owned and conducted the "Three Mile House," where he lived with his family. He was a man of prominence in his day, and was of striking appearance, being erect, tall, and weighing over two hundred pounds. He was a member of the Reformed Church. He married Hannah Straub, whose father was Christian (?) Straub, and to them were born children as follows: Levi died unmarried when about seventy years of age; Hettie also died unmarried; Samuel, who laid out Shillington, and gave it its name, married Catharine Whiteman, and they had children—Franklin P. (deceased), Oscar J. (deceased), Mary M. W. and George Washington (twins), Howard M., Frederick E. E.,

Emma L., Ida C. E. and Ella; Ephraim is mentioned below; Jacob, who was killed in the Civil war, married Mary Bechtel and had one child, who died young; Eliza married Isaac Miller, of Illinios, in which State both died; Isabella died unmarried; Louisa married a Forbs, of Minnesota.

Ephraim Shilling, son of John Jacob, was born Nov. 16, 1822, in Shillington, and lived to his seventy-seventh year, dying Jan. 18, 1899. There he spent his entire life. He not only followed farming, but also his trade of pattern-making, and turned out many violins of sweet tone; in later years he also engaged in wheelwrighting in connection wtih farming, cultivating a tract of forty-two acres. In politics he was a Republican.

In 1848 Ephraim Shilling married Catharine Marks, daughter of George Marks, and a family of eight children was born to them, namely: Clara m. Frank Welde; Catharine m. Julius Wagner; Elizabeth m. John Gauss; John Jacob m. Sarah Steffey, and (second) Sallie E. Berstler; Alexander E., unmarried, lives at Shillington; Hannah m. Jerome Tompkins; Jane m. Horace R. Carl; Andrew m. Lizzie Kane. The family were Lutherans in religion.

Julius Wagner, who married Catharine, second daughter of Ephraim Shillington, was born in Germany in 1849, and came to America when eighteen years of age, landing in New York in 1867. After staying for a while in that city he moved to York, Pa., and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time, but being dissatisfied with his progress he located at Lancaster and made himself proficient as a baker. When ready to begin for himself in that line he went to Reading, opened a bakery at No. 276 South Ninth street, and was so successful that by the end of thirteen years he had amassed sufficient capital to retire from that business and enter into building and contracting. While thus engaged he put up sixty-two houses in Reading, some of them on property owned by his wife. Mrs. Wagner is quite an extensive property holder, owning ten lots on Thirteenth street, seven on Fairview, five on Kenney, and three residences in the Tenth ward. Mr. Wagner at present gives his entire attention to managing his wife's interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were married March 18, 1871, and they have five children: Julius, Jr., m. Helen Krum; Lucca K.; Elsie T. m. Harry Adams; Mabel m. George Klopp; and Richard m. Anna Snyder. In religious faith the family are Lutherans. Mr. Wagner is a Democrat in politics.

GEIGER. The Geiger family is an old one in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, being located here before the erection of Berks county, in 1752. Philip Geiger, the great-grandfather of Wellington D. and Ezra D. Geiger, of Amity township, was born Nov. 20, 1765, and died Aug. 13, 1831. His wife, Anna Maria Stichter, was born Jan. 18, 1769, and died Nov. 1, 1791. They are both buried in the east side of the old cemetery at Amityville church. With them is buried Maria Geiger (1793-1823), probably a daughter, and wife of Philip Mathias. Another daughter married a Moyer. The number of the children of this old pioneer couple cannot be definitely stated. There was a son, Jacob, mentioned below; and tradition tells of another son. Philip Geiger lived in Amity township before 1806, as in that year his name appears on the tax list.

Jacob Geiger, son of Philip, was born August 20, 1795, and died in Amity, Sept. 6, 1868. He was a farmer and owned a tract of 160 acres about three-quarters of a mile south of Amityville. He married Elizabeth Harner, born Aug. 21, 1798, died Sept. 17, 1870, and their children were: Jacob H.; Mary Ann; John; Mahlon; Elizabeth m. Alfred Fritz; and Leah Ann.

Jacob H. Geiger, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born Nov. 16, 1825, and died on the farm now the property of his son, Ezra D., Sept. 15, 1864. He was a farmer. Although in his youth he learned the tailor's trade he never followed it. He married Mary Ann De Turk, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Goodhart) De Turk, who lived in Exeter township. She was born April 19, 1828, and died April 25, 1908. Their children were: Ezra D.; Wellington D.; Jacob, of Philadelphia, who has children—Lawrence, Mary, Martha, Amy, and Jacob; Lizzie, deceased, m. to William H. Thorpe, of Clayton, N. Y.; and Miss Hettie.

Wellington D. Geiger, now a farmer in Amity township, was born one mile east of Yellow House, October 4, 1856. He attended the township schools and was reared as a farmer's boy, working for his parents until he attained his majority. In 1866 he began farming as a tenant in Amity and has ever since been a tenant farmer in that township, with the exception of three years—1889, 1890, and 1891—when he lived in Douglass township. He has been quite successful and his farm is kept in good condition, and his stock and farm machinery are of the best.

On Feb. 13, 1885, Mr. Geiger married Amelia Sassaman, daughter of George M. and Mary (Weyant) Sassaman, now of Pottstown. Their only child, a son, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are Reformed members of Amityville Church, in which he has served as deacon. Fraternally he is a member of Wohlink Tribe, No. 179, I. O. R. M., at Yellow House.

Ezra D. Geiger, a farmer at Weaverstown, in Amity township, was born Aug. 6, 1853, in Exeter township, coming to Amity in the second year of his earthly career with his parents. He worked for his mother until he was of age. He began farming at the age of twenty on his present place. This was the Augustus K. Lorah farm before it became the property of Jacob H. Geiger. It was originally owned by the Ludwigs, then by Jacob Schaffer, then by the Lorahs. Jacob H. Geiger bought it in 1864, and in 1878 it was transferred to the present owner. The farm consists of ninety-five acres, also forty-eight acres of pasture land. The present large stone house was built in 1834. There is a smaller house on the premises, located about thirty feet from the large one, that must be a relic of the days long before the Revolution.

In 1876 Mr. Geiger married Delilah Rhoades, daughter of Jonas and Rachel Rhoads, and their children are: (1) Chester, graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in the class of 1902, and is now engaged in teaching in Amity township. He m. Dora Body, and they have two children: Evelyn and Esther. (2) Wayne, graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1904, and from Lehigh University in 1908, is an electrician, holding a responsible position at Hackensack, N. J., with the Telephone Company. He m. Elsie Brown, and has a daughter, Alice. (3) Victor is still at home. In politics Mr. Geiger is a Democrat, and is at present serving as supervisor of Amity township; for three years he was auditor. He is a member of Wohlink Tribe, I. O. R. M., at Yellow House. Mr. Geiger and his family are members of the Reformed Church at Amityville, in which he has been very active, and has served as deacon. The early Geigers were Lutherans.

LEWIS NAPOLEON LOWE, assistant city treasurer of the city of Reading, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1863, one of the eight children born to Louis and Sarah (Berret) Lowe, the others being: Anna E., widow of Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia, (brother of Brigadier-General Snyder, of Reading, and a grandson of Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania); Margaret J., of Philadelphia; Frank S., of Philadelphia; Sallie B., of Atlantic City; and three, Walter, Charles and Edward, who all died in early childhood.

Lewis N. Lowe graduated from the Reading high school in the class of 1878, and he started his business life as a machinist with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, then becoming chief time keeper for that company, spending twelve or thirteen years in the railroad service. He was appointed clerk to the city treasurer in 1902, a position which he efficiently filled until 1908, when he was appointed assistant city treasurer. Fraternally Mr. Lowe is a member of the P. O. S. of A. He is a member of the Universalist Church. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

Mr. Lowe is descended from English ancestry on his father's side, and on his mother's from French, this accounting for his name. His father's people were natives of North Carolina, our subject's grandfather owning a large plantation and many slaves. The Civil war reversed the family fortune, and four of the sons came North, all of whom are now deceased.

AUGUSTUS BORKERT, who died Dec. 12, 1908, aged seventy years, was one of Reading's leading business men, having been engaged in contracting and building for a number of years. He was a native of this city, born Feb. 20, 1838, son of Daniel Borkert.

Augustus Borkert's school days were spent at the Franklin street school, in Third ward, and there he attended until about fourteen years of age, when he started his business career as an errand boy in a department store. He remained there for about one and one-half years, at the end of which time he went to the hat factory to learn the hat business. His father desired him to learn the binding business, and when nineteen years of age he engaged with his father in business and continued with him until the latter's retirement from active life. At this time the six Borkert brothers engaged in business together, and remained connected for some time, but later Augustus Borkert, under the firm name of Augustus Borkert & Bro., engaged in contracting and building, with his brother, and they erected a number of large business houses and residences, among the former being the Scott foundry and the Deibert building and part of Mohn's Hat factory. They also built the Polish school house, and others too numerous to mention. They employed from fifteen to eighteen hands. Mr. Borkert resided at No. 938 A, Penn street, where his death occurred.

Mr. Borkert married Mary Amanda Brown, daughter of John Brown, a Berks county blacksmith, and the following children were born to this union: Katy m. James Bady, and lives at Mt. Penn; George, employed with his father, m. Mary A. Long; Daniel, also employed with his father, m. Ida M. Zell; Clara m. Harry Rapp, of Reading; Howard J., a clerk for the firm of Gatley & Brenner, m. Katie Hill; Ida m. Marshall Huey, who engaged in the coal business on South Tenth street, and they reside on West Oley street; Walter m. Rosa Houck, and they have two sons, Carol and Lester; Walter is employed with his father; Edward was clerking at the tube works, and met his death one day while going home from work at noon time, falling and breaking his neck while running; and Elizabeth is deceased.

Mr. Borkert was a Democrat and served on the common council, representing the Third ward. The family attended Grace Lutheran Church. In April, 1861, at the call for troops, Mr. Borkert enlisted in Company G, 7th Pa. V. I., for three months' service, was mustered in at Harrisburg, and went with his regiment to Chambersburg, Greensburg, Williamsport, Millersburg and Charleston, and was there discharged, returning to Harrisburg, where he was mustered out of service and returned to Reading. Mr. Borkert was laid to rest in Aulenbach cemetery. His widow resides at the Penn street home.

A. L. FRAME, who for some years has been prominently identified with the iron interests of Berks county, Pa., is now proprietor of the Grey Iron Foundry, formerly the Old Ege Foundry, in Reading. Mr. Frame was born in 1864, in Reading, son of Conrad and Catharine (Marx) Frame. [For detailed history of the earlier generations of the family, see sketch of Charles N. Frame].

After completing his education in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Frame entered the employ of Glaser, Frame & Co., formerly the Seneca Cigar Company, as a clerk in the shipping department of the Rochester branch, and later took charge of the salesmen, practically having control of the firm's interests at Rochester during his eighteen months stay. He then returned to Reading and took charge of his father's coal yard, which he conducted from 1888 until 1896, in the latter year removing to Fifth and Willow streets, where he took charge of another yard. In 1903 Mr. Frame located at the Old Ege Foundry, which business was in such a condition that it needed a firm, strong hand to guide it to success, and this was furnished by Mr. Frame, who was able to establish one of the finest businesses of its kind in the county. The firm, which manufactures light hardware specialties, employs eighty-five people in its several departments—foundry, galvanizing, plating, japanning and polishing—and enjoys a large, steady trade throughout the country. In 1904 Mr. Frame also established the Globe Lawn Mower & Manufacturing Company, being made president thereof, and in his new, up-to-date factory, which is equipped with the finest machinery to be obtained, he manufactures a high-grade, ball-bearing lawn mower. This utensil is superior in many ways to others, and Mr. Frame has a number of patents on the improved parts. Mr. Frame is enterprising and energetic, and he is favorably known in business and social circles.

In 1888 Mr. Frame was married to Lillie Edwards, daughter of John Edwards, and to this union there have been born two children: Edith and Clarence L. Mr. Frame is a member of Chandler Lodge No. 227; Excelsior Chapter; Lodge of Perfection; Reading Commandery, K. T.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In politics he is a Republican.

W. E. MILLS, a leading citizen of Reading, Pa., serving as a member of the common council from the Sixth ward of the city, was born in Reading, Sept. 26, 1852, son of Allen and Mary Ann (Swartz) Mills, the former of Wilmington, Del., and the latter of Cumru township, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

The grandfather of W. E. Mills was born in England, and came to America in early life, locating at Wilmington, Del., where he engaged in the manufacture of paper. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Thomas, deceased, was a manufacturer of Philadelphia; John; May J. m. Thomas Anderson; Elizabeth m. Samuel Lengel; and Allen. In religious belief the family were connected with the Episcopal Church. It is believed that Mr. Mills was a Whig in politics.

Allen Mills, father of W. E., was educated in the schools of Delaware, whence he came to Reading, and here for twenty-two years was engaged as an employe of the Mellert Foundry and Machine shop. His next employment was with the Scott works, and he also engaged in pattern-making. Mr. Mills died in 1888, and his wife, Mary Ann Swartz, died in 1900, aged about seventy-three years. Allen Mills was a member of Continental Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Pilgrim's Circle. He was well known in Reading, and highly esteemed by all who had business dealings with him.

W. E. Mills was educated in the schools of Reading, and as a youth learned the machinist's trade at Mellerts and McKurseys foundries. On completing his apprenticeship he went to Kansas and settled upon a claim of 160 acres in Solomon Valley, but returned in 1875 after two years in the country. Upon his return he found

Esther Douglass

employment with the Rolland & Francis machine shop on Cherry and Carpenter streets, continuing there until the following winter, when he engaged at the Mellert foundry, continuing there for a short time. Mr. Mills then entered the employ of the J. H. Sternbergh Company, continuing there for twenty-two years, eight years of that time being foreman machinist, and the last three years master mechanic. He then went to Lebanon, where he served in the same capacity for the American Steel & Iron Company, but in September, 1900 went to work at the Johnson foundry, where he was employed a short time as foreman, and he is now with the American Iron & Steel Company, Reading.

On April 26, 1882, Mr. Mills was married to Miss Esther B. Robinson, born in Reading of Scotch parents, and to this union there were born three children: Willie R., who died aged seven weeks; Jennie M., and Esther A. Miss Jennie M. Mills is a graduate of the Girls' high school, where she took the alumni medal for her essay on Literature. Mrs. Mills is a Baptist. Mr. Mills is connected with the Improved Order of Americans, and was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F. In his political belief he is a stanch Republican, and on that party's ticket he was elected, in April, 1906, a member of the common council from the Sixth ward. He has always taken a great interest in ward politics, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the needs of his community. He is thoroughly capable and deserving of a seat in the executive body, where he attempts to serve his city and his constituents in a faithful manner.

John Robinson, father of Mrs. Mills, was born in Scotland, and came to America when a young man, first settling in New York City. Before the Civil war, however, he had come to Reading, and here he enlisted in Company B, 50th Pa. V. I., and was killed while in active service in the battle of Spottsylvania, and was buried in North Carolina. He married Miss Esther Douglas, also a native of Scotland. She died in Reading, Pa., in November, 1894, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had children as follows: James, who served as a corporal in the Civil war, and died in New York City; Mary died unmarried; Matilda m. Henry Eyrich; William lives in Reading; Annie m. James Werts, of Reading; and Esther B., the youngest, now Mrs. W. E. Mills, never saw her father.

MAGNUS MELLERT, for many years a well-known foundryman in Reading, was a native of Germany, born in Schwartzwald, Baden, and his death occurred in this city in 1890.

John Mellert, father of Magnus, left Germany in 1832, and coming to America established himself in Reading, where his wife and family joined him seven years later. He was a locksmith by trade, an expert workman, and is said upon good authority to have made all the locks for the old Berks county courthouse. As time went on he accumulated sufficient means to go into the sheet iron and stove business, as one of the firm of Mellert & Sheeler, and the enterprise proved so successful that they launched out in other lines. They established a foundry and machine shop which they conducted with most satisfactory results until 1873, when the panic of that year compelled them to cease operations. John Mellert married Miss Mary Henderskarich, also of German birth and ancestry, and they had children as follows: Arnold; Charles; Magnus; Constantina, who became the wife of John Sheeler, now deceased, and who resides in Baltimore, Md.; and Otto. The family were devout Catholics.

Magnus Mellert was only a boy when his mother brought him to America, and as his father was in those earlier years in limited circumstances, the son received only a meager education. While still very young for such work he was placed in his father's shop, and there toiled early and late, as did his brothers also. But this hard toil brought its just reward, and as the father's business interests enlarged the son prospered with him. Magnus remained in association with his father until the latter shut down his factory in 1873, and then opened up a machine shop of his own. His business grew steadily, and he was one of Reading's substantial men of affairs at the time of his death, in 1890.

In 1854 Magnus Mellert married Ludema, daughter of John and Catherine (Close) Philipi, and granddaughter of Jacob Close. To this union were born three children, namely: John, deceased; Emma, deceased; and Addie, m. to Thomas Moore, a prosperous cigar and tobacco merchant of Reading. There are three grandchildren, namely: Lillie, the wife of Robert Heilman, a shoe merchant on Penn street; Robert; and Ludema. While Mrs. Mellert was a devout member of St. James Lutheran Church, her husband adhered to the faith of his fathers, and remained in the Catholic Church, where he served for many years as chorister.

ABRAHAM S. RAUDENBUSH, M. D., of Reading, Pa., was born July 24, 1841, in Montgomery county, son of Abraham and Mary (Scholl) Raudenbush, and a grandson of George and Mary (Gearhart) Raudenbush.

George Raudenbush, great-grandfather of Dr. A. S., came to America from Germany, and settled in Bucks county, near Sellersville. He was a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, and there spent the remainder of his life. He had two sons, Peter and George.

George Raudenbush, son of the emigrant George, was educated in the schools of Bucks county and early took to agricultural pursuits, following these successfully throughout his life. After his death his wife resided with a daughter, Mrs. Harriet Althouse. He was the father of ten children, as follows: Jacob, George, Abraham, Samuel, Jesse, Enos, Sallie (m. Jacob Cressman, of Bucks county), Harriet (m. Thomas Althouse), Matilda (m. John Clymer), and Elizabeth (m. a Mr. Leida). In religious belief the family were members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Raudenbush was a Democrat. He died in 1848, aged about eighty years, and his wife in 1852, when seventy-seven years old.

Abraham Raudenbush received but a meagre education in the schools of Bucks county. He was reared to farming pursuits, and carried on farming near Sellersville, later removing to the edge of Montgomery county, and there remained for several years. He later went to Sellersville, and there purchased the old Abraham Schull farm, on which he continued to live until 1863, when he sold the farm, retired and in 1882 moved to Reading to reside with his son. He died in 1892, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1882, aged seventy-six years, the mother of six children: One daughter died in infancy; James is deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Enos Rosenberger, of Kutztown; Mary married Jacob Trucksess, and lives in Montgomery county; Abraham S.; and Louisa died in infancy. Mr. Raudenbush was a member of the Reformed Church, in which he was deacon and elder. In politics he was a Democrat.

Dr. Abraham S. Raudenbush was educated primarily in the schools of Montgomery county and took advanced studies at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College. Early in life he evidenced a desire for the medical profession, and read medicine under Keeler & Groff of Montgomery county and remaining with them two years, when he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1863, with the degree of M. D. His first field of practice was Adamstown, Lancaster county, where he remained eighteen years, and he then located in Reading, opening an office at No. 233 South Fourth street. After four years spent at this office, the Doctor removed to his present location and here he has been actively engaged in practice. The Doctor was for some years

a member of the medical staff of the Reading Hospital, being one of the first to hold that position after the hospital opened its doors to the public, and he continued in that capacity until 1902, when he retired. He still retains his position, however, on the staff of examiners of students for resident physicians. He is connected with the Reading and Berks county medical societies and the Pennsylvania Medical Association, as well as the American Medical Association. He was formerly a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, which meets but once a year for the benefit of the public, and was a Tri-County Sensorial District for Schuylkill, Berks and Montgomery counties. The Doctor is fraternally connected with the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Democrat, but is broad and liberal in his views.

In 1865 Dr. Raudenbush married Miss Sarah Stauffer, daughter of Henry Stauffer, of Lancaster county, and one child was born to this union: Charles H., who is a druggist of Reading, keeping one of the finest pharmacies in the city.

DR. LOT BENSON. The late Dr. Benson was known in the latter part of his life as one of Reading's successful business men, but as a young man he had studied and practised medicine. His life covered the greater part of the nineteenth century, and its long record was that of a useful and venerable citizen, who had merited and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Dr. Benson was born in Reading Oct. 1, 1802, and after attending the Reading Academy he began his preparation for the medical profession. He took the course offered in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and after receiving his degree practised for some years in Reading, meeting with considerable success. He found, however, that his tastes inclined him more to the commercial world than to the professional, and a few years later relinquished the practice of medicine and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. For a number of years he was so engaged at Womelsdorf. In 1845 he came to Reading, and was in the iron business with Eckert & Bro., continuing with them for the remainder of his active life, but his last few years he spent retired from active responsibilities and cares. He died in 1882.

In 1829 Dr. Benson married Miss Eliza Eckert, daughter of Peter Eckert, of Womelsdorf, a member of one of the early families of that district. Four children were born of this union, namely: (1) David E., a well-known ironmaster connected with the Donegal Furnace, at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., died June 17, 1901. He was a man of high standing, and was much interested in all philanthropic work. He gave the ground for the Hope Rescue Mission, and proved his interest in many ways. (2) Susan E. (3) Mary C. died in 1872. (4) Rebecca H. died in 1848. The wife and mother passed away in 1869, at the age of sixty-two years. Both she and the Doctor were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which for forty years he served efficiently as elder. A staunch Republican in principle, he nevertheless concerned himself with public affairs only as a good citizen, never as a politician. The family was one highly respected in Reading, and active in various fields.

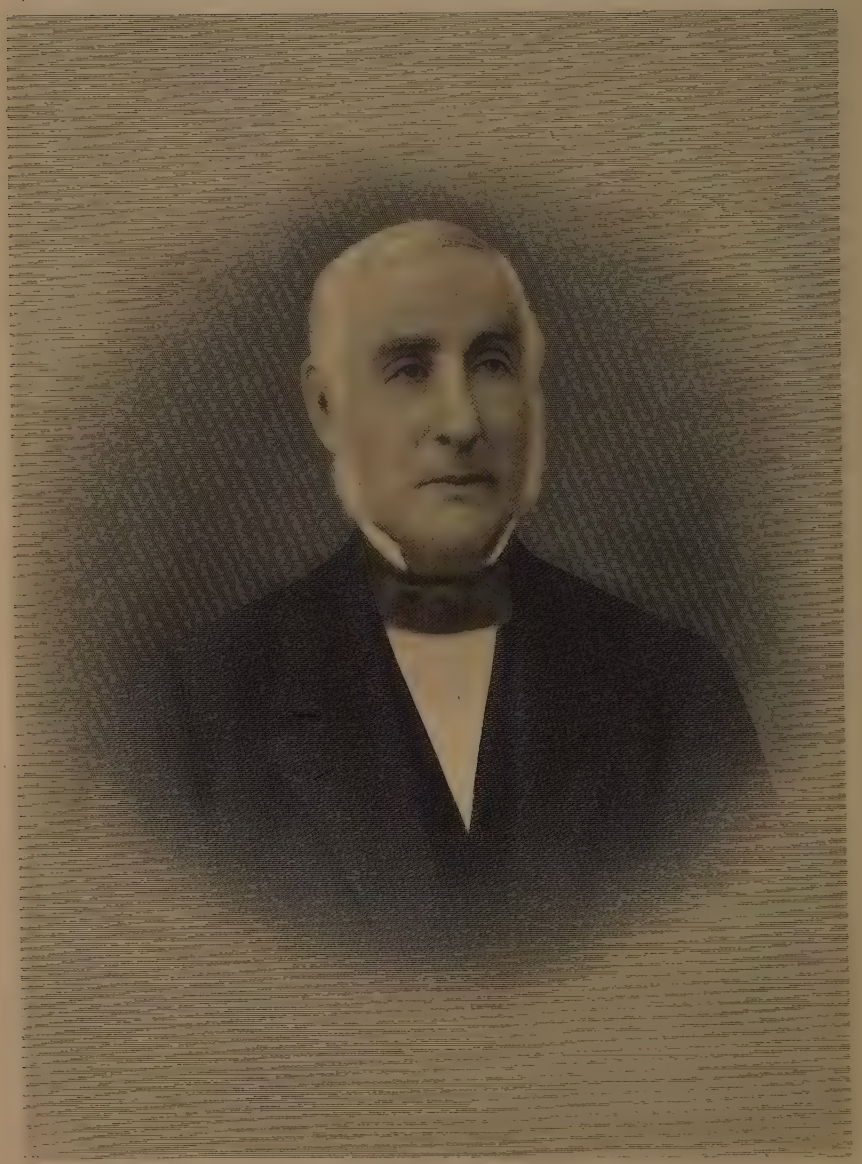
ABRAHAM HEFFNER, a retired resident of Richmond township, Berks county, who was for many years engaged in farming in that section, was born on the old Heffner homestead near Virginville, July 20, 1836.

Heinrich Haeffner, great-grandfather of Abraham, and his wife Maria Eva Kelchner, to whom he was married Nov. 28, 1752, were the progenitors of this family in Berks county, Pa. He was probably the Henry Häffner who came in the ship "Patience" from the Palatinate and the Grand Duchy of Wurtemberg with 270 other passengers, sailing from Rotterdam, via Cowes, Sept. 19, 1749. His family of six children were: Johann Heinrich, Hans Georg, Eva Catharine, Elizabeth, Eva Magdalena and Catharine. Heinrich Häffner was a son of Andreas, of Eberstadt, a town four miles south of Darmstadt, Germany. In 1752, the year of his marriage, he established himself about three-quarters of a mile south of Virginville, on the land now owned by Richard G. Trexler. He brought with him from Germany a box containing many old papers, and was probably a weaver by trade, as he reserved "den Webstuhl und das Geschirr dazu" in an agreement with his son, Heinrich, made April 13, 1784.

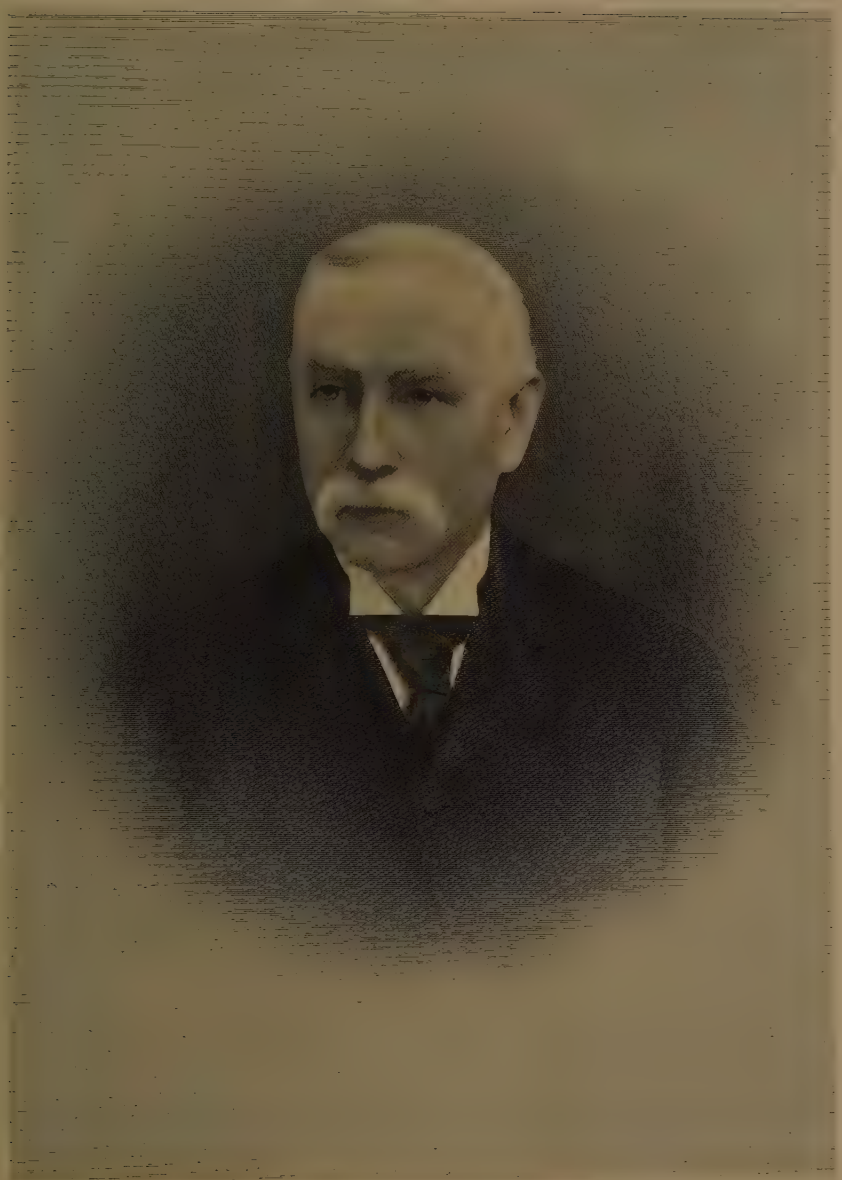
Johann Heinrich Heffner, grandfather of Abraham, was born Nov. 23, 1754, and died June 27, 1825. He was the first born of his parents, and was a farmer in Richmond township, living on his father's land, which was acquired by patent from the Commonwealth in 1784. He married Anna Katherine Kohler, daughter of John and Anna Maria Kohler, of Greenwich township. They had ten children, namely: Daniel; John; Henry; Abraham; Samuel; Solomon; Polly, who was lame and died single aged sixty-six years; Kate, m. to Lansing Knapp, of West Penn township, Schuylkill county; Hannah, m. to Daniel Underkoffler, of Mohrsville; and Jacob. While Heinrich Heffner was a prisoner during the Revolutionary war, he was confined in a church in New Jersey, and there a great-uncle of Samuel Heffner, of Moselem Springs, was frozen to death. The following is a copy of a valuable paper now in possession of one of the descendants in Berks county: "Whereas, Heinrich Heffner of Jacob Baldy's company in Col. Philip Gehr's Battalion has made complaint to us, the Subscribers, Commissioners of said county that he could not attend at the Muster and Field days in 1777 and 1778, he being a Prisoner of War and not exchanged, and we find his complaint just, do therefore agreeable to an act of Assembly acquit and exhonerate the said Heinrich Heffner from fine which might have incurred from not attending said Muster and Field days. Given under our Hands, the fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand, seven hundred and ninety. (Signed) John Keim, Henry Speyker, Jacob Beyer."

Abraham Heffner, father of Abraham, who was a farmer and lifelong resident of Richmond township, was born in 1798, and died in 1854. He was the owner of the original Heffner homestead about three-quarters of a mile south of Virginville. He married Polly Kerchner, born in 1801, daughter of Godleib Kerchner, of Greenwich township. She died in the seventy-sixth year of her age. To them were born these children: Isaac, who died single, was a farmer of Richmond township; Elizabeth m. Charles Zettelmoyer, also a farmer of Greenwich township; Polly died single, aged seventy-three years; Sarah died in infancy; Anna m. Samuel Boyer, a stone mason of Richmond township, later of Denver, Columbia Co., Pa., where they died; Susanna died single, aged fifty-one years; Daniel was a carpenter and farmer of Richmond township; Abraham; Carolina never married; and Samuel died when twenty-four years old.

Abraham Heffner, son of Abraham and Polly, was reared on his father's farm, and he followed this vocation until 1900, when he retired from active life. He received a limited education in the free school of his time, but he has since, through observation and study, become a well educated man. At the age of forty-two years Abraham Heffner m. Miss Racy Ann Stoudt, daughter of Benneville and Hettie (Berndt) Stoudt, of Maiden-creek township. The following children were born to this union: Mary, m. to John A. C. Wiesner, a prosperous farmer of Kempton, Pa., and Samuel, Sallie and Susanna, at home. In the spring of 1855, one year after the death of his father, Mr. Heffner began farming for himself on the Heffner homestead, purchasing the farm at appraisement and continuing thereon until 1880, when he sold this property and purchased the Reeser farm of eighty-six acres in Maiden-creek township, continuing thereon for nineteen



Lot Benson



David E. Benson

years. On this tract he then discovered an inexhaustible amount of a fine quality of cement stone, for the handling of which, a number of leading Reading capitalists formed the Reading Cement Company, to which company Mr. Heffner sold his farm in 1900 for a large figure. At this time he purchased the large brick residence in which he and his family are comfortably situated. Mr. Heffner is considered one of the substantial citizens of Richmond township, and is well known and highly esteemed.

WILLIAM W. SNYDER, who for many years was engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits in Reading and throughout Berks county, was born in Ruscombmanor township, Berks county, in 1836, son of Jacob and Barbara (Williams) Snyder, prosperous farming people of that section. The corner stone in their house bore the date A. D. 1768.

William W. Snyder attended the public schools of his native township and an academy at Boyertown, in the meantime assisting his father in the duties of the farm. After leaving school he remained at home for a short time, and then went to Evansville, where for a short time he was engaged in clerking, then going to Bower's Station. At the latter place he engaged in a general store business, and continued there for two years, at the end of which time he bought the well-known and well-established foundry at Kutztown of Haack & Kline, operating it for a period of one and one-half years. Mr. Snyder then went to Spangsville, where he purchased the general store business of a Mr. Spang, which he conducted for three years, then coming to Reading. He engaged in the grocery and dry goods business at Eighth and Penn streets in the Breneiser building for a period of two years, after which he engaged in the same business at No. 235 North Eighth street, the present site of the Schaeffer baking establishment. After continuing there for a period of five years, he spent two years in his native township, and then again came to Reading, locating at No. 204 Eighth street, where Mrs. Snyder lived for twenty-eight years. Her home is now at No. 547 the same street, and she owns the valuable property on the corner of Tenth and Elm streets, now occupied by Mr. Bland as a shoe store.

After locating at Reading, Mr. Snyder engaged in business on the corner above mentioned, in partnership with John Hoffman, the firm being known as Snyder & Hoffman, and he continued there for fourteen years. After selling out to Kline & Wann, Mr. Snyder removed his business to Third and Washington streets and five years later to Bingaman street. He died on a quiet Sunday evening, March 5, 1904, and his burial was at Kutztown. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him and was beloved and looked up to by his family.

Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Louisa R. Kemp, daughter of the late George G. and Mary (Yoder) Kemp. She was educated at South Bethlehem College. The Kemp family is an old and honorable one, and the name is perpetuated by Kempton, Pa. The cornerstone in the Kemp homestead on the Kutztown and Allentown road is dated A. D. 1765. In this house was a special room furnished for tramps to sleep in. The Kemps donated the land for Kutztown park, so popular with churches and Sunday-schools, some times as may as six excursions in a week being run to this park. George Kemp, grandfather of Mrs. Snyder, married Catherine Griesmer. Her father, George G. Kemp, was a life-long farmer of Maxatawny township and owned valuable property in the vicinity of Kutztown. He died at the age of fifty-three years, and his widow survived to the age of sixty-three. They had these children: Mrs. Jonathan Grim; David, deceased; George, who died at Springfield, Ohio; Martin, a resident of Lyon Station, Berks county; and Louisa R., widow of Mr. Snyder.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were: Howard K., a resident of Reading; Solon K., a machinist; Irwin K., a tailor; Laura E., m. to Walter B. Koch, of Reading; Estella V., m. to Clyde W. Gray; and Susan L., m. to Harvey I. Reinby.

FREDERICK A. HINNERSHITZ, for many years a well-known resident of Reading, Pa., died Aug. 24, 1896, at his home in Riverside. Mr. Hinnershitz was born Dec. 4, 1841, in Alsace township, Berks county, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Harbold) Hinnershitz.

Isaac Hinnershitz, who resided in Alsace township, was an agriculturist all of his life, and was a good citizen and much respected by his fellow townsmen. He married Rebecca Harbold, of that township, and to them were born a family of eleven children: Henry, Ann Eliza, Lydia, Mary, Frederick, James, John, Isaac, William, Amos and Rebecca. In religious belief the family were connected with the Reformed denomination. In politics Mr. Hinnershitz was a Democrat.

Frederick A. Hinnershitz resided on a farm in Bern township, which was rented of Jacob Bushong by his father, until twenty-one years of age, and in 1861 or 1862 removed to Riverside, where he continued to live up to the time of his death, working at the Reading Hardware Company's works until he entered the employ of the Carpenter Steel Works. He died Aug. 4, 1896, in the faith of the Reformed Church, and was buried at Alsace Church. Mr. Hinnershitz was a man of many sterling qualities of character, and on account of them was respected and esteemed by those who knew him. In his political belief he was a Democrat.

On Sept. 14, 1861, Mr. Hinnershitz was married to Catherine Fox, daughter of George and Maria (Schmeck) Fox, and to this union there was born one son: James, born March 15, 1862, in Muhlenberg township, who married Emma Bahn, and has three children, Mary, Fred and Edith.

LEWIS G. FRITZ, now living at his pleasant residence at Mountain View, was for a number of years well known to the people of Cumru township, Berks county, as a leading hotel proprietor.

Martin Fritz, grandfather of Lewis G. Fritz, owned the land around the "Center House" (Grill post-office), in Cumru township, was a blacksmith by trade, and an early resident of the Yocum's Church district, where he was buried. He married Catherine Retchja, and to them were born children as follows: Harry, John and George, of Lancaster county; Jacob, a blacksmith of Brecknock township; Martin and Elias, twins, the latter a blacksmith at Center; Mary, married to Henry Foreman; Catherine; and Harriet (died in March, 1909), married to Cyrus Strohl, of Lancaster county. All of the sons in this family learned the blacksmith's trade, and all are deceased.

Martin Fritz, the father of Lewis G., was born Aug. 11, 1806, in Cumru township, and died at Shillington, just four days before his eighty-fourth birthday. For many years he was a farmer in Cumru township, where he owned considerable land, but several years were spent at Wernersville and Sinking Spring. He was an official member of Yocum's Church. Mr. Fritz married Susan Gring, daughter of Henry Gring, and to them were born these children: Lewis G.; John, living at No. 216 West Douglass Street, Reading; Susan, m. to Jeremiah Gehret; Amos; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty years; Henry G., m. to Susanna Hinnershitz; Joseph, who died when twenty years old; and Sarah, m. to John M. Grill.

Lewis G. Fritz was reared on the home farm in Cumru township, and obtained most of his education in the public schools of his native locality, later spending six months in a school at Churchtown, Lancaster county. In 1871 he became the proprietor of the "Green Tree Hotel," in Cumru township, which he conducted

for fourteen successive years, then removing upon the Boyer farm, at the Lancaster bridge, where he farmed for seven years. In 1893 he removed to his private residence near the "Green Tree Hotel," and during the summer and winter of 1896 built the "Mountain View Hotel," which he occupied from April 29, 1897, until April 1, 1907, when his son, Henry F., succeeded him in the management. Mr. Fritz then erected two nice frame dwellings at Mountain View, in one of which he is now living retired. He rebuilt two brick houses below his residence in 1907, and these he has rented. He was at one time part owner of the famous Fritz Island, located one and one-half miles south of Reading, in the Schuylkill river, his interests in which he sold to the city of Reading in 1906. He recalls very well the historic flood of 1855, and the following incident concerning it is ever fresh in his memory: The Bushong distillery was located at the foot of Penn street, Reading, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and when the river rose the rushing torrents tore the large pig sty from its foundations and dumped over a hundred hogs into the river. They swam one and one-half miles down the river and thirty-three were washed ashore on Fritz Island and saved. This island is quite large, at its highest point being twenty-one and one-half feet above low water mark, and of the island six acres have never been under water to the knowledge of the oldest residents here. In politics Mr. Fritz is a Republican, and for four years he was supervisor of the township. He and his family are Lutheran members of Christ's (Yocum's) Church.

On Oct. 16, 1859, Mr. Fritz was married to Sarah Ann Focht, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hemmig) Focht, of Robeson township, and to them were born these children: Emma Louisa, born July 24, 1860, m. (first) Jacob Adam, deceased, and (second) Frank Boyer; Henry F., born Nov. 18, 1861; Catharine, born June 4, 1865, died June 8, 1876; Sylvester, born Jan. 13, 1868; Margaret, born Oct. 4, 1869, died May 31, 1876; Sarah Ann, born Sept. 23, 1870, died May 27, 1876; Lewis, born Oct. 28, 1872, died May 31, 1876, the same day as his sister Margaret, and both were buried in one grave; George, born May 5, 1875, a carpenter foreman for L. H. Focht, the well-known contractor, m. Agnes M. Hain; Alice, born May 30, 1879, m. William Robinson, and has two children, Catharine May and Ray Sarah; and two boys were still born.

GEORGE F. FRITZ, youngest son of Lewis G. Fritz, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, May 5, 1875. He attended the common schools of his native district, and later was a pupil at the Reading Academy, then taught by the late Prof. D. B. Brunner. He was reared upon the farm, living there until 1892, at which time he left home to learn his trade, serving his apprenticeship under L. H. Focht, with whom he has continued up to the present time. He is now foreman of a gang of carpenters, and the high reputation enjoyed by his employer is sufficient testimony as to his ability, for the position is a very responsible one. He is a man of good habits and is well liked.

Mr. Fritz was married, July 11, 1896, to Miss Agnes M. Hain, daughter of Abraham U. Hain, and five children have been born to them, namely: Mabel H., Paul H., Walter H., James H. and Mary A. H. Since 1898 this family have occupied their own home at West Reading. This place was erected by Mr. Fritz's brother-in-law, the late James M. Hain. The Fritz family belong to Bethany Lutheran Church of West Reading. In politics Mr. Fritz is a Republican, and in social connection he is a member of Fraternity Castle, No. 302, K. G. E., of Reading.

HENRY F. FRITZ. One of the best known pleasure resorts of the vicinity of the city of Reading, Pa., is the "Mountain View Hotel," situated on the old Morgantown road, one and one-half miles from the city, which is conducted by Mr. Henry F. Fritz, a hotel keeper of many years experience. Mr. Fritz was born Nov. 18, 1861, in Cumru township, son of Lewis G. and Sarah Ann (Focht) Fritz.

Henry F. Fritz received his education in the schools of his native township, and was reared on his father's farm, which he continued to operate for ten years after his marriage. He then engaged in the hotel business at Jacksonwald, Berks county, where he continued for seven years, his next venture being in the ice business in Reading, which he conducted very successfully for five years. On April 1, 1907, Mr. Fritz succeeded his father in the management of the "Mountain View Hotel," which has twenty-four finely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences. Mr. Fritz makes a courteous and genial host, and his hostelry is becoming very popular as a pleasure and health resort.

On Nov. 29, 1885, Mr. Fritz was married to Miss Clara Berg, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Noll) Berg, and to them two children have been born: Augusta M. and Carrie C. Mr. Fritz is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Jacksonwald, served as postmaster for a period of seven years. In 1908 he was elected treasurer of his township, and re-elected in 1909. He has been prominent in fraternal circles, and is a popular member of Wyomissing Council, Royal Arcanum, and Camp No. 230, P. O. S. of A., of St. Lawrence, Berks county.

CYRUS LORD, late of Reading, Pa., was born in Union township, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 18, 1834, son of Absalom and Margaret (Rice) Lord, natives of Berks county, and grandson of Joseph and Mary Lord.

Joseph Lord was a native of America of Scotch parentage, and was a farmer and collier by trade. To him and his wife Mary were born: Absalom; Emanuel; Maria, m. to a Mr. Green, and Mary, m. to a Mr. Fair, of Lancaster county. In religious belief Joseph Lord and his wife were Episcopalians.

Absalom Lord followed boating on the old Schuylkill canal, and was a prominent figure in the early history of canaling. He retired about twenty years prior to his death, which occurred in 1869, and his wife, Margaret Rice, passed away in her seventy-second year. They had these children: Joseph, Daniel, Charles, one that died in infancy, Cyrus, Emanuel, Harriet, John, Mary, William, Absalom, Henry and Peter. Mr. Lord was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was first a Whig, and later became a Republican.

Cyrus Lord received his education in the schools of Berks county. In 1855 he married Joanna Becker, who died in 1900, aged sixty-four years. She was the mother of three children: Anna, Jacob and Amelia, the last named being the wife of John N. Tomney, of Reading, Pa. Mr. Lord was a member of the Masonic Order, holding membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter; Reading Commandery; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Lord was one of the trustees in St. John's Lodge for many years, and the standard bearer in Reading Commandery for a long time, up to the time of his death.

THOMAS P. ANSPACH, a leading business man of Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa., who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cigars, was born in that town, March 19, 1858, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Walters) Anspach.

The Anspach family of Berks county descends from one of the German emigrants that left their native country in the early part of the eighteenth century and came to New York, settling in the Schoharie Valley, where they lived for several years, steadily bringing that part of the country up to a prosperous condition. It was not long, however, before Governor Hunter inflicted upon them intolerable laws and

terribly mistreated these sturdy, industrious settlers, and in the fall of 1723, 150 families fled from the governor's jurisdiction and made their way across the forests into Pennsylvania, many of them settling in Bethel, Heidelberg, and Tulpehocken townships, in Berks county. Among these early Pennsylvania settlers was George Anspach. Five years later, in 1728, came another large influx of these families, and among the latter was Leonard Anspach, who in 1759 was a taxable in Tulpehocken township, paying nine pounds. Also in this year the tax list registered the names of John and Peter Anspach, the former paying eighteen and the latter twenty pounds. One of these was the ancestor of Adam Anspach, grandfather of Thomas P. Adam Anspach and Philip Anspach were sergeants in Capt. Michael Forrer's Company of the Berks County Militia, in the Revolutionary War, serving from June, 1780, until July 15, 1781. John Anspach, of Heidelberg township, was second lieutenant in Capt. John Lesher's Fifth Company of the Battalion of Berks county, May 17, 1777.

Adam Anspach, grandfather of Thomas P., was born on the Anspach homestead in Marion township, and is buried at Host Church. He was a lifelong farmer, owning the old homestead. He and his wife, Magdalena (Kintzer) Anspach, had a family of sixteen children, as follows: David, who had Eliza, Dietta, Sarah and Lucy; Jacob, who had three wives, and was the father of nineteen children; John, who had Eliza and Samuel; Samuel, who had Henry, Sue, Samuel, John and Emma; Adam, who had Cyrus, Catherine, Lillie; Jonathan, who was a bachelor; Joseph, who had four children; Isaac, the father of Thomas P.; Mary, who died unmarried; Sallie, m. to Samuel Riegel; Elizabeth, m. to Peter Scholl; Molly, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; and four others who died young. Of this family Jonathan and Mary lived together at Womelsdorf, both now being deceased.

Isaac Anspach, son of Adam, was born June 16, 1819. He owned a cozy little farm of thirty acres lying in the borough of Womelsdorf, where he died May 27, 1881. He was a Lutheran in religious belief, and an official member of Zion's Union Church. He married Elizabeth Walters, born Jan. 8, 1824, died Dec. 30, 1899. They had four children, namely: Frank, born in 1846, died in 1852; Jonathan, born in 1850, died in 1852; Lizzie m. George Himmelberger, of Womelsdorf; and Thomas P.

Thomas P. Anspach obtained his education in the borough schools, and was reared upon the home farm, assisting his father. On reaching his fourteenth year he learned the cigar making business, and until 1886 he engaged in that business as a traveling salesman. In the year mentioned Mr. Anspach began to manufacture cigars, in which business he has continued to the present time with much success. He owns a two-story factory on First street, where he employs half a dozen skilled mechanics, and disposes of his product through jobbers. He erected a fine brick residence at the corner of First and Franklin streets, Womelsdorf, in 1906, and here he and his family make their home. Until Sept. 23, 1905, he had his business on North Third street, when he was burned out, suffering a heavy loss. The two houses on the place had been standing there for upwards of 100 years.

Mr. Anspach is a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 159, I. O. O. F., and Washington Camp No. 67, P. O. S. of A., both of Womelsdorf, having been connected with the former since 1877, and the latter since 1873. He and his family are attendants of Zion's Lutheran Church.

On Aug. 14, 1880, Mr. Anspach was married to Ida Behney, daughter of Milton and Rebecca (Batdorf) Behney, and to this union there were born three sons: Irwin M., a drug clerk of Womelsdorf, m. Annie Kauffman, of Millerston, Perry Co., Pa.; Frank B. m. Olive Lambertson, of Mapleton, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and has had two children, Ida G. (deceased) and Thomas; and John I., unmarried, is a cigar maker by occupation.

FRANKLIN D. HEFFNER, an influential and well-to-do agriculturist of Berks county, Pa., who is now residing on the original Merkel homestead in the eastern end of Richmond township, was born on the old original Heffner homestead, near Virginville, in Richmond township, Feb. 20, 1859, son of Daniel and Lucy (Wink) Heffner.

Heinrich Haeffner, the great-great-grandfather of Franklin D. Heffner, emigrated from the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, Germany. He was twice married, his second wife being Maria Eva Kelchner, daughter of Matthaus Kelchner, an early settler of Richmond township. She bore him two sturdy sons and four daughters, namely: Johann Heinrich; Hans Georg, born in 1757, married Maria Hummel, and died in 1818; Eva Catharine; Elizabeth; Eva Magdalena, and Catharine. Heinrich Haeffner (Häffner) was a son of Andreas Haeffner of Eberstadt, Darmstadt, Germany. The latter married in 1752, and established himself about one mile south of Virginville, on the land now owned by Richard G. Trexler. He was probably a weaver, as he mentioned "den Webstuhl und das Geschirr dazu" in an agreement with his son Heinrich, made April 13, 1784.

During the Revolutionary War Heinrich Heffner (as the name appears in the record) was a soldier in Capt. Joseph Baldy's company. In the winter of 1777-8 he with others were confined as prisoners in a church in New Jersey. One Christian Merkel, also of Richmond township, froze to death in Heinrich Haeffner's arms. The following legal document is on record in the Court House of Berks county: "Berks County, ss: Whereas Heinrich Heffner, of Jacob Baldy's Co., in Col. Philip Gehr's Battalion, has made complaint to us, the Subscribers, Commissioners of said county that he could not attend at Muster and Field days in 1777-1778 as he was a prisoner of War and not exchanged, and we find his complaint just, do therefore, agreeable to an Act of General Assembly, passed the 27th day of March, 1789, acquit and exhonerate the said Henry Heffner from the fine which he might have incurred from not attending said Muster and Field days. Given under our hands, the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety. (Signed) John Keim. Henry Speyker. Jacob Beyer."

Johann Heinrich Haeffner, son of Heinrich, was born Nov. 23, 1754, and died aged seventy years, seven months and four days. He married Anna Catherine Kohler, born in 1759, and their children were: Daniel m. Betsey Graeff; John died young; Henry m. Betsey Rahn; Abraham (grandfather of Franklin D.); Samuel, born in 1791, m. Kate Folk, and died in 1872; Solomon m. Rachel Graeff; Jacob, born in 1804, m. Rebecca Rahn, and died in 1877; Polly was a lifelong invalid; Hannah m. Daniel Underkoffler; and Kate m. Lansing Knapp.

Abraham Heffner, son of Johann Heinrich, was born in 1789, and died in 1854. He lived for a number of years at Moselem. To him and his wife, Polly Kerchner (1801-1876), were born children as follows: Isaac died young: Elizabeth m. Charles Zettelmoyer, a resident of the old Heffner stand; Polly; Sarah died in childhood; Anna m. Samuel Moyer; Susanna died young; Daniel became the father of Franklin D.; Abraham m. Racy Ann Stoudt; Caroline; and Samuel died young.

Daniel Heffner, son of Abraham, was born on the old Heffner homestead in 1834, and died in 1881. He received his education in the schools of his day, and when a young man learned the trade of carpenter, becoming a first-class mechanic. He built many build-

ings in and about the village of Virginville, and taught many men the trade. He also owned a small farm near Virginville, which is now in the possession of his son, Franklin D. In political matters Mr. Heffner was a Democrat, and he was a leader in the ranks of his party in this section of the state, serving as school director of Richmond township for many years. He and his family were strict Lutherans, attending Moselem Church, of which he was trustee for a long period. Daniel Heffner married Lucy Wink, daughter of David and Ann (Hill) Wink, farming people of Maxatawny township. She died in 1902, aged sixty-eight years, and both she and her husband are buried at Moselem Church. To them were born four children, as follows: Franklin D.; Mary Ann, who died aged ten years; Amos I., who died in his seventeenth year; and Joel, who passed away when four years old.

Franklin D. Heffner attended the district schools of his locality, and was reared upon the farm on which he was born. For some years he lived on a small farm near Virginville, which lies adjacent to the old Heffner homestead, but in 1891 he bought the fine farm on which he now resides. This property is valuable. It is one of the best farms in the township. It consists of 110 acres of excellent land, the buildings upon which are large, substantial and in excellent condition. The water facilities are of the best. Mr. Heffner is an up-to-date, practical agriculturist, using the most modern machinery and implements, and his good crops are in a measure due to the manner in which he prepares the soil prior to planting. He has a good herd of live stock, and his horses are known throughout the township as of the best breed. He is one of the substantial citizens of Richmond township, and a heavy tax payer. Personally he is quiet and unassuming, and he is known to his neighbors and acquaintances as an honorable and upright citizen.

Mr. Heffner is a strong and uncompromising Democrat, but, although he takes an active interest in politics, believing that it is his duty as a citizen to do so, he has never allowed his name to be used as a candidate for public position. He and his family are loyal supporters of the Lutheran faith and consistent members of Moselem Church, of which Mr. Heffner has been deacon for four years and treasurer for over seventeen years. He was a member of the building committee when the new church was built in 1894, and contributed largely in time, money and material towards its erection.

In 1881 Mr. Heffner married Mary Ann Dietrich, daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Keim) Dietrich, of Greenwich township, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Joel W., Mary C., Daniel E., Katie C., Jonas F., Hannah A., A. Howard, Alice J., Ada L., Franklin J. and Florence E.

Adam Dietrich, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Heffner, was born in 1740 and died in 1817. He married Maria Barbara Steinbruch (1741-1821), who, like himself, had come from the Palatinate, Germany, on the good ship "Brittania," which landed at Philadelphia Oct. 26, 1767. They were the parents of the following children: Johann Adam, 1765-1823; Johann Georg, 1767-1837; Maria Barbara, 1769--1846; Catherine, 1771——; Johann Jacob, 1773-1857; Johann Michael, 1775-1862; Johann Heinrich, 1777-about 1857; Johannes, 1779-1830; a daughter born in 1781; Johann Christian, 1783-1874; Maria Magdalena, 1785; and Anna Margareta, 1787-1838.

Johann Christian Dietrich, son of Adam, was born in 1783, and died in 1874. He married Elizabeth Georg (1786-1846), and to them were born children as follows: Benjamin, 1806-1877; Solomon, 1807-1874; Beckie m. Jacob Heinly; Jonathan was the grandfather of Mrs. Heffner; George, 1811-1887; Samuel, 1817-1893; Anna m. Daniel Spohn; Hettie m. John Moyer; Daniel, 1824-1898; Nathan, 1827-1880; and Henry, 1832-1905.

Jonathan Dietrich, son of Christian, was born Dec. 2, 1802, and died Jan. 29, 1862. He married Elizabeth Schearer, born Sept. 25, 1810, who died June 7, 1897, and both were buried at Moselem Church. They had the following children: Ephraim, born in 1835, died in 1905; Jonathan, father of Mrs. Heffner; Joel; William; Daniel; Henry; Samuel; Edwin and Sarah Ann.

Jonathan Dietrich, son of Jonathan, was born Nov. 28, 1835, and died Aug. 6, 1871. He owned and cultivated a tract of fifty acres of land in Greenwich township, where his whole life was spent. Mr. Dietrich married Catherine Keim, and to them were born children as follows: Terinta m. Isaac Hess, a farmer of Maiden-creek township; Mary Ann m. Mr. Heffner; George M. m. Katie Fegley, and is a farmer near Evansville, Pa.; and Katie m. Oscar Luckinbill, of Leesport, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. SNYDER, who is well known to the people of Reading, Pa., as a professional musician, has been identified with musical organizations since his twelfth year, and is the present director of the Glen Echo Orchestra. Mr. Snyder was born in 1868, in Bethel township, Berks county, son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Lerch) Snyder.

Thomas Snyder, the grandfather of George W., was a prosperous farmer of Bethel township, and owned land deeded to the family by the Penns in 1730. He married a Miss Wagner, and to them were born the following children: Washington, Davilla, Isaac, Franklin, Henrietta and Clementina. Of this family Franklin Snyder was one of the early farmers of Bethel township, and followed agricultural pursuits all of his life, dying at the age of fifty-four years. His widow still survives. They were the parents of these children: Rebecca; Emma; Sarah, deceased; William F.; George W.; David T. and Ella J., deceased; and Dora M. The family were members of the Lutheran Church.

George W. Snyder received his literary education in the public schools, after leaving which he taught school for five years, then engaging as a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, with which road he continued for three years. He then became a United States railway postal clerk, his run being between Allentown and Harrisburg, but after twelve years he resigned, and took up the profession of piano tuning. At the age of twelve years he received his first instruction in music from Prof. L. A. Drumheller, of Harrisburg, and later he graduated from the G. H. Munroe School of Piano Tuning, Boston, having done practical work in the Cornish Piano factory. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the P. O. S. of A. and the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks. In political matters he is a Democrat.

Professor Snyder married A. Blanche Deck, and to them have been born four children; Percy A.; Robert E. and Maysie A., deceased; and George D. The family attend the Reformed Church.

CYRUS Q. GULDIN, one of the leading business men of Reading, Pa., who is president of the Reading Cold Storage & Ice Company, was born in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, May 25, 1860, son of Horace N. and Elizabeth M. (Eshbach) Guldin, and grandson of John and Maria (Grim) Guldin.

John Guldin, also a native of Berks county, was a farmer and ran a saw mill in his native locality. He was a member of no church, although he favored the Reformed denomination, and was a good Christian and excellent neighbor. He and his wife had these children: Edward, Henry, James, Cyrus, Mary and Horace N.

Horace N. Guldin was educated in the schools of Boyertown, and in early life engaged in school teaching.

Moyer

later, however, becoming an agriculturist. He is now living retired at New Berlinville, where he has many friends. His wife, Elizabeth M. Eshbach, who died in 1898, aged sixty-two years, bore him these children: James; Cyrus Q.; Delilah (m. Reuben Brown); and Laura (m. Levi Miller).

Cyrus Q. Gulden was educated in the schools of his native township and also in Montgomery county. In 1891, with A. J. Brumbach, J. G. Leinbach, George O. Runyeon, J. A. Strohecker and John H. Printz, deceased, he formed the Reading Cold Storage Company, and was elected president thereof, a position which he has held continously to the present time. The plant was consolidated in 1900, it being at Read and Elm streets. It has a capacity of sixty tons, and the storage house has 200,000 cubic feet of space. The plant at South Ninth street has a capacity of 130 tons daily, with 250,000 cubic feet of space. Mr. Guldin is also superintendent of the Glenside Land Company, and the Glenside Water Company; director of the Bramcote Land Company; president of the Exchange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and superintendent of the Angelica Water & Ice Company. He is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Stichtler Lodge, No. 254, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and a member of the chapter; Nativity Commandery of Pottstown, Pa., and the Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Since 1900 he has made his home in Reading.

In 1882 Mr. Guldin married Lillie Butz, daughter of George W. Butz, of Pottstown, and to them there has been born one child: Elizabeth, who is now engaged in the study of music and art.

JOHN DAVID SCHEETZ, who resides on his well-improved farm in Heidelberg township, is one of the leading farmers of Berks county, Pa., and has been largely identified through his position as a prominent citizen with the general progress of this section since attaining the years of manhood. Mr. Scheetz was born July 15, 1843, in North Heidelberg township, son of William and Harriet (Deppen) Scheetz.

Conrad Scheetz (or Schuetz or Schütz), the great-great-grandfather of John D., was one of the pioneers who came from the Schoharie, N. Y., in 1723, with thirty-three other Palatinate families, having emigrated from Germany to England, where they were provided with passage to the New World by Queen Anne. On Christmas Day, 1709, 4000 of these emigrants embarked for New York, and on reaching that port June 14, 1710, 1700 of these travelers died. The survivors camped in tents on Governor's Island until late in autumn, when about 1400 removed to Livingston Manor, 100 miles up the Hudson river. Here they improved land, built log cabins, and were in a fair way towards success, when Governor Hunter's treatment became unendurable and many of these sturdy settlers fled through the forests on rudely constructed sleds, which they tugged themselves through the deep snow. Among these early arrivals at the Tulpehocken were: Johannes Pisas, Sebastian Pisas, George and Peter Rieth, Gottfried Titler, Conrad Schuetz, Antonius Scharf, Johannes Rieth, Joseph Laab, Christian Lauer, Andrew Walborn, Lorentz Zerbe, Sebastian Fischer, Johan Peter Pacht, Johann Adam Lesch and George Anspach.

John Adam Schütz, son of Conrad Schuetz, was one of the most prominent men of his day and locality, served a term in the Legislature and held numerous township offices, and owned considerable land, which is now divided into four fine farms, having originally consisted of upwards of 400 acres. He spelled his name Schütz until after he had served in the Legislature. He was buried at Tulpehocken Church. Mr. Schütz married a daughter of Jost Fishbach, of Heidelberg township, and four children were born to this union: Elizabeth m. John Breidenbach; Jacob; John; and Samuel.

John Scheetz, son of John Adam, was born in what is now Marion township, in 1793, and died Feb. 20, 1869, aged seventy-six years, and was buried at Union cemetery. In 1832 he purchased the well known Conrad Weiser farm, east of Womelsdorf, and here he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he retired. He was prominent in politics in his day, and in 1836-37 served in the Assembly at Harrisburg, also holding a number of township offices. He also was the owner of the farm at the St. Daniel's (Corner) Church. Mr. Scheetz married (first) Barbara Schütz, daughter of John Jacob Schütz, and to them were born two children: William, the father of John David; and John Adam, who married and had four children, namely, Alice, Kate (m. John F. P. Marshell, part owner of the C. Weiser farm), Dr. Laurence J. (of New Oxford, Adams county), and Franklin (of Albuquerque, New Mexico). Mr. Scheetz m. (second) Catherine Seltzer, by whom he had one son: Isaac K., who m. Mary A. Seltzer and had four children, namely, Horace (died young), J. Albert (of Chicago), Mary Catharine (m. John David Scheetz) and Amanda (died young).

William Scheetz, son of John and father of John David, was born Nov. 8, 1818, in Heidelberg township, and died March 6, 1885, being buried at the Corner Church. He was a farmer and property owner, being the possessor of three fine farms. Until the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Scheetz was a Democrat but after that time he became a Republican, and for twenty-five years served as a school director in Heidelberg township. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and lived much in advance of his day. He married Harriet Deppen, who died in 1880, at the age of fifty-seven years, daughter of David and Elizabeth C. (Schall) Deppen. Of their six children, two died in infancy. Those who survived were: John David; William Henry, born June 21, 1846, who for some years was a lumber merchant in North Heidelberg township, was accidentally killed in a trolley accident, July 25, 1907; Alinda m. Nathaniel Lengel, a farmer of North Heidelberg township; and Mary Agnes m. William F. McLean, who resides on one of the Scheetz farms.

John David Scheetz was reared to agricultural pursuits, and with the exception of some school teaching in his younger days, this he has followed all his life, working for his parents until his thirtieth year, since which time he has resided on the Conrad Weiser farm, which he purchased in 1892. Until 1904 he carried on practical farming, disposing of his product to the home trade, but in that year retired from active work. Mr. Scheetz is a well-read man and a great student. He has made many friends in his community and he and his wife are highly esteemed in the locality in which they have resided for so long. During the Civil war he was appointed by Gen. Thomas D. James as a clerk in the hospital quartermaster's department, serving in 1864 and 1865.

In 1874 Mr. Scheetz married Catherine Sheetz, daughter of Isaac K. and Mary A. (Seltzer) Sheetz. They have no children.

WILLIAM HAGY, a venerable resident of the city of Reading, who is now spending the autumn of life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his earlier years of toil, was born in West Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 12, 1825, and represents a family long identified with that part of the country.

Henry Hagy, his paternal grandfather, is supposed to have been a native of Lancaster county, and certainly all his active life was passed there, operating a farm which he owned near Schoeneck. He was also an expert weaver, and according to the custom of those Revolutionary days, spent much time during the

winter months in weaving into cloth the flax that had been raised on his own farm and then spun. He married Miss Catherine Stover, and both lived to advanced age, his death occurring in 1844, and hers in 1837. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Their nine children were: Henry, John, George, Samuel, David, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jacob and Eve.

Jacob Hagy, father of William, was born in 1795, and lived only to the age of thirty-five. He owned a small farm, which he had operated, and his family were left in straightened circumstances. His wife was Miss Catherine Trich, and they had three children, namely: William; Lydia m. George Sindel; and Elizabeth, who lives at Reamstown, is the widow of the late Joseph Bechtel. Mrs. Hagy survived her husband until Nov. 4, 1867, when she died aged sixty-nine years, one month and eighteen days. In her latter years she was a member of the Mennonite church.

William Hagy was sent to the schools of Lancaster county, but his father's untimely death compelled him to shift for himself at an early age, and he was hardly more than a boy when he became an apprentice to a tailor to learn the trade. After four years' service he was released in 1844, and the following year came to Reading, where he has ever since resided. He found employment at first with James Jameson, and worked with him till 1853, when he started in business with William Donahower, the partnership lasting eighteen months. He then went to Eighth and Penn streets, but at the end of three months moved to North Fifth street, remaining one year. In the spring of 1867, he located at No. 701 Penn street, where he remained till his retirement in 1892. Mr. Hagy still owns the property and retains an office on the premises, spending some time there each day looking after his affairs. He was always industrious, upright in his dealings and wide awake to every opportunity, so that his success was justly due.

On May 10, 1849, Mr. Hagy married Miss Sarah Ann Bitler, daughter of Elisha Bitler, of Robeson township, Berks county. A family of nine children were born to them, of whom seven lived to mature years, viz.: William D.; Harry B. is treasurer of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, of Reading; Irwin A. resides at Philadelphia; Mary E. m. (first) Henry A. Hetrick, son of John Hetrick, of Reading, and (second) Matthan Harbster, of Reading; Emma C. m. Thomas Shaneman, of Lebanon; Anna E. m. Park John, of Reading; and Sarah J. m. A. J. Geiger, a shoe merchant of Reading. The wife and mother died Jan. 16, 1907, aged eighty years and eleven months. Mr. Hagy has been for years a Methodist in his religious faith, having united with that denomination when a young man, and he now holds membership in St. Peter's M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. JONES, a well-known citizen of Douglassville, Amity township, belongs to the oldest family in Berks county. Before William Penn was born Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, sent out colonists to the New World, and in 1643 under Capt. John Printz, three ships came over and established a settlement on Tinicum Island. The Rev. John Campanius Holm was pastor for the Colony, and the first church was built by the government of the mother country. This was a block house, and it stood on the present site of Old Swedes Church (erected in 1700) at Swanson and Christian streets, Philadelphia. Originally the ministers of this church were Lutheran in faith, but as time passed on and the Swedish language died out, the congregation elected a minister of the Church of England, and of that denomination the church has continued. On the flats west of the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, is still standing a house built by Jonas Nielson (tradition says in 1650). Though consisting of but two tiny rooms and a garret, many traditions are extant concerning the importance of this place in early days, and in front of the fireplace George Washington once sat as a guest. Court was also held there. Jonas Nielson is buried at Old Swedes Church. By the custom of the Swedes to change their name to the baptismal name of the father, the progeny of Jonas Nielson became known as Jonasson, which in the next generation was anglicized to Jones. An old deed of partition on record at the City Hall, Philadelphia, mentions William Jones as "a grandson of Jonas Nealson, yeoman, late of Kingsessing, the said William Jones having agreeable to Swedish custom, changed his surname from Nealson to Jones."

Maunce Jones, a Swede, came from the Wissahickon to Douglassville, in Berks county, with a colony of Swedes in 1701. He located on the east bank of the Schuylkill river where he built a stone house in 1716, where the Douglassville county "covered" bridge spans the river. This house has a very thick wall, and is very substantially built, having in its earlier days been a place of refuge for the pioneer settlers during Indian outbreaks. It is now owned by the Leaf estate. Maunce Jones was a farmer and owned considerable land. He was married to Ongabo, daughter of J. Jonas Yocom and was executor of his father-in-law's will in 1760.

Among the Joneses who are buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Douglassville are the following: Peter Jones, who died Aug. 20, 1758, aged fourteen years; Sarah Jones, who died June 20, 1762, aged thirty years; Jonas Jones, Sr., who died Jan. 27, 1777, aged seventy-seven; Mary, wife of Jonas Jones, who died Sept. 11, 1772, aged sixty-eight years; Jonas Jones, Jr., who died April 23, 1799, aged sixty-five years; Mary, daughter of Jonas Jones, who died Sept. 30, 1805, aged seventy-eight years; Nicholas Jones, who died Oct. 15, 1826, aged ninety years; Rachel, wife of Nicholas Jones, who died March 5, 1792, aged forty-one years; Nicholas Jones, who died March 28, 1820 (or 1829), aged forty-one years; Mary, wife of Nicholas Jones, who died July 20, 1862, aged sixty-nine years; Samuel Jones, son of Nicholas, who died April 28, 1786, aged five years; David Jones, born March 1, 1786, and died Nov. 4, 1822; George Jones, born Sept. 28, 1814, and died Dec. 27, 1882; Hannah Jones, born Nov. 5, 1818, and died April 3, 1884; and Richard Jones, born Jan. 14, 1816, and died Sept. 25, 1875.

Peter Jones, great-grandfather of William H., was born at Douglassville, Oct. 10, 1749, and died there on his farm Nov. 24, 1809. He owned all the land including the Huysingue Meschert est. to and including the James Gorrell farm (eighty-eight acres of which was Jones land). Peter Jones had in all three hundred acres, and he engaged in farming all his life. He and his wife were Episcopalians and are buried at Douglassville. He married Catharine Kirlin, born Nov. 9, 1756, died Feb. 25, 1844. They were the parents of fifteen children, namely: John, born July 9, 1773; Ruth and Elizabeth (twins), July 20, 1775; Peter, Aug. 9, 1777; Hannah, Sept. 9, 1779 (died Dec. 29, 1860, married Jonathan Jones (son of Nicholas and Rachel) born March 2, 1778, died April 23, 1840, and their son Samuel died July 2, 1833, aged thirty years, one month and eight days); Samuel, Jan. 3, 1782; William, Jan. 25, 1784; Jacob, Feb. 19, 1786; Nathan, May 22, 1788; Thomas, May 7, 1790; Ezekiel, April 2, 1792; Mary (Polly), Sept. 15, 1793; Caleb, July 8, 1796; Catharine, March 28, 1799; and Rebecca, April 5, 1802.

Samuel Jones, son of Peter, was born at Douglassville, Jan. 3, 1782, and died on his farm above Douglassville in 1864. He was a blacksmith by trade, and also conducted a thirty-five acre farm. He was very well known, and was greatly interested in educational matters. In appearance he was tall and stout, of dark complexion. Both he and his wife Elizabeth Hoover (Huber) are buried at the Episcopal Church in Douglassville. He was a member of the vestry of this

Huber
Hoover

church, and was always active in its work. To Samuel Jones and wife were born children as follows: Peter; Richard, who kept a store along the canal at Unionville, now conducted by his grandson, Howard W. Jones; Jacob, who lived at Reading the greater part of his life, but whose children now live in Philadelphia; Julian, who married Thomas May, and lived at Douglassville; Ezekiel, an alderman of the Third ward Reading, who had Dick and Harry.

Peter Jones, son of Samuel, was born at Douglassville April 19, 1819, and was there reared to manhood, early becoming acquainted with the duties on a farm. He owned the farm that is now managed by his estate. He died March 15, 1896, and is buried in the Episcopal cemetery. He, too, was a member of the Episcopal church, and served on the vestry. On Feb. 25, 1847, he married Mary Ann Kirlin, daughter of John and Sarah (Brower) Kirlin, of Union township, the former of whom died at Hamburg in 1829. Mrs. Mary Ann (Kirlin) Jones was born Dec. 6, 1820, and is now (1909) residing on the old farm above Douglassville. She is remarkably well preserved, and she takes a keen interest in the life around her. She is the mother of nine children: Winfield Scott, born May 23, 1848; Samuel H., May 14, 1849; Sarah Ann, Dec. 13, 1850; Newton, Sept. 27, 1852; Elizabeth C., April 30, 1854; Fannie, April 23, 1856; Hannah M., Sept. 18, 1858; William H., Sept. 17, 1860; and Maggie Y., Nov. 21, 1862.

William H. Jones was born at Douglassville, Sept. 17, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of that district. He was trained to farming, and since 1888 he has been farming the old homestead for himself. This farm consists of thirty-five acres of excellent land, and Mr. Jones devotes a great deal of attention to dairying, having shipped his milk to Philadelphia many years. In the winter of 1908-09 he established the first milk route in Douglassville, and this he now serves. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Episcopal Church at Douglassville, in which he is a member of the vestry.

On Dec. 6, 1888, Mr. Jones married Margaret Gailey, daughter of William and Sarah Jane (Arble) Gailey, and they have two children: Mary Ethel, a member of the Pottstown high school class of 1909; and Herbert G.

CHARLES H. LEINBACH, a well known and prosperous merchant of Reading, comes of German stock, and his ancestors settled in Pennsylvania in 1723, in the township of Oley, Berks county.

Elias A. Leinbach, father of Charles H., was a son of Christian, who resided in Bern township. Elias A. Leinbach became the postmaster at Leinbach's postoffice, and discharged the duties of that office for a period of nearly fifty years. He married Caroline, daughter of Solomon Hoch, retired, and they became the parents of a large family. Those still living are: Rev. Thomas H., pastor of St. John's Reformed Church at Reading; Rev. Elmer H., pastor of St. John's Church in Kutztown; Sallie H.; Laura, m. to John Z. Rieser; Carrie S., m. to Rev. C. E. Schaeffer, of St. Mark's Reformed Church, Reading; and Charles H.

Charles H. Leinbach was born in Bern township in 1859, and was first sent to the public school of that section. Later he went both to the Millersville State Normal School and to the State Normal School at Kutztown. Naturally a good student, with these advantages he was well prepared for teaching and followed that profession awhile in his native township, before entering upon his business career. At the age of twenty-one he went to Reading as an apprentice under his uncles, who, under the firm name of Leinbach & Brother, conducted a clothing establishment at No. 851 Penn street. The young man showed a decided aptitude for the work, and in 1890 he was taken into partnership. He has been connected with it continuously from that time, and since the death of his uncles has been the senior member of the firm.

On Feb. 26, 1885, Mr. Leinbach married Miss Ella J. Bitzer, daughter of R. R. Bitzer, a prominent coal and lumber merchant of Ephrata, Lancaster county. To this union, there have been born three sons, Raymond, Paul and Clarence, and two daughters, Mary and Magdalene. The family residence is a pleasant home at No. 10 North Eleventh street.

Mr. Leinbach belongs to a family always deeply interested in religious work, and has devoted much time himself to such labors. He was one of the founders of St. Andrew's Reformed Sunday-school, and has been its superintendent for a period of twenty-two years, with a corps of teachers and officers under him that now numbers nearly one hundred. This Sunday-school was the nucleus from which grew St. Andrew's Reformed Church, and Mr. Leinbach was one of the charter members at its organization in 1890. He was chosen a member of its first consistory and is still a member and officer. He is doing a great deal of Christian work outside of his own church and school. He is president of the Berks County Sabbath School Association, a member of the Reformed Church Publication Board, and also of the Board of Ministerial Relief. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE GRAUL, deceased, a contractor and builder in Reading, was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1799. His father was Jacob Graul, who lived many years in Reading and finally passed away there.

George Graul learned the trade of a brick-layer in his youth, but later worked into the contracting and building line, following that successfully for a number of years. During his last years in business he gave up the building line and instead was engaged in trucking.

Mr. Graul married Miss Elizabeth Ege, and their wedded life continued till the death of Mrs. Graul in 1863, at the age of sixty-one. Her husband survived her till June 2, 1877, when he, too, passed away at the advanced age of seventy-eight. They left a number of children, as follows: Rebecca, widow of William Bingaman, residing in Reading; Sevilla, deceased wife of Michael Sands; Katie, deceased; Rev. Amos, deceased, a minister of the United Brethren Church, located at the time of his death at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county (he m. Sevilla Kern); Mary, born July 29, 1825, residing at No. 315 Moss street, Reading, in which neighborhood she has lived for sixty years; Elizabeth, Mrs. Daniel Graeff, of Reading (she has four children: Emily, Bessie, Mary and George); and Abeline, who died in infancy. The family has always been one held in much respect in the community.

THOMAS W. SWENEY (deceased), a prominent jeweler of Reading, whose skill in his line won him a reputation all over the State, was born in West Chester, Chester county, April 24, 1834, son of James Sweney. He died Oct. 14, 1905, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

Thomas Sweney, grandfather of Thomas W., was born in Bucks county, Pa., March 4, 1777. For many years he lived in West Chester, Chester county, where he died. He married Elizabeth Hineman, who was born in Montgomery county, Pa., May 7, 1785, daughter of John and Barbara Hineman, and to them came James and John.

James Sweney, born March 29, 1810, married Lovina Wells. He died Oct. 1, 1883, aged seventy-three years, six months and two days, and she died May 8, 1893, aged eighty-three years, four months and seventeen days. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish descent and the mother of Welsh. James Sweney was a shoemaker by trade and fol-

1911 Wells

lowed that occupation for some years, but in time went into a general mercantile business. During the war he became the government collector of internal revenue and retained the position for a long period, winning universal respect by his ability and character. He and his wife became the parents of five children, Thomas, Elizabeth, Carrie, Isaac and Catharine, the last named living only a few years. The family were Methodists in religious belief although the Wells family, to which the mother belonged were Quakers. James Sweney was a strong Republican.

Thomas W. Sweney was educated in the public schools of West Chester, where his parents resided. In 1853 he moved to Reading, and began to learn the jeweler's trade with Solomon Weida, remaining with him until he had mastered the business in all its details. He early displayed his marked aptitude for the work and had no difficulty in finding employment when he left Mr. Weida. Some years later he went to Philadelphia, and followed his trade there until 1858, when he was offered a very promising opportunity for advancing in the world by going into the coal business with his uncle. He tried this for some time, but did not find it a congenial occupation and so he returned to Reading and took up the jewelry business again.

Mr. Sweney established a store of his own at No. 424 Penn street, but after several years there he moved to another location on Penn street, the present site of the C. K. Whitner concern. He remained there quite a while, but moving again, went to North Fifth street, in the vicinity of the Gas Company. This did not prove to be a satisfactory location and before long Mr. Sweney went back to his first location, where he carried on his business for many years. During his later years, however, he gave up his retail trade and moving to the rear of his property confined himself to a manufacturing establishment. He was thus engaged up to one week prior to his death, when he was suddenly stricken about four o'clock one morning with a stroke of apoplexy, from which he never recovered.

Thomas W. Sweney married, April 9, 1859, Miss Pamelia Catherine Coller, daughter of John and Harriet (Wanner) Coller, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch stock. Four children were born to this union, but only two lived to maturity: William P., a machinist, m. Miss Annie Boyer, and they have one child, Ruth. Katie B. m. Charles D. Tuke, of Rochester, N. Y., and has two children, Charles H. and Catherine E. Mr. Sweney was a member of the Methodist Church and for some time sang in the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church choir.

In his younger days Mr. Sweney was much interested in secret orders, and was one of the founders of the Knights of the Mystic Chain. The honor of organizing the order was accorded to John O. Matthews, but it was Mr. Sweney who formulated the degrees. Of a very genial kindly nature, he had many warm friends, and his death has been very deeply felt and regretted.

JOHN D. MISHLER, manager of the Reading Academy of Music, Sixth street, between Washington and Walnut streets, from 1886 to May 12, 1907, with the exception of two years, 1889-1890, is one of the best known amusement managers in the State of Pennsylvania and throughout the country, and surely few managers among them are as popular as he. In presenting his career to the readers of the Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County we take pleasure in quoting briefly from various newspapers of Reading, showing the esteem in which he is held in the community, as voiced by these newspapers.

"John D. Mishler was born in Newmanstown, Lebanon county, April 28, 1847, and he moved with his parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Mishler, to Reading in 1848. After receiving an ordinary education in the pay schools of the city, at seventeen years of age, in 1864, he entered the service of the then leading dry-goods house (now the Common Sense Shoe Store), John S. Pearson & Co., as a package delivery boy, at the salary of $75 a year. He kept the store clean and carried or delivered on a wheelbarrow to residences and hotels goods sold by the firm and between times sold over $15,000 worth of dry goods in the first year, for which the firm made him a present of $25.

"May 2, 1867, he went to Europe and the Paris Exposition, making a four months' tour. He was on the sea twenty-one days, owing to fogs and damage to the machinery of the steamer. His 'death on the sea' was announced in the *Berks County Democrat*, a then prominent weekly newspaper, as no news could be had of the steamer. He was accorded the privilege of perusing his own obituary. On his return he visited relatives in Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon counties, giving an account of his travels, people gathering from great distances to hear him, as going across the ocean was then considered remarkable. He was met at the depot on his return by a brass band and many citizens, escorted to the Keystone House (now Hotel Penn) and given a supper. He was the fifth person from Reading who had gone to Europe. His letters to the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal* were read with much interest and copied by Pennsylvania newspapers.

"May 4, 1868, at Reading, he commenced the retail dry-goods business at No. 533 Penn street (the Globe Store, later purchased by Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart), which he continued until the latter part of 1874, introducing many new ideas in the store and in newspaper advertisements to attract customers. He was always an original, liberal advertiser, and was the first business man in Reading to insert a column advertisement, in 1868—later one of four columns, and he at one time had an entire page of the *Times*, with an extra edition of two thousand copies of the paper. An an early age he was a contributor to newspapers, with a weekly article in the *Times*, called 'The Man About Town'; he has always been a warm and much respected friend of the press and was the first associate member of the Reading Press Club (organized Feb. 18, 1888).

"It was the custom of the only morning newspaper, the *Times*, published in the then old State House, northeast corner Penn and Fifth streets, to go to press at 9 P. M., the telegraphic news being clipped at 6 P. M. from the *Philadelphia Telegraph* and *The Bulletin;* local events following after that were noticed in the second day issue. He secured the consent of the owners of the *Times* once to go to press specially in the morning, and 'bribed' the printers (with a sextel of beer, four dozen pretzels and some cigars) to work all night. By doing this had published Dec. 4, 1868, an account written by himself, of over two columns, of a Maennerchor masquerade ball, at Odd Fellows Hall, now the Library building, the first time that such a thing had been done in the city, and that an occurrence after 9 P. M. appeared in the paper the next morning, and it created much surprised comment. He conducted for some years the 'Globe Condenser' in the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, making it a feature of the paper while also advertising his Globe Dry Goods Store.

"He was one of the active men and one of the first directors of the first Penn Street Passenger Railway Company in 1874, running from the foot of Penn street to Nineteenth street. He was a member of the board of health in 1873. In April, 1875, he had a drawing made for a park of the then Fair Grounds, now Penn Common, illustrated in the *New York Graphic*, the first illustrated daily newspaper in America, and advocated their abandonment for a public park, by a liberal distribution of the papers in the city and to leading people in the county. May 10, 1871, he erected in front of his place of business, No. 533 Penn street, a marble public drinking fountain, for which he paid to the city $10 a year for the use of the water. The fountain is now at Penn Common, Eleventh street, above Washington. Prof. Washing Donaldson, the well-known aeronaut, made the only store packing paper balloon ascension ever attempted in this country,

John D. Mishler

from Penn Square, May 17, 1873, in the 'John D. Mishler,' Mr. Mishler having furnished everything for the experiment."

"In politics Mr. Mishler is a Republican, but is liberal and broad-minded in his politics as he is in all things. He was confirmed a member of Trinity Lutheran Church by Rev. Jacob Fry, but is not an active church member or bigoted in his faith, being a very liberal friend to Catholics and Hebrews. He is a member of Philadelphia Sovereign Consistory, thirty-second degree Masons, a Knight Templar of Reading Commandery, No. 42, and all the lodges of the various orders to that elevation, being a member of the new Isaac Hiester Lodge, No. 660, having withdrawn from lodge No. 367. He is a member of Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

"For over twenty-five years he has been liberal and foremost in charities of all kinds, from the time when the people contributed hundreds of dollars up to now, when they annually give thousands of dollars. His efforts in behalf of the Home for Widows and Single Women were of much assistance to the Board of Managers, and he has given toward and solicited from citizens for that institution money many times.

"On July 11, 1873, he took at his own expense and entertained for the day 1,300 poor children, to Heilman's Dale, above Lebanon; Christmas, 1872, he gave a dinner to 260 poor children at the City Hotel. Dec. 25, 1892, he gave a special free Christmas morning dramatic performance, 'Lost in New York,' to the delight of over three thousand poor children, and the Reading newsboys have often in a body attended entertainments at the Academy without charge. In 1887 he inaugurated the idea of an annual Christmas offering to all the Reading charitable institutions by placing contribution boxes in hotels, saloons, stores and factories. Over $500 was realized. He was general secretary for seven years of the Associated Charities, organized in 1902.

"He organized the Berks County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, April 2, 1891, and was the president for five years, giving much time and effective advice in the prevention of cruelty. He was one of the Citizens' Committee in the introduction in Reading of the 'Pingree Potato plan,' to aid the poor to help themselves. He had a drawing made by William H. Dechant Feb. 2, 1893, for a public drive along the slope of Mt. Penn from the Common to McKnight's Gap and return. He organized in Reading Dec. 18, 1894, the Pennsylvania Bill Posters' Association and was the president to June 6, 1909. In 1875 he managed the Active Base Ball Club, and placed it at the head of all amateur organizations in the State. In 1896 and 1897 he was chairman of the executive committee for Reading's Floral and Chrysanthemum Show, both exhibitions being very successful, and the profits of which were divided among the Hospitals. In May, 1895, he was chairman of the Finance committee for the Forty-Second Annual Conclave, Knights Templars, held at Reading, May 27-29; all bills were paid a week after the Conclave and a pro rata of the surplus was returned to the subscribers to the fund. He was again chairman of the Finance committee for the Conclave May 27-29, 1901, with the same financial business result. He was the treasurer of the Finance Committee for the thirty-ninth Annual Encampment, Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, held at Reading, June 6-7-8, 1905. After all bills were paid the balance in the treasury, with additional subscriptions by individuals, was given to the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, to keep in good condition for all time 'the Soldiers' Monument, the graves and the ground surrounding.'

"His father had erected the first modern theatre in the State, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which was opened Oct. 1, 1872, at 533-535 Penn street, Reading, and this he managed until 1886, when he had it removed and the present Academy of Music was erected by a stock company and himself. The Academy has very often been given without charge for charitable and religious purposes. Gus Williams, June 19, 1882, named his most successful play 'John Mishler.' In 1877-78 Mr. Mishler toured the country as manager of the Swedish Ladies Vocal Quartette. From 1882 to 1886 he managed and was with Bartholomew's famous Equine Paradox, and again from 1889 to 1891 (the Academy was then leased by H. R. Jacobs). In 1873 he established the Mishler Theatrical Circuit of Eastern Pennsylvania, comprising nine of the principal cities, which he controlled for years. As an amusement manager he is in many respects a remarkable exception, in that he will not exaggerate and always tells the truth only, in newspaper advertisements, and if an entertainment deteriorates from the time he booked it, until the date of its appearance, he so announces in the newspapers that day, and his patrons are always sure of what they will see.

"Mr. Mishler has always taken a lively, progressive, useful, liberal and unselfish, much appreciated interest in the development of the city and the welfare of the people. His greatest achievement was the Sesqui-Centennial. He selected the week of the celebration, June 5-12, 1898, and, as he prophesied it would be, the weather from Sunday morning to Saturday night, was perfect, clear, cool and delightful. He arranged most of the program for the seven days' festivities, and did very much in every way to make the celebration the complete success it was. As chairman of the Finance committee, he solicited subscriptions for $10,416.66. Within two weeks after the celebration all bills had been paid and there was remaining $1,418.84, which the Executive committee decided to give toward the payment of the electrical display, $1,902.50, that had been ordered by the City Council committee. The $483.66 was paid by the city in 1902.

"Mr. Mishler is an enthusiast in everything that enlists his attention. No matter what the result may be, he works untiringly to the best of his judgment and ability for success. Always doing, but one who still feels that he has not enough to do. It not for money's sake or popularity—simply that he feels best satisfied when employed—if not for himself, then for others."

Mr. Mishler was on the committee of the Board of Trade, to solicit subscriptions for the erection of an armory for the several companies of the National Guard of the City of Reading, October, 1907; he was active in securing a loan of $500,000 for Reading to have a plant for the filtration of water, October, 1907; he has repeatedly made liberal efforts to build a modern hotel, a much needed want in the city; he has done much effective work in the Board of Trade to enlarge its public usefulness; he was a member of the committee who collected $5,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the Boyertown theatre fire, January, 1908; he revised the constitution and by-laws of the Board of Trade and published an illustrated sixty-page manual; as chairman of the committee on "Streets, Sidewalks, Light" of the Board of Trade he has very much improved these city conditions. On Jan. 9, 1908, he responded to the toast "Our City's Special Needs," at a Board of Trade dinner. In May, 1908, he was given a dinner at the Mineral Spring Hotel by the Board of Trade as "A Reading Booster"; he delivered an address at the Eighteenth Annual Commencement exercises of the Reading Hospital, May 27, 1908, full of plain truths, forcibly given, and advocated State legislation for the protection of graduated nurses; he was on the Reception committee when Governor Stuart addressed the Christian Endeavor State Convention in Penn Common at Reading, July 9, 1908; in 1908 he visited Ireland with Mrs. Mishler, and wrote to the *Eagle* many very interesting letters of the condition of that country, its changes and possibilities, given in his candid and original style; on his return Mr. and Mrs. Mishler were given a "home coming dinner" at the Mineral Spring Hotel, Sept. 10, 1908, by more than one hundred men and women; Sept. 24th of the same year the Reading Press Club gave him "a welcome home reception"; he presided at a Christian Science public assemblage Oct. 13, 1908; he presided at the Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music Oct. 30, 1908, in the Taft campaign; he was foremost in making

country roads better and in advocating a State road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg passing through Reading; he was chairman of the "General Relief Committee," for the relief of the needy families afflicted with typhoid fever during the local epidemic in 1908; he is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association and assisted in soliciting more than five thousand dollars to build a gymnasium and to modernize their home, which he assisted in providing five years ago. Evidently Mr. Mishler is one of those very busy men who can find time and who take delight in helping to advance public affairs in the different sides of life. He was the toastmaster at a banquet of Reading's best citizens given by Henry W. Shoemaker and G. Scott Smith, owners of *The Reading Times*, Feb. 10, 1909, when an oil painting of Kuechler (deceased) was placed in a building made famous by Kuechler, who had a national reputation.

"Mr. Mishler said: 'All the world loves a generous person. It is not the material result of the generosity, but the kindly spirit that prompts it that attracts and endears. It is not necessary to have much in order to be generous—but the disposition to share liberally what one has. Even at the cost of a little self-sacrifice, the reward is always worth the price paid. There are things of which we may all be more generous. The comfort of sympathy, the stimulus of praise and encouragement, are often more welcome, more appreciated, than that which mere money can buy.' Mr. Mishler's philosophy of life is affecting in its simplicity. 'Just to be kindly and good-natured,' he says; 'just to do the little good one can, to sympathize with one's friends and to give them a lift when they're down—to leave the world a little bit better than one found it, that's all I think a man need aim at, if you ask me.' He also said: 'If only half the nice things said after people are dead were only told while they are alive, how much more happiness there would be in the world.' "

Such has been the life of Mr. Mishler as portrayed by his home newspapers; and the writer (Walter Kieffer, of Lancaster), who knew him for over thirty years, desired to bear testimony to the truthfulness of all that has been said of one of Reading's foremost citizens—John D. Mishler. Beginning a good deal more than a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Mishler gave to Lancaster and other leading neighboring cities the best amusements they had, and he is just as popular in other Pennsylvania cities as he is in Reading.

Mr. Mishler married Sept. 7, 1871, Louisa C. Halbach, daughter of the late August Halbach, of Philadelphia, and their home at No. 417 Green Terrace is known at all times as one of the most hospitable in Reading. Three children were born to this union: Rebecca Marie m. H. Hurd Hillegass, paper bag manufacturer at Reading; Maud Viola m. Henry E. Bell, proprietor of the Reading Bill Posting Company; J. Boyd assists his father in the clerical work of his business. No family is more respected, nor none is more beloved in Reading, for their unselfishness and sociability. Mr. Mishler retired from the theatrical business at Reading May 11, 1907. He then agreeably surprised some friends—"each one of whom he remembers for their participation in a specific incident in his life," by presenting them a copy of "Mishler's Memoirs," a neatly printed and handsomely illustrated volume of some two hundred pages, octavo size, telling the story of John D. Mishler's life from 1847 to 1907. The edition was limited to one hundred copies. The table of contents embraces much that is of interest in the career of the enterprising townsman who has rounded out a period of more than sixty years of a varied and busy life. In this volume may be found much concerning him as a man of business; as a liberal newspaper advertiser; his connection with the drama in Reading; his public benefactions; his connection with and fostering care of various charitable institutions; his active participation in the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of Reading, etc. Indeed, the history of nearly all public enterprises in Reading for well nigh half a century contains pages upon pages of the work done by Mr. Mishler. He has always been intensely loyal to Reading and its municipal advancement.

"In his retirement from his long and honorable connection with the dramatic life of Reading, it is sincerely hoped by many citizens that he may continue to reside here. He is a useful citizen, a wide-awake business man, public-spirited, never weary of well-doing, clean-handed and active in the discharge of whatever he is called upon to do that may inure to the welfare of his city, his friends and his neighbors."

JONATHAN H. MILLER, a retired citizen of Mohnton, Berks Co., Pa., was born in Cumru township, on the present site of Edison, Jan. 24, 1839, son of Jonathan and Catharine (Hornberger) Miller.

Mr. Miller attended the pay schools of Cumru township until he had attained the age of eighteen years, working on a farm during the summer seasons. He lived at home until his marriage, in 1859, to Mary Gaul, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Fox) Gaul, when he came to Mohnton, and for about twenty years was engaged in operating a grist-mill along the Wyomissing. He then learned the hatting business, engaging at that trade in Mohnton, being later in partnership with J. G. Mohn & Bros. He then entered a partnership with his son, Albert, under the firm name of J. H. Miller, Son & Co., and they continued together for fifteen years. Mr. Miller then worked at his trade with the well known firm of Whorley Bros., of Mohnton, until 1904, since which year he has lived retired. His first wife died July 2, 1876, and was buried in the Mohnton cemetery. She was the mother of one son, Albert G. Miller, who married Mary Dietrich, and resides at Mohnton, the father of two children, Elmer and Arthur. Mr. Miller m. (second) Mary Fleisher, daughter of Peter Fleisher, and to this union there were born: Edwin is unmarried and at home; Robert m. Lillie Richwine, and lives at home where he is engaged in the hat business; and Matthew also lives at home, and is unmarried. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Peter Fleisher, who was born near the Swamp Church, in Lancaster county, Nov. 14, 1819, and died Dec. 26, 1888. He m. Catharine Brensing, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Reedy) Brensing, and they had these children: Samuel m. Mary Stettler; Mary m. Mr. Miller; and James m. Mary Howe.

Mr. Miller and his family reside on the corner of Wyomissing avenue and Wood street, in the home which was built by him in the summer of 1866. It is three stories high and of sandstone, and is considered one of the finest in the town. Mr. Miller is one of the oldest residents in the town of Mohnton, which at the time he arrived contained but five dwellings. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Zion's United Evangelical Church of Mohnton, which he joined in 1870, when it was known as the Evangelical Church. He has served on the building committees of two churches, has been class leader of Class No. 2, trustee and steward for many years, and a teacher in the Sunday school for many years, now teaching class No. 23. Mr. Miller is one of the honorable and upright men of his township, and as an acquaintance and friend he is honored and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

HENRY PRICE, a well-known contractor and builder of Reading, Pa., residing at No. 810 Franklin street, has been engaged in these lines in this city since 1888. Mr. Price was born Oct. 13, 1846, in Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., son of William Price, also a native of that county.

William Price was a carpenter by trade, an occupation which he followed throughout a useful life. In 1863 he went to Shelby county, Ill., taking his family with him, and there he continued to ply his trade up to the time of his death, when forty-eight years of age. While there he built one of the finest flour mills in the State for a Mr. Schoefield. He was

acquainted with President Abraham Lincoln when the latter was still a law student, and was a witness to the President's assassination. Mr. Price married (first) Lydia Wetzel, who died in her twenty-sixth year. The children of this marriage were: Jonathan, who died when twenty-one years of age; Emma, m. to John Rupp, of Indiana; Henry, our subject; Reuben A., who is engaged in contracting at Reading, and m. to Fannie Kieffer; William, who died when twenty years of age; and one child which died in infancy. William Price m. (second) Leah Anthony, who is still living and makes her home at Myerstown, Lebanon county. She is the mother of three children, namely: Seal, m. to Edward Hecht, of Chicago, Ill.; George, of Myerstown, m. to Annie Holtzman; and Mary, m. to Morris Kreider, of Annville, Lebanon county.

Henry Price attended the schools of Myerstown until fifteen years of age, and then was taught the carpenter's trade by his father. In the early days the work of a carpenter was anything but easy, and Mr. Price and his father often had to travel long distances to reach their work. On one occasion they walked five miles to work and five miles home at night every day, and at this time were working fifteen hours per day. At the time they built the hotel at Tremont, Pa., they had a distance of twenty-one miles to walk twice a week, carrying their tools on their back. Mr. Price secured work at Pottsville, a distance of thirty-eight miles, and this they also walked. Henry Price went with his father to Illinois in 1863, and there remained three years, or until after his father's death, when his step-mother asked him to accompany her to Myerstown. This Mr. Price did, and from Myerstown came direct to Reading, only expecting, however, to remain a short time. After being employed here for a time, Mr. Price decided to make Reading his home, and here he has continued ever since, engaging in business on his own account in 1888, his first job being four fine residences at Tenth and Franklin streets. Among the many buildings erected by Mr. Price may be mentioned the following: the residences of C. D. Moser and S. H. Fulmer; the Schuylkill Valley Bank; Kissinger's Farmers' Market House; Hotel Brighter; the warehouse for the Penn Hardware Company; A. F. Kramer's residence; the James Otto store on Penn street, and the cigar store of Charles Breneiser, at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, one of the finest in Reading.

In 1871 Mr. Price married Miss Amanda Seidel, daughter of Francis and Catherine (Fisher) Seidel, they have one daughter, Mary, who married Aaron Miller, an employe of the Alexander firm, in the hat business, and has a daughter, Helen, attending school.

Mr. Price is a Republican in politics. He is a Mason of high standing, being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Reading Commandery No. 42, and the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias No. 65, the Elks No. 115, and the Royal Arcanum, and is exceedingly popular in all of these societies. Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church, which they attend consistently and support liberally. He is well known in Reading as a man of many sterling qualities, and bears an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity.

JAMES P. KERSHNER, now living retired at No. 121 North Front street, was for many years a well-known public official of Reading. He was born Jan. 25, 1845, in Penn township, Berks county, son of Peter and Catherine (Boecy) Kershner, and grandson of Philip Kershner.

The Kershner family was founded in this country by Martin Kershner, who settled on a farm in Berks county in 1732, this farm being later the property of his son, Peter, who in turn willed it to his son, Philip. Philip Kershner married a Miss Himmelsberger, and to them was born one son, Peter, who became the father of James P. Kershner.

Peter Kershner, who was a prominent man of his day, engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life on the farm above mentioned, and died in Penn township, Jan. 28, 1868, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Catherine Bodey, died in 1876, when seventy-five years old. They had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity: Priscilla m. Cyrus Davis; Mary m. Franklin G. Hain; Eliza died in infancy, as did also Alfred; Catherine m. Abraham R. Koenig; Sarah m. Richard Reber; Peter; Rosabella married Harrison K. Hiester; Sidney m. John R. Koenig; Susan m. Richard K. Bohn; Henry J.; Louis P.; George W.; and James P. In religious belief the family were Reformed, and were attendants of Bern Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Kershner was a Democrat, and was director of the poor for some years, being appointed to that position first by the court to complete an unexpired term, and later was elected to the office by the people.

James P. Kershner received his education in the schools of Penn township, and worked on the farm until twenty-four years of age. At this time he learned the butcher's trade, which he followed for twelve years, being then appointed county detective by I. H. Rothermel. He served three years in this office, and was then appointed mercantile appraiser, in which capacity he continued one year. For two years he served as law detective, to which office he had been appointed by the courts of Berks county, and a like period was spent in the office of deputy sheriff. He was for one term of three years keeper of the Berks county prison, and was again appointed county detective, under A. H. Rothermel, serving three years, and at the end of this time retired. He was always an honest, capable officer, and none has retired with a cleaner record than he.

Mr. Kershner married, in 1868, Melinda Spangler, who died in 1869, leaving one child, Mary, who died in infancy. Mr. Kershner's second marriage was in 1870, to Priscilla H. Wenrich, daughter of Daniel H. Wenrich, three children being born to this union: Thomas, who died aged ten years; Sallie, who died when three years old; and Ellen, m. to Edward W. O'Regan, by whom she has had two children, Stella (deceased) and Marion. Mr. Kershner is a member of Oley Lodge No. 218, I. O. O. F. He has from his early youth been identified with the Democratic party, and has ever been active in the ranks of that organization in this section. Mr. Kershner is a good, useful citizen, and is highly esteemed throughout the community.

WILLIAM G. BORKERT (deceased) was born Dec. 29, 1825, on Penn street, Reading. He received a common school education and then learned the hatter's trade, which he followed in the winter, while he worked at the trade of a brick-layer in the summer months. He spent his time in that manner for a number of years, and then gave up the hatting business, devoting his entire time and attention to brick laying and contracting, in which he engaged with five other brothers, the firm being known as the Borkert Brothers, and he remained therein until his death, July 29, 1901, when he was seventy-five years and seven months old. He had been in the business about thirty-one years, and few business men were better known.

Mr. Borkert married Catherine M. Miller, born Feb. 8, 1828, daughter of John and Catherine (Kutz) Miller, the former of Lancaster county and the latter of Reading. Mrs. Borkert had two brothers, John W. and Jacob, and one sister, Susan. Mrs. Borkert died Jan. 27, 1906. She and her husband were consistent members of Grace Lutheran Church, of Reading, and were much esteemed as good, kindly, Christian people. They had these children: John J., a brick-layer of Reading, who married Rosa A. Seiders; Misses Emma A. and

Kate A., who reside at home; William D. A., a bricklayer at Reading, who married Ellen Stout; Mary E., who married (first) Charles Fisher, and (second) John Pennypacker, of Reading; and Susan and Cora, both deceased.

The Misses Emma A. and Katie A. Borkert reside at No. 1024 Penn street, Reading, in the old home in which their parents lived and died. They are very estimable ladies, refined and cultured, and are well known for their hospitality.

ALBERT F. KRAMER, a member of the Bard Hardware Company, of Reading, which is among the largest jobbers of hardware in Pennsylvania, was born in Berks county, Sept. 27, 1843. He is a son of Daniel R. Kramer, who was a prominent contractor in masonry in that county, and whose other children were: Daniel, John, George, Henry, Edward, Louisa (m. Daniel Lindermuth) and Catherine (m. Adam Snyder).

Every advance which Mr. Alfred F. Kramer has made in life, however slight, has been accomplished solely through individual exertion, and like others who have reached a high and substantial foundation, he may justly count as his inexhaustible fortune, his constant stock of patience, perseverance, honesty and industry. He passed his school days in his native county of Berks, gathering what learning he could, and securing an invaluable training in systematic work and economy as a laborer in the neighboring farms. From the age of seventeen to twenty he was especially engaged among agricultural labors. As it proved, this preliminary training was the requisite preparation for a successful business career, and in 1866 Mr. Kramer became a resident of Reading and a clerk for Bard & Reber, dealers in hardware. After remaining five years in that capacity, in 1881, he was admitted as a member of the firm, under the style of Bard, Reber & Co. The business was established in 1856. The house now known as the Bard Hardware Company, a full history of which appears elsewhere, deals chiefly in building hardware, machinists' supplies, tin plates and coach goods. Since Mr. Kramer has been a member of the firm he has paid special attention to the coach department, being the sole buyer in that line.

Albert F. Kramer married Anna DeTurk, who died April 4, 1904, leaving the following children: Harvey DeTurk, Edith M. and Esther C. Mr. Kramer is a member of the First Reformed Church, and is not only highly esteemed as a straightforward, successful business man, but for his admirable qualities as evinced in all the private relations of life.

W. G. HOLLIS, deceased. The W. G. Hollis Chocolate Manufactory, Nos. 621-625 Franklin street, Reading, Pa., was established by the late W. G. Hollis in 1884, and was first located at No. 58 South Seventh street.

W. G. Hollis was born at Psara, a small island in Greece, and secured a good education in his native country. Seeing better possibilities in America, he sailed in 1878 from that country, and landed at Charlestown, S. C., where he embarked in the candy business. There he remained but a short time, however, removing to Alabama, and still later to Canada, whence on account of the climate he came back to the United States, locating in Baltimore. The same year he removed to Lancaster, and in 1884 settled in Reading, Pa. His ability as a candy manufacturer was soon recognized, and from a humble beginning he arose to be one of the largest manufacturers of the section. In 1893 he removed to the company's present quarters, on Franklin street, the building being three stories and basement, 62½ x 60, and equipped with all the modern chocolate candy-making machinery, much of which was made and shipped from Paris. The plant is one of the most complete of its size in the state of Pennsylvania, and the reputation of the product is recognized in every State of the Union. Mr. Hollis established a set price on his goods, and both price and goods continued uniform thereafter. He was the first in this section of the State to manufacture chocolates from the bean, he importing the bean himself, and roasting and preparing it for the finished product. A force of 110 employes are given work by the plant in the various departments, and the firm's policy towards its employes has always been one of consideration and kindness. Many who have been in the employ of the company were started up in business on their own account by Mr. Hollis.

Mr. Hollis died Oct. 12, 1905, but the firm will continue to do business under the same name, W. G. Hollis, it being carried on by his mother, Mr. Hollis' brother, Milton G., having been appointed Attorney in fact.

On Jan. 18, 1909, the plant was totally destroyed by fire and a fine modern building of four stories and basement, equipped with the newest machinery was erected at the old site where the business will be continued as heretofore.

MARCUS LONG. At the age of twenty-seven, Jacob Long, great-grandfather of Marcus Long, with Johan Nicholas Long, arrived in America, Aug. 30, 1737, in the ship "Samuel," of London, Hugh Percy, captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. They were from the Rhine country, Germany. (I) Jacob Long settled on a portion of land now owned by Marcus, his great-grandson. He was one of the founders of the Reformed church of Longswamp in 1748, and one of the leading citizens of the community. As late as 1786, Jacob Long was appointed collector of his district by the Berks courts and held the office for a number of years. Jacob Long married a Miss Burger, and they had a number of children, among them being Daniel Long, the grandfather of Marcus Long; Frederick; Abraham; Elizabeth, m. to Jacob Groh; Julia, m. to Jacob Geist, and buried in that portion of the old homestead now owned by William Long.

(II) Daniel Long was born in 1780, on the old homestead, where he carried on farming. He married Rachael Snyder, and they had eleven children: Aaron; Jacob; Fayette m. Sarah Warmkissel; Sarah m. Levi Fritch; Samuel m. Sallie Zwoyer; Elizabeth m. Thomas Acker; David m. Florenda Figley; Catherine m. Reuben Haas; Dr. M. S. m. Mary Schwartz; Dr. Aug. Long was of St. Joseph, Mo.; and Daniel died young. Daniel Long died in 1840, a man who was universally respected, and who had always been prominent as a farmer.

(III) Aaron Long, father of Marcus Long, was born on the old homestead, Aug. 10, 1815, and by trade was a tinsmith, but also followed farming, his farm being a portion of the original Long estate. He died there Oct. 30, 1883, aged sixty-eight years. He married Esther Fritch, born Jan. 30, 1816, daughter of George and Nancy (Schwartz) Fritch. They had three children: Marcus; Jonas F., born Sept. 28, 1837, m. Eliza Wagonhorst, and he resides in Napa county, Cal.; Daniel George is a physician at Reading. Jonas F. Long enlisted and was made captain of the 7th Pa. V. C. at the beginning of the Civil war, and served all through that struggle, and was wounded in the left arm. Mrs. Esther (Fritch) Long died Jan. 20, 1884.

(IV) Marcus Long was born on the old homestead May 11, 1836, and was educated in the local schools. At the age of seventeen he was employed as clerk in the general store of Col. William Trexler, and later by Benjamin Helferich, who also conducted a general store. Having accumulated a little money, Mr. Long attended the select school at Reading conducted by Prof. Lee, and from there he went to Friedensburg (Oley) and attended the Oley Academy under Prof. Hankey. In addition to assisting his father with the farm work, he taught school for eight consecutive terms in the public schools of his native township. He subsequently moved to Mertztown, where for five years

he was in the flour, feed, coal and lumber business under the style of M. & S. Long, and at the same time he served as postmaster and ticket agent for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. Later he took charge of part of the old homestead, which he has since purchased. Upon this property there is a grist-mill and he now operates it in addition to farming.

In 1863 Mr. Long married Miss Eliza Trexler, a daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Leinmerger) Trexler, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Long had six children: Jennie m. Dr. I. J. Weida of Emaus, Lehigh county; Emma H. m. Charles Long, a farmer near the old home; Lilly E., unmarried, resides at home, and was educated at the Keystone State Normal School, and taught school one term; Carrie S., a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, who taught eight consecutive terms, m. Dr. William L. Long; Sarah E. m. Charles B. Folk, a farmer of Longswamp; Morris A. B., a student at Jefferson Medical College was there stricken with typhoid fever and died March 5, 1899. Mrs. Long died April 25, 1899, a member of the Lutheran church, although the rest of the family are members of the Reformed faith. Mr. Long has always been active in church work, having held nearly all of the offices, and he is one of the founders of the Longswamp Sunday-school, which was started in 1856. He has retained in it his membership, has been its superintendent and for thirty-five years has been the teacher of the Bible class, during which period he has gone through the entire Bible with his pupils more than five times. Naturally he has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and served as school director for eighteen years during which time fifteen new schools were built. Mr. Long is very proud of this record. In politics he is a Republican and devoted to his party although not an office seeker. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Trexlertown; of the K. of P. No 358 at Mertztown and Longswamp Grange No. 1069. All of his forbears mentioned in this article as deceased are buried in Longswamp cemetery.

HENRY CROUSE, who was a prominent business man in Reading for many years, was born April 25, 1823, at York, York Co., Pa., and died Sept. 18, 1902.

At a tender age Mr. Crouse was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and his success proved his fine character and many sterling qualities. The greater part of his schooling was obtained at night schools, his days being employed with farmers. At the age of nineteen years, he learned the combmaking trade of an uncle, at Selinsgrove, and worked at this trade as long as it was profitable, selling his combs to the stores in dozen lots. Gradually he added other articles and thus began to handle a few notions. He accepted a position as traveling salesman with William Sagee, a brushmaker, with the understanding that he should also sell combs on his trips. He later traveled independently, selling notions through Berks and adjoining counties. He packed his goods in a one-horse wagon and went all through the anthracite coal regions. In 1848 he purchased his first large bill of goods, receiving credit at Philadelphia. His wife and mother did not feel that this move was a prudent one, but he had better foresight than they, and by 1853 this and other bills had all been settled and he was ready to go into business on Penn street above Seventh, in Reading. Afterward Mr. Crouse secured quarters on Penn street, then the Keystone House, at the corner of Sixth and Penn, for his notion store and he continued in the business until 1869, when with an ample fortune he retired. In 1870, during the German war, with his son Harry W., who had just graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle, he made a trip around the world, consuming one year and two weeks, and during this time they visited all the principal cities and great show places of the world.

After his return Mr. Crouse felt like getting into business harness again, and soon was interested in a real estate and building business. Later he embarked in a lumbering business at Garland, Warren Co., Pa., which he continued until 1884, when he definitely retired. He was a lifelong member of the M. E. Church and was always active in this body, cheerfully filling many official positions. In 1869 he built the chapel at Ninth and Elm streets, and when the Covenant Memorial M. E. Church was erected, the property and church buildings costing $50,000, he paid all except a debt of $10,000.

Before making his trip around the world, and about 1863, Mr. Crouse had engaged in business at No. 436 Penn street, where the Bon Ton Store is now located. He rented from John S. Pearson and remained there ten years, when he built the four-story iron structure at No. 508 Penn street, the second building of its kind in the city. This property is now owned by Mr. Heim. Mr. Crouse afterward sold out his business to Haas, Loriamy & Dunkle, which firm took possession of his new building, renting it from him.

In 1848 Mr. Crouse married Mary E. Sanders, daughter of William and Mary (Rhoads) Sanders, and they had two children, Clara E. and Henry W. The former married Samuel W. Loveland, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of forty years' standing, and now chief accountant at Broad street, Philadelphia, and they have two children, Marie and Emily. Henry W. was a graduate of Dickinson College, and at the time of his death, Jan. 7, 1900, was an extensive importer of notions, at No. 345 Broadway, New York City; he married (first) Jennie Thornton, had four children—Elizabeth (an authoress), Clara M. (died aged fourteen months), Lillian J. and Herbert T.—and m. (second) Anna B. McGuire, and had one child, Donald.

The late Henry Crouse was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the council of Reading although he never sought political honors. He belonged to Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M. and to Salome Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was a man who loved his own fireside and took pleasure in providing for the welfare of his family. He is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, where he had erected a fine monument ten years before his death.

JOHN H. BICKLEY, JR., chief draughtsman at the Scott foundry (Reading Iron Company), and one of the city's substantial citizens, was born in October, 1864, at Pottsville, Pa., son of John H. and Maria (Stine) Bickley.

John H. Bickley was born in Boonton, N. J., and early in life was a rolling mill engineer. At one time he was superintendent of the Haywood Rolling mill at Palo Alto, a suburb of Pottsville, and he built, and was one of the proprietors of, the Hamburg rolling mill, and also built a rolling mill at Schuylkill Haven and constructed the machinery for the Sternbergh Mill, now a part of the American Steel & Iron Company, at Reading. He retired in 1905, just prior to this having been superintendent of the Ulster Iron Works. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bickley had three children: Alice m. A. E. Brown; Minnie m. Conrad Mann; and John H. Mr. Bickley was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

John H. Bickley, Jr., was educated in the schools of Milldale, after leaving which his father had intended that he should take a law course. This plan did not suit the young man, however, who had decided on becoming a mechanic, and seeing that he was set in his intentions, his father gave him a trial in his shops. He proved to be a good mechanic, and his next employment was with the Phoenix Iron Company, as assistant master mechanic, later with Jones & Lauchlin, proprietors of the American Iron & Steel Company, as assistant to the chief draughtsman with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Steelton, Pa., then being made superintendent of the mechanical department

at the Sparrow Point Mill. In 1901 he accepted a position with the Reading Iron Company, as draughtsman, and during the same year was made chief of his department, a position in which he has continued to the present time, having seven men in his employ. In 1903 he had charge of the designing of the brown segmental wire wound gun, which proved such a success to its inventors, and he has also had charge of the reconstruction of the Scott Foundry Department, Reading Iron Company. Mr. Bickley is a skilled mechanic, and a man of much ability. His ancestors were considered the most prominent rolling mill engineers in the early nineteenth century, and the first T rail made was made in 1845 by his uncles in Danville, Pa., at what is now the Montour Rolling Mill Department of the Reading Iron Company, but which mill was designed and then managed by one of Mr. Bickley's uncles.

Mr. Bickley is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M. of Dover, N. J.; Harrisburg Consistory, and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is independent in political matters, and he and Mrs. Bickley attend the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bickley married Ida M. Miller, and to them has been born one son, John H.

AUGUST GRANZ, superintedent of the Reading Glove & Mitten Company, has been a resident of this country since 1888, when he came hither from his native Germany.

Born in Kaufungen, Saxony, Jan. 31, 1856, Mr. Granz was there given the solid education bestowed on all his countrymen and later served his time in the German army, holding the rank of corporal at the time of his release. While still hardly more than a boy he learned the trade of a baker and followed it, except for the time in the army, until 1878. He then gave it up to learn glovemaking, served a thorough apprenticeship and acquired a further knowledge and experience of every detail of the business by continued work in that line in Germany. In 1888 he set his face toward America, landing at Castle Garden, September 1st, and worked first in New York and New Jersey. In the beginning he found it easier to secure employment at his original trade of baker, but before long he was able to get work at glove making again, and has ever since been engaged in that line. His wide experience of the business and his ability attracted attention, and he was offered the place of Superintendent of the Reading Glove & Mitten Company in 1904. He entered upon his duties Dec. 17th of that year, and has since that time established himself thoroughly in the company's confidence. He does all the buying for the firm and in every act has demonstrated his fitness for the responsibilities of his position.

While still residing in Germany Mr. Granz was united in marriage in 1877 to Miss Mary Heinig, also of Kaufungen, Saxony. They have had only one child, a daughter Hattie, now the wife of Theodore Webber, of New York City. Some years ago Mr. Granz became interested in the work of the I. O. O. F., and joined that organization, in which he has made an assured position for himself in the esteem of its members. For two years he has been a member of Teutonia Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M. of Reading; and he also belongs to the Workingmen's Sick and Beneficial Association.

ALFRED S. SEIDEL. Among the well-known retired residents of Reading, Pa., may be mentioned Alfred S. Seidel, of No. 145 Walnut street, who was for a number of years extensively engaged in business in the city. Mr. Seidel was born in Windsor (now Perry) township, and is a descendant of an old and honored Pennsylvania family.

His emigrant ancestor was Johann Heinrich Seidel, who came to the United States from Alsace-Lorraine in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in the vicinity of Shoemakersville, Berks county, where he became very prosperous, owning much land. One of his descendants, Jacob Seidel, was born in Hamburg, receiving his education in the district schools of Berks county. Upon reaching his majority he visited Germany, whence he brought a large amount of money, and many family heirlooms. Settling in the northern part of Berks county, he engaged in agricultural pursuits also carrying on a mercantile business. Jacob Seidel in addition was the proprietor of a hotel on the old Philadelphia Pike, where many noted personages partook of good old-fashioned Pennsylvania Dutch dinners, prepared by Jacob's wife, who was noted for her excellent cooking. Jacob and Elizabeth (Bossler) Seidel were the parents of these children: Benjamin, Jacob, Solomon, Henry, David, Daniel, Sarah, Mary, Eliza and Amelia. In religious belief the family were Lutherans. The male members of the family were divided in their political belief, some being Whigs and others Democrats.

Benjamin Seidel, son of Jacob and father of Alfred S., was engaged in agricultural pursuits for all of his active business life. Several years prior to his death, Feb. 9, 1884, he retired. He married Catherine Seibert, daughter of Jacob Seibert, of Lebanon county, and she died in 1906, having been the mother of these children: Alfred S.; Jacob, and Monroe (m. Hannah Reber, and had two children—Ida May and Bertha, the latter deceased). In religious belief Benjamin Seidel was a Lutheran and his wife a member of the Reformed Church.

Alfred S. Seidel's early education was secured in the common schools of his native locality, and he later attended Franklin & Marshall College and the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. After teaching school successfully for three terms, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, engaging in business at Shoemakersville, of which business, however, he later disposed. He was then appointed justice of the peace and surveyor, had also engaged in conveyancing, following this for eleven years, when he accepted the position of traveling salesman for a large Philadelphia firm. In 1891 he located in Reading, continuing to represent the firm until 1901, when he retired. He has engaged in various business enterprises, and has been successful in both local and foreign deals.

In 1872, Mr. Seidel married Miss Helen Loose, daughter of William Loose, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Mahlon m. Susan Brown, and has two children, William and Stewart; Claudius m. Emma Ulrich, and has one child, Elsie; Miss Lillie; Howard m. Fannie Wamsher; William B.; Robert L.; Titus; Allen; and Ida M. and Lyla, deceased. Mr. Seidel is a member of Kutztown Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter, R. A. M., No. 152; and Reading Commandery No. 42, K. T. He is independent in politics.

RANCK. Early records show the Ranck family to be of French Huguenot origin, many of the family living in Paris in the sixteenth century. The name was then spelled Rance and Ranc. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the attendant persecution, drove the family to Germany, where they located along the Rhine. Many of them changed the spelling of the name to Ranke or Ranck, according to the German historian, Leopold von Ranke, himself a member of the family. From Germany some of them moved to Holland, where their descendants still live.

Three brothers came to America. John Michael Ranck sailed on the good ship "Mortonhouse," John Coultas, master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal, June 15, 1724, and arrived in Philadelphia Aug. 24, 1724, and some of his posterity are now living in Lancaster county, Pa. Jacob Ranck arrived on a later voyage of the same vessel landing in Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1729. Phillip Ranck came over in the ship "Winter Galley," Edw. Paynter, master, landing at Philadelphia, Sept. 5,

1738, and he was the ancestor of H. Herbert Ranck, of Joanna, Berks county.

Naturalization papers were granted to Phillip Ranck in 1760. His wife's name was Barbara. In 1770 he deeded land to his four sons: Jacob, Ludwig, Phillip Adam and John, and he also had a son Valentine. Of these Ludwig married and had twenty-four children, some of whom located in Ohio. Phillip Adam and John moved to Union county, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Ranck, son of Phillip and Barbara, was born Oct. 1, 1745, and died Sept. 13, 1827, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in Ranck's graveyard on the old farm. He married Margaretta Worst, who died Jan. 28, 1820, aged seventy-four years. They had five sons and two daughters, namely: John and Samuel, who were the only ones to marry; Abraham, Jacob, David, Barbara and Margaret.

Samuel Ranck, son of Jacob and Margaretta (Worst), had four children: David, who had two sons, Daniel and Edward, and died in Intercourse, Lancaster county; Samuel, who moved to Carroll county, Illinois; and two daughters, one of whom married a Kessler, and the other a Wagner.

John Ranck, son of Jacob and Margaretta (Worst), was born in 1774, and died in 1845. He married Elizabeth Shively, a sister to his brother Samuel's wife, and they had eight children: Jacob, Barbara, Margaret (born Aug. 27, 1806, died Oct. 23, 1849, married Joseph Ranck), Ann, Elizabeth, Samuel, John and Catharine.

Valentine Ranck, son of Phillip the emigrant and his wife Barbara, died in 1813, the father of two sons, Michael; and Jacob, whose children were—John, Adam, Jacob, Samuel, Mrs. Benjamin Herr and Mrs. Peter Eably.

Michael Ranck, son of Valentine, was a teamster in Washington's army. He had one son, Joseph, and five daughters, and of the latter one married a Yoder, one a Good, one a Musser, one a Witmer and one a Shirk.

Joseph Ranck, son of Michael, married his cousin Margaret Ranck, born Aug. 27, 1806, died Oct. 23, 1849, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shively) Ranck (above mentioned). To this union were born five children: Jonathan, who lives in western Iowa and had fifteen children, some of whom live in Chicago; Samuel, of Naperville, Ill., who has several daughters but no son; Elizabeth who married Lewis Emery, and lives in Illinois; and Joseph, of Naperville, Ill., who has a son who is a missionary in China and a daughter a missionary in Japan.

Amos Ranck, son of Joseph and Margaret (Ranck), married Rebecca White and had four sons and two daughters, namely: J. Clarence, of Denver, Colo.; Joseph A., living in Elsmere, Del.; H. Herbert, on the old homestead at Joanna; Florence M., living in Philadelphia; and Fannie E., wife of J. Warren Barkley, of Wilmington, Delaware.

H. Herbert Ranck married Clara M. Leippe, and has three daughters, Esther, Katherine and Margaret.

The Rancks were agricultural people, and lived near New Holland, Pa. The early members of the family adopted the Mennonite faith on locating in Lancaster county, but later many joined the Evangelical denomination, and many the United Brethren, who have a church known as Ranck's church.

ALLEN R. LESHER, a retired farmer of Richmond township, Berks county, who lives about one mile below Virginville, along the Berks & Lehigh railroad, was born at the place where he now resides, Dec. 2, 1835, son of Samuel S. and Sallie (Reber) Lesher.

John Lesher, great-grandfather of Allen R., was a native of Germany, born Jan. 5, 1711, only son and heir-at-law of Nicholas Lesher. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, and first settled in the Upper section of Bucks county, but later in Oley township, Berks county. In 1744, he and two other men erected a forge which became known as the "Oley Forge," and from that time on for fifty years he was prominently identified with the iron industry of the county. He represented the county in the Constitutional convention of 1776, and served in the General Assembly from 1776 until 1782. During the Revolution he acted as one of the commissioners for purchasing army supplies. He addressed an interesting letter to the Supreme Executive Council in 1778, relative to the taking of supplies from him. [See Berks County in the Revolution, p. 181.] John Lesher died in Oley township, April 5, 1794, leaving a widow, two sons and five daughters, namely: John (had a son Isaac), Jacob, Barbara (m. Jacob Morgan), Hannah (m. George Focht), Maria (m. John Potts) and Catharine (m. John Tysher).

Jacob Lesher, grandfather of Allen R., and the progenitor of many Leshers in this country, was born in Oley township, Berks county. He came to Richmond township before 1790, and died in 1804 in Virginville, being buried in a field above Virginville along the railroad, which was used for a burial ground, but the plow share has turned up the sod and destroyed all vestige of the last resting place of a number of old pioneers. He m. Elizabeth Stenger, who kept a hotel in Virginville for a livelihood, and they had these children: Elizabeth m. John Heater; Jacob m. a Miss Bartholomew; Samuel; Jonas; William; and Polly m. Joseph Shomo, of Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

Samuel S. Lesher, father of Allen R., was born in Virginville at the old hotel stand that was kept by his parents. He learned the trade of a stone mason in early youth, and this he followed for many years. He married Sallie Reber, daughter of John Reber, and they had these children: Gabriel died aged seventy-one years; John died aged twelve years; Polly m. (first) a Mr. Young, and (second) David Fulmer; Jacob died three months after marriage; Allen R.; William lives at White Deer, Union Co., Pa.; Louis lives in Pickaway county, Ohio; Lizzie is the widow of Simon Luckenbill; Joel is of Reading; and Sallie is the widow of Daniel Gruber.

Allen R. Lesher attended the pay schools of his time, his first teacher being Joe Pike, and later when the public schools were established he attended them for a time. Mr. Lesher has spent all of his life on the farm, on which he now resides, a 100-acre tract. Mr. Lesher retired from active labor in 1898. He is connected with Becker's St. Peter's Union Church, in which he is a trustee, and takes an active interest. It was largely through the influence and activity of Mr. Lesher that a new township was not created back in the eighties, when a strong effort was made to cut off a part of Richmond township and Greenwich township, and create it into a new district. Mr. Lesher performs the duties of a good citizen, and is highly esteemed in his community. In politics he is a Democrat.

On July 27, 1861, Mr. Lesher married Sallie Ann Sassaman, daughter of William and Sallie (Delp) Sassaman, the former a furniture dealer and undertaker in his time, residing near Fleetwood. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lesher: Louisa S. m. Reuben M. Kline, and their daughter, Mrs. Francis Z. Sieber, has a son, William Allen; Sallie A. m. Wilson M. Kline, and has children—Virgie (m. Richard Sheradin, and has a son, Francis Arlington), Franklin, Harry, Elsie, Webster and Edison; Lizzie m. Eli Gettis; Katie m. the Hon. Jacob A. Lesher; Samuel S. died in infancy; William R. of Virginsville engaged in the paper-hanging and painting business, m. Katie Kline, and has two children, W. Paul and Jennie P.

JONATHAN MOULD, merchant at Reading since 1871, was born in Orange county, N. Y., near Newburg, Feb. 20, 1847, and educated in the pay schools of the vicinity and at the Montgomery Academy. He was reared on his father's farm during the course of his education until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Newburg and entered the large dry-goods store of A. K. Chandler as a salesman, and he continued there seven years. During the later years he assisted Mr. Chandler in establishing and operating a chain of dry-goods stores in New York and Pennsylvania. In this capacity, he was sent to Reading, Pa., in January, 1871, and after operating the store for over a year it was sold to Schofield & Co.

Mr. Mould, during this interval, having come to appreciate Reading as a business center, remained with the new firm, and assisted in the management of the store until January, 1875, when he embarked in business for himself. He established a department store at No. 325 Penn street, and in three years moved into larger quarters at No. 645 Penn street, where he continued with increasing success for twelve years. In 1890, he purchased the two adjoining premises on the east, Nos. 647-49, and upon erecting a large four-story brick store building, 30 feet wide by 270 feet deep, moved into the new quarters, where he has since been conducting a department store with upward of a hundred employes, and a wholesale and retail trade which reaches into the surrounding districts and adjoining counties.

In 1887, his brother-in-law, George H. Bell (after being employed in the store for ten years), was admitted as a partner, and since then the business has been carried on under the name of J. Mould & Co. Mr. Mould has been identified for some years with the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, the Neversink Bank, and a number of industrial enterprises, serving in each of them as one of the directors.

In 1871 Mr. Mould married Julia E. Bell, daughter of Dr. William P. Bell, a prominent physician of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. They are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading, having been identified with this church since 1871.

Mr. Mould's father was John Mould, of Orange county, N. Y., where he cultivated a farm for many years until his decease in 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Emily Douglas (a daughter of Isaac Douglas, of Catskill, N. Y., where he taught school in the local Academy, and died a young man).

His grandfather was Jonathan Mould (after whom Mr. Mould was named); also a farmer of the same place for many years until his decease in 1855 at the age of seventy-three years. He was a lineal descendant of Christoffel Mould, who emigrated from Holland about 1712 and settled at Kingston, N. Y. Several of Mr. Mould's direct ancestors were actively engaged in the Revolution, and they have been honorably mentioned in Ruttenber's History of Orange county, N. Y. His mother was a lineal descendant of William Douglas, who emigrated from Scotland in 1640 and settled at Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE H. BELL (son of Dr. William P. Bell), partner of Jonathan Mould since 1887, was born in 1862 at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and was educated in the local schools. He entered the department store of Mr. Mould, his brother-in-law, at Reading in 1877, as a salesman, and in several years showed so much proficiency that he was placed in charge of one of the departments. In 1887 he became a partner, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of J. Mould & Co.

In 1894 Mr. Bell married Alice Bryson (daughter of Allen Bryson, of Orange county, N. Y., and Emma F. Mould, his wife, a sister of Mr. Mould). They have three children: Jonathan Mould, Helen, and George Allan. They are members of Trinity Lutheran Church; and Mrs. Bell is a member of the D. A. R. at Reading, Conrad Weiser Chapter.

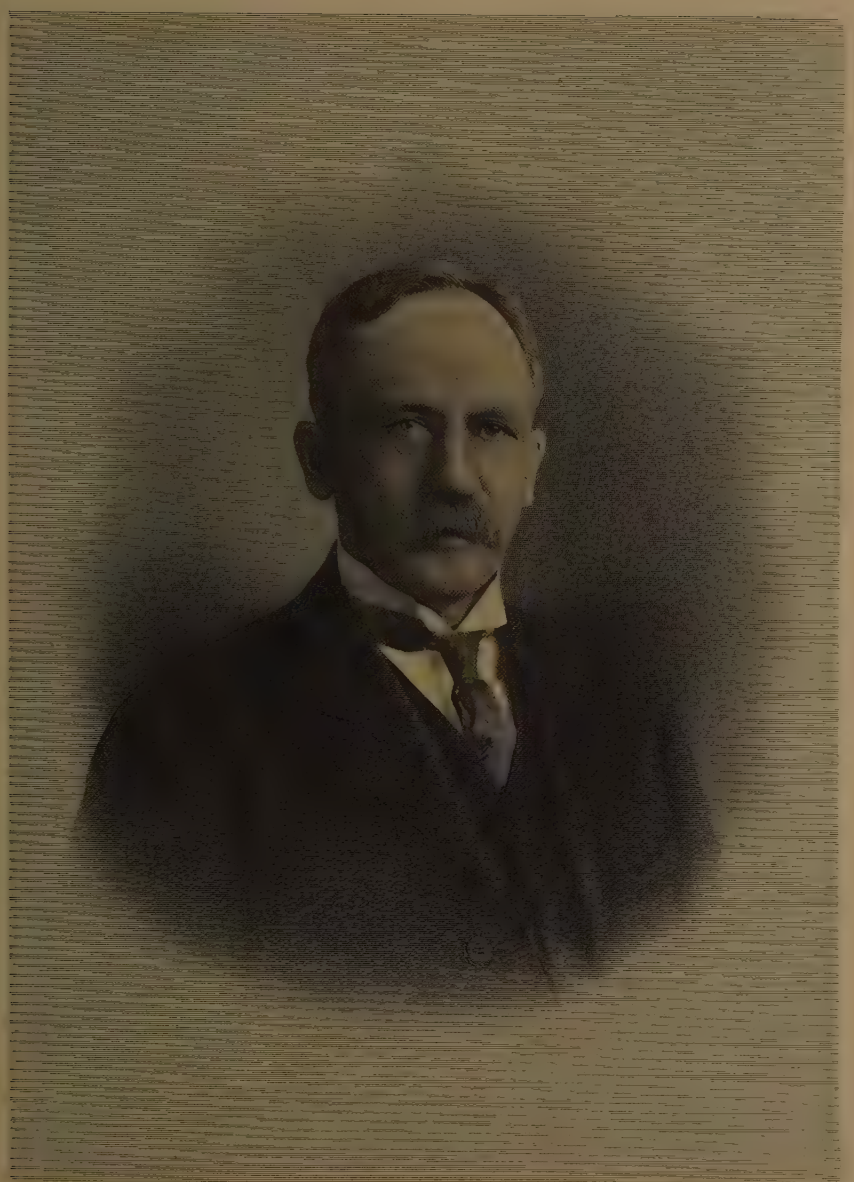
HENRY F. TROSTLE. The Trostle family was founded in America by two brothers, Peter and Hans Bernhardt Trostell, natives of Switzerland, who sailed for the New World from Rotterdam on the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, master. They landed at Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1733. In the records the name of Peter Trostell is variously spelled. The clerk who kept a list of the passengers aboard the ship spelled it Troksell, while elsewhere it appears Trossell. In 1733 his age was given as forty-two, and that of his wife Anna Maria, as thirty-two. In the same year (1733) Hans Bernhardt Trostell was thirty-eight, and his wife, Catharine, thirty. Peter Trostell, aged nine years, and Daniel Trostell, aged seven years, possibly children of the former Peter, were also registered as passengers aboard the same ship.

Brecknock township, Berks county, was largely settled by the Swiss and Welsh. On the same ship on which came the Trostells were many others whose names are still common (1908) in Brecknock. Apparently a whole colony left their native home and came to America, settling in one locality. Parts of Brecknock township were settled soon after 1733, and these emigrants evidently worked their way through the forests from Philadelphia. Whether the two brothers, Peter and Hans Bernhardt, settled in the same district is conjectural, but it is evident that the Trostles were a numerous family in Brecknock township in earlier years, the cemetery at the old Allegheny Church (Union) containing many tombs bearing the name. This church was the place of worship for the settlers for many miles around. Among the tomb-stones in the cemetery there that are yet readable are those of Heinrich and George Trostell. The former was born June 4, 1724, and died Oct. 9, 1759, aged thirty-five years, four months, and five days. The latter, George, was born Feb. 17, 1730, and died Sept. 11, 1804, aged seventy-four years, two months and twenty-four days. It is undetermined who were the parents of Heinrich and George, but there is little doubt that they were the children of one or the other of the emigrant ancestors. The Trostle homestead in Brecknock township is in the western part near "Knauer's Hotel." Tradition says that it has been in the family name for more than one hundred and fifty years. There is a house upon this property, built by a Trostle long before the American Revolution. It is of stone, the masonry of superior workmanship and good appearance, and the walls twenty-two inches thick. This property has never been out of the Trostle name.

George Trostle was the ancestor of Henry F. Trostle of Spring township. He was born in Brecknock township, Feb. 17, 1730, as above stated. There is still in existence an old deed for the Trostle homestead bearing the date 1749. He married Rosina Seidabenner, and they became the parents of the following children: Heinrich, John, George, Jacob, William, Abraham, Margaret (wife of Jacob Merkle) and Elizabeth (wife of David Miller). The signatures of the children are to be found on an old deed, dated June 29, 1805, when all signed over the homestead to Heinrich. George Trostle (Trostell) died Sept. 11, 1804.

Heinrich Trostle, son of George, was a blacksmith by trade, and did a great deal of work for the Indians, with whom he was on the friendliest terms, many stories of his association with the red men being familiar to the older members of the family. He had two teams on the road hauling goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. His will was probated in 1824. He married Elizabeth Sweikhart, and they had children: Heinrich (2); John, who was survived by his wife Catharine (who was the executrix of his will made Jan. 18, 1857, and probated Feb. 23, 1857) and children, Levina, Sarah, Caroline and Wallace; Barbara, born Jan 6, 1786, m. to Benjamin Remp, and died March 15, 1857; Peggy, m. to George Fritz; and Elizabeth, m. to Isaac Griffith.

Heinrich Trostle (2), born Jan. 15, 1794, died Aug. 15, 1875, and is buried in the Allegheny Church cem-



J. Mould

etery, of which he was a stanch member. He married Elizabeth Griffith, and their children were: Benjamin, Isaac, Henry (3), John, Eliza, Katie, Cassia and Susan (m. Lewis Echenroth, and had four sons and five daughters), of whom Benjamin, Isaac, Eliza and Katie died unmarried. In about 1800, when Heinrich Trostle was six years of age, he witnessed the parting of the Indians and his father, the Indians informing the latter that they were going on the war path, and proving their words by beginning to murder when only a short distance away. At the age of thirteen young Heinrich (2) made his first trip to Pittsburg with his father's team. It had not been intended that the lad should make the entire trip, but to drive only until he could find some one to do it. This was not to the young man's liking, however, and he made the long drive without looking for any one to do the work. This was the beginning of this work for him, and he drove his father's teams until he was twenty-one years of age. He then started out for himself and made many long and ofttimes dangerous trips. Later he was engaged in hauling charcoal to Mt. Penn Furnace for a number of years. When not engaged with his teams he devoted himself to farming—doing the work the other boys did while he was absent. His wife Elizabeth died in 1842, and from that time until 1848 his household was looked after by his daughter Cassia. In the latter year she wedded Reuben Kachel, who rented the farm until 1852, when he died. Then again Cassia became her father's housekeeper, continuing until 1875, when he died. Cassia, by her marriage to Mr. Kachel, had two sons, Henry T. and Reuben Samuel.

John Trostle, youngest son of Heinrich (2), was a stone mason by trade, but in 1859 he rented his father's farm, and carried it on as a tenant until his father's death in 1875, when he purchased it, continuing to attend to its cultivation until his death. It is now owned by his widow. John Trostle married Julia Hoffert, and they became the parents of two children: Henry m. Mary Huber, and had two children, John (m. to May Neinzehhelzer) and Sally (died in infancy); and Amanda m. Samuel Kissinger, and had sixteen children, six sons and ten daughters, of whom two daughters are deceased.

Henry Trostle (3), son of Heinrich (2), was born in 1824, on the old homestead in Brecknock township. From 1852 to 1859 he was a tenant on the home farm. He married Sophia Geigly, daughter of Samuel Geigly, of Lancaster county, Pa. Their children were: John died in boyhood; Susanna m. John M. Kessler, and has no children; and Henry F.

Henry F. Trostle, son of Henry (3), and now a substantial citizen of West Reading, was born in Brecknock township, Sept. 4, 1859, and was but five weeks old when his father died. He obtained his education in the township schools near his birthplace, and in the Good school in Lancaster county. He was brought up to farming and for a number of years lived with Christian and Benjamin Good in Lancaster county. After his marriage in 1887 he engaged in the merchandise business in Bowmansville. At first he was in partnership with C. M. Beam, under the firm name of Trostle & Beam, and this continued for six years, when he went into business with J. M. Kessler under the name of Trostle & Kessler. This firm existed two years, and was then dissolved by mutual consent. Moving to Ephrata, Pa., Mr. Trostle lived there a year, and for some time was employed as a salesman, also doing various other kinds of work. In 1896 he came to West Reading, and worked for a wholesale produce company, doing huckstering in Reading. That same year he bought building lots in West Reading, and erected two residences, Nos. 701 and 703 Penn avenue, which he sold. He then erected ten more in the same borough. He lives in a fine three-story brick house at No. 700 Penn avenue.

In February, 1887, Mr. Trostle married Emma Eberly, who was born in 1864, daughter of Israel Eberly and wife (whose maiden name was Oberlin), the former a farmer in Clay township, Lancaster county, and a descendant of Jacob Eberly, a Swiss Mennonite who settled in Lancaster before 1750. Mrs. Trostle's great-grandfather, Samuel Eberly (born Feb. 8, 1793, died Jan. 26, 1876) lived in Elizabeth (now Clay) township, and there in 1832 built a house; he was the first county treasurer under the constitution of 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Trostle were born children as follows: Harry died in infancy; Ida Susan; Edwin E.; Mary Edith; and Alvin E. They are all members of St. Joseph's Reformed Church of West Reading, and since 1901 Mr. Trostle has been a member of the Consistory. He is a Democrat in politics, and for eight years under President Cleveland's two administrations, 1885-89 and 1893-97, was in the postoffice at Bowmansville, being assistant postmaster during the first term, and postmaster the second term. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Trostle married Magdalena Steffy (born Feb. 12, 1795, died May 22, 1883) and they had four sons and one daughter: (1) Richard m. Sallie Hartz, and had two sons and five or six daughters, the sons being Isaac, who is married and living in Mohnton; and Levi, m. to Elizabeth Brendle, and had a son Martin (m. Kate Eshelman, and has a son Paul), and three daughters, Catharine (m. Franklin Schweitzer), Ellen (m. Nathan Remp) and Cora (m. Jeremiah Schweitzer). (2) Jacob m. Ann Steffy. He was a stone mason by trade, but devoted the latter years of his life to farming. Of his children, three sons and five daughters are living: Jacob m. Lydia Eshelman, and has two children; Howard m. Mamie Glass, and has two children; Harry m. Lizzie Garman, and has two children; and the five daughters are all married, but are not living in this vicinity. (3) Levi was a carpenter. He was born April 20, 1833, and died July 10, 1897. He m. Ann Furlow, born Dec. 19, 1828, died Nov. 7, 1896, and they had children: William (born June 28, 1861, died Sept. 22, 1895), Levi (born Dec. 6, 1869, died June 26, 1894), John, Elmer and Sarah. They lived in Lancaster county. (4) Benjamin moved to Lebanon county, Pa. (5) Sallie m. David Lebo, and lived in Lancaster county.

JOHN ARCHIBALD McLENEGAN was born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 2, 1841, at the homestead on East King street. When six years of age, he was adopted by an uncle, George B. Withers, Esq., of the Lancaster Bar, and his earliest education was received at private schools in that city. He afterward attended the Strasburg Academy, to which place his uncle had removed on account of failing health. He then assumed the care of his uncle's farms near Strasburg until the latter's decease in 1859, when he accompanied his aunt, Mrs. Withers, to Reading where he secured a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, as private messenger, traveling between New York and Washington. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Ringgold Light Artillery for three months, and then for three years with the Anderson Troop. He is enrolled as a First Defender. Upon being mustered out of service, he joined a colony of friends and relatives from Lancaster, and invested in farm lands in Wisconsin, where he remained for five years. He then returned to Reading and resumed employment with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, continuing with the company until 1883, and afterward for upward of twenty years filled the position of traveling salesman for the Reading Woolen Mills, visiting the business centers in the South and West and developing a large business for this important enterprise at Reading. In 1905, his health failing, he located with his family on his farm at White

Bear, along the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, at this place he died June 10, 1906.

Mr. McLenegan was married to Mary Ann McKnight, daughter of David McKnight, and granddaughter of John McKnight, the first banker at Reading, and they had seven children: Elizabeth Hiester, Selina (m. Frederick E. Yorke, and has a daughter, Dorothy), William and Henry (twins, the latter deceased), John (deceased), Robert Wallace, and Frederick Augustus. The mother died Oct. 19, 1908.

His father was Zephaniah McLenegan, born at Lancaster, in 1801, where he was educated and admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1822, and afterward came to occupy considerable prominence in the official life of the county, serving as county treasurer in 1833 and 1834, and as prothonotary from 1836 to 1839. He was a man of scholarly tastes, and possessed one of the best private libraries in Lancaster. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1842. He m. Henrietta Augusta Musser, daughter of John Musser (for a time Collector of the Port of Philadelphia), and great-granddaughter of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. They had four children: Edward (m. to Mary Dunn), Henry Hall (m. to Sarah Reigart), Charles (died in Rio de Janiero in 1859, aged twenty-two years) and John Archibald.

Mr. McLenegan's grandfather, Archibald McLenegan, was born in 1759, in Ireland, of Scotch parents, and emigrated from Monaghan, County Ulster, locating at Lancaster, Pa. In 1791, he m. Mary Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, and granddaughter of James Wallace who had emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to 1721 and settled in Swartara township. They had ten children: Samuel, Elizabeth (m. an Humphreys), Elijah (m. Mary Fordney), Sarah (m. a Randall), Zephaniah, Isaiah, Mary (m. William Wallace), Athalia (m. a Shepley), Martha (m. Robert Wallace), and Ann (m. the Rev. Mr. Pauli). Archibald McLenegan was possessed in a marked degree of those sterling virtues which characterize the Scotch-Irish. He was largely interested in farming operations in Leacock township, and was a well-known citizen of Lancaster in its early days, being the proprietor of the old "White Horse Inn," which was situated at the east end of King street, and which later became the private residence of his son Zephaniah. He died in 1831.

JOSEPH AUBREY WHITE. The material advancement of the city of Reading has been conserved in no small degree by Joseph A. White, who was for a score of years one of the leading contractors and builders of this county, as a member of the firm of White & Wagoner. He now resides on a beautiful little farmstead contiguous to the city and devotes his attention principally to floriculture and the raising of fine poultry. He was born in Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa., June 17, 1853, son of William R. and Rebecca E. (Cross) White.

William R. White was born in the City of New York, in 1819, and was reared and educated in his native city, where he learned the trade of cotton manufacturing, eventually becoming superintendent of a cotton mill in New York. He remained there until about 1840, when he took up his residence in Lancaster, Pa., where he entered the employ of Arnold & Company, leading cotton manufacturers, with which concern he continued until 1895, when he permanently retired from active business. The last six years of his life were passed in the home of his son, Joseph A., where he died in 1906, and where his widow still resides, a revered member of the family circle. Mr. White married in Lancaster, Rebecca E. Cross, a native of London, England, born in 1835, who accompanied her parents to America, and located at Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. White belongs to the Lutheran church, of which her husband likewise was a member, and in politics he was uncompromising in his allegiance to the Republican party. Of the eight children of William R. and Rebecca E. (Cross) White, Joseph Aubrey was the oldest; Charles F. was born Aug. 2, 1858; Emily Alice, Oct. 22, 1865; Ada R., Aug. 7, 1868 (is deceased); Jessie May, March 27, 1870 (died in childhood); Laura V., March 1, 1872; Mary W., Dec. 29, 1876; and Emma R., March 2, 1879.

John Aubrey White was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Lancaster, his native city, and there he served a thorough apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line. For several years he followed the work of his trade in New York City, and in 1885 he took up his residence in Reading, where he engaged in contracting and building, in partnership with John M. Wagoner. The firm of White & Wagoner built up an extensive business and attained a high reputation for reliability and progressive methods. This firm erected about one thousand buildings in the various sections of Reading, and their enterprise and excellent work contributed much to the substantial upbuilding and attractiveness of the city.

Mr. White is recognized as a representative citizen of Berks county, and has so ordered his course as to retain at all times the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He has shown a commendable interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city and county, and while he has never been a seeker of public office he has been signally observant of the duties of citizenship, and has lent his co-operation in the furtherance of enterprises and projects tending to advance the general welfare of the community. In 1904 he retired from the contracting and building business, and purchased a small farm in the northeast section of the city. On this place he has made fine improvements of a permanent nature, including the erection of a handsome and commodious residence of modern architectural design and equipment and he is living the idyllic life of a country gentleman, the while enjoying also the advantages of the city. His farm is largely given over to the cultivation of fine varieties of flowers, for which he finds a ready market, and to the breeding of high grades of poultry, in which line he is producing some exceptionally attractive new strains. He has secured premiums at various poultry shows and takes much pride and interest in his poultry business. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran church.

In 1890 Mr. White married Miss Kate Sponsler, daughter of Jacob and Lucy Sponsler, of Adams county, Pa. They have no children. Mr. White has attained to success through his own efforts, and is one of the substantial and honored citizens of Berks county, where he has a wide circle of acquaintances in both business and social lines.

WILLIAM McH. BOYER, a substantial citizen of Reading, Pa., who is acting in the capacity of chemist for the Reading Iron Company, of that city, was born in Reading, in 1869, son of Jerome L. Boyer.

Mr. Boyer secured his education in the schools of his native city, and attended the high school at Birdsboro, after graduating from which he returned to Reading, later attending a school at Columbus, Pa. He then entered a preparatory school in order to fit himself to enter Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he graduated in chemistry in 1891, and in August of that year he accepted the position of chemist with the Reading Iron Company. Mr. Boyer's laboratory is situated at the Keystone Furnace, where he employs on an average of four men. Fraternally Mr. Boyer is connected with the Masons, being a member of Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M. He is a Lutheran in religious belief, and attends Trinity Church of that denomination.

In 1898 Mr. Boyer married Emily Eavenson, daughter of Alban Eavenson, who is well known in manufacturing circles of Philadelphia as a soap manufacturer, and to this union there have been born two sons, Jerome Ludwig Boyer, 2d, and Howard Eavenson Boyer.

JOEL M. SCHAEFFER, a retired business man of Fleetwood, residing in a handsome home on Richmond street, was born March 8, 1846, in Richmond township, and has all his life been identified with that section of Berks county.

When the good ship "Edinburgh" arrived at Philadelphia, on Aug. 13, 1750, it had among its passengers one Georg Schaeffer, who came from the Rhine valley, in Germany, and was the first of his family to settle in America. Proceeding to Berks county, he established himself on a farm in Richmond township, and there spent the rest of his life. His children were: Elizabeth, Margaret, Maria, Peter and Philip.

Philip Schaeffer, son of Georg, was born in 1770, on the old homestead in Richmond township. He was a very successful farmer and remained on the old homestead. He made the first threshing machine in Berks county. This proved a great labor saver, and he continued in the manufacture of threshing machines during the remaining years of his life. He married Elizabeth Fetherolf, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, namely: George; Peter; Isaac; Jonathan; Daniel; Philip; William; David; Sarah (m. Jacob De Long); Elizabeth (m. Solomon Yoder); Anna Maria (m. Isaac Merkel); and Esther (m. Francis De Long). As each child became of age he or she was presented with a farm. The children were all of unusually fine physique, tall and strong, and finely proportioned.

Philip Schaeffer, Jr., son of Philip and father of Joel M., was a life-long farmer in Richmond township, and one whose efforts were richly rewarded. A man of unassuming demeanor and upright character, his most vital interest was his family, to whom he was devoted. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Fleetwood, and in politics was, like all of his name, a Democrat. He married Esther, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sheradin) Merkel. The Merkels are a family of German origin founded in Pennsylvania by Georg, whose son Caspar was the father of Jacob. Philip and Esther Schaeffer became the parents of seven children, viz.: Levina, Mrs. Samuel Kelchner, of Fleetwood: Hettie, Mrs. Isaac Deburk, of Kutztown; Elizabeth, who died aged seven; James, who married Susan Heibine, of Moselem Springs, Pa.; Joel M.; Maria, Mrs. Martin Kelchner, of Fleetwood; and Martin, who married Susanna Rahn of Fleetwood.

Joel M. Schaeffer spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm attending the local schools. This was supplemented by a course in a school at Collegeville, Montgomery county. At the age of twenty-four he married and his father gave him a farm near his own and for five years the young man followed agricultural pursuits. But in the spring of 1876 he sold out his farm stock and entered upon a partnership with Lewis Wanner that lasted until 1903. This firm, Schaeffer, Wanner & Co., dealt in grain, coal and lumber, and built up an extensive business. In 1885 they reorganized with one new member in the firm, and built a rolling mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day. They manufactured the White Rose and Silver Cloud flour, which are more generally used in eastern Pennsylvania than the product of any other mill in that section, while there is also an active demand in the western part of New Jersey. In 1903 Mr. Schaeffer sold out his interest in the firm to his son-in-law John N. Kauffman. In 1909 Mr. Schaeffer bought the old Dumn mill property at the west end of the borough of Fleetwood, and formed a partnership with his son-in-law, John N. Kauffman and his son, Walter P. Schaeffer, the firm being known as Kauffman & Schaeffer.

In political views, Mr. Schaeffer has somewhat departed from family tradition and maintains an independent stand, but he has always been decidedly active in local affairs, while for six years he served in the town council. He is also prominent in the Emmanuel United Evangelical Church, in which both he and his wife do much work. When the present building was erected in 1884 he was a member of the building committee and his plans and suggestions were heartily approved by the others of the committee. For nine years he has been treasurer of the Sunday-school and is now class leader and teacher of the German class. His wife is equally prominent in the women's departments, belonging to the Ladies' Aid and Missionary societies, and to the W. C. T. U. Both are highly esteemed for their upright and Christian lives.

Mrs. Schaeffer was Miss Caroline Catherine Kelchner, and was married to Mr. Schaeffer Nov. 17, 1870. She was a daughter of Jacob and Ann (Sheirer) Kelchner, and granddaughter of Jacob Kelchner, Sr. To her husband she has borne one daughter and one son, namely: Anna Vanilla, who was educated at Schuylkill Seminary, Frederick, Md., m. in 1894, John N. Kauffman, and has two children, Joel Schaeffer and Kathryn Willi; and Walter Philip, who was educated in the local schools and in Albright College, Myerstown, Pa., where he took the English-Scientific course, and who has also done much in voice culture and is a vocalist and musician of note. He is now a member of the firm of Kauffman & Schaeffer, millers and coal dealers, at Fleetwood.

J. NEWTON RHOADS, a very well-known and highly esteemed resident of Reading, Pa., is an official court stenographer, to which office he was appointed Oct. 2, 1891. He is a son of John P. and Eliza (Flickinger) Rhoads, natives of Carlisle, the former of whom died in 1884, aged sixty-four years, and the latter in 1891, being seventy-four years old at the time of her death. They had three children: Martha E., Alfred Milton and J. Newton.

J. Newton Rhoads was born Nov. 2, 1856, and was educated in the Carlisle public schools and at Dickinson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1879. He then engaged in the newspaper business for a time, after which he took up the study of stenography, and engaged in work on the Legislative Record for two years. The next spring he went to Harrisburg, being employed there in the office of Col. W. C. Deming for three or four years. He was official stenographer of the Cumberland County Court for two years, and came to Reading as an assistant court stenographer in 1886.

Mr. Rhoads married, May 30, 1892, Miss Susan E. Rheem, daughter of Jacob Rheem, who was a descendant of the founders of Reamstown, Lancaster county. Two children were born to this union, Edith and Marian, both at school. Mr. Rhoads is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading. He is an energetic, conscientious worker, well fitted for the duties of his position.

EDWARD ZARTMAN SCHOLL, architect at Reading, with offices at No. 35 North Sixth street, is descended from two of the pioneer families, and of which he bears both names. The first ancestor of the Scholl family was one George Scholl, who settled in the vicinity of Stouchsburg some few years prior to 1727, and who was an intimate associate of Conrad Weiser, the renowned pioneer. He is on record of making the motion at the first Lutheran vestry held in the county to build a church, the result of which was the erection, in the year 1727, of a log building, which became known as Reed's Church, so named after the donor of the ground. All of Mr.

Scholl's forefathers lived in the vicinity of this church, near Stouchsburg.

Peter Scholl, grandfather of Edward Z., was a farmer of Stouchsburg, and his son John Adam Scholl married Amelia Zartman, the latter the eldest child of Levi Zartman, of Myerstown. The pioneer of the Zartman family was Alexander Zartman, who landed in this country, at Philadelphia, Aug. 31, 1731. The direct lineage in this family is Alexander the pioneer, who had a son Alexander (2), whose son Alexander (3), had a son Jacob, who was the father of Levi.

John Adam Scholl, the father, was a miller by occupation, and now lives retired. To him and his wife Amelia were born four children: Peter L., a contractor at Reading; Edward Z.; Sarah E., wife of Walter Jones, electrician in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; and Emma R., a professional nurse.

Edward Z Scholl was born in Womelsdorf, Berks county, Aug. 1, 1877. At an early age the family moved to Leaman Place, Lancaster county, where he received his earliest education. After the removal of the family to Reading, in 1890, he attended the city schools, and then finished his education at the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., and in Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Pa. He entered the office of Frederic A. Barrows, architect, for a term of two years, after which he served a nine months' apprenticeship in the Shunk Planing Mill and the same length of time in the office of L. H. Focht, contractor. He was next employed for five years in various architects' offices, and then opened an office for himself in Reading, Pa. Mr. Scholl has shown his ability as an architect in the numerous structures that he is erecting, and has built up a practice not only in his own locality, but his reputation and business extends to many locations throughout the State.

Mr. Scholl is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church of this city, and is regarded among the social circles as a gentleman of refinement and exceptional qualifications.

COSMOS MERKEL SCHWOYER, one of the very prominent citizens of Fleetwood borough, Berks county, who lived retired after the year 1876, was born Sept. 27, 1825, in Richmond township, on his father's farm situated along Moselem creek, and died in August, 1906.

Mr. Schwoyer was brought up on the farm and attended the public school near the Moselem Church. When he reached the age of seventeen years, besides assisting in the farming operations, he engaged in dealing in cattle and sheep, which he collected in Richmond and adjoining townships and disposed of them at Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, driving them there on foot several times a year. He carried on this business successfully for upwards of twenty years. He then engaged in farming for himself in 1852, and continued operations as a farmer until 1876, when he retired, settling at Fleetwood, the most prominent town in the township, and this was his home until his death.

From his early manhood Mr. Schwoyer took great interest in politics and identified himself with the Democratic party, although never desiring to fill any offices. However, after living at Fleetwood for awhile, and becoming much interested in local affairs, he was elected chief burgess in 1881, serving the office one year, and the next year was elected as one of the jury commissioners of the county, serving for three years, 1883-4-5.

Mr. Schwoyer was married three times. In 1862 he m. Christina Neff, born Jan. 15, 1826, daughter of John Neff of Kutztown. He m. (second) Susanna Schneider, daughter of Jacob Schneider, of Centre township. In 1876 Mr. Schwoyer m. (third) Maria (Hoch) Peter, of Maiden-creek township.

Mrs. Schwoyer was the daughter of Samuel and Sally (Herbein) Hoch, of Oley township. Her first husband was Peter Rothermel, of Richmond township, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Sarah Amanda, who married John Maurer, of Fleetwood, and died in January, 1907. Mr. Rothermel died at Fleetwood. She was next married to Joseph E. Peter, of Richmond township, and seven children were born of this union: Mary, who died in childhood; Samuel; Charles; Susanna, m. to Dr. A. K. Seaman of Reading; Emily, m. to Daniel Kelchner of Fleetwood; and Solomon and Lillie, who both died in infancy.

YOST. The Yost family is one of the oldest in this section of the State, and two of its members, Rufus R. and James Franklin R. Yost, are representative citizens of Spring township, Berks county.

Philip Yost, or Jost as it was then spelled, was the ancestor of this family in America. He was born in 1718 at Nassau, in western Germany, and when twenty-two years old came to America, locating in Montgomery county, Pa., where he married Veronica Dotterer, a native of Limerick township, that county. They had three sons: John, Harmon and Philip, one of the two first named being the great-great-grandfather of Rufus R. and James Franklin R. Yost. The last named of these sons, Philip, Jr., was born in Montgomery county Aug. 24, 1757, and in 1768 moved with his father to Pottsgrove township, where they purchased a tract of land which remained in the family name for more than one hundred years. When nineteen years of age Philip Yost, Jr., served in General Washington's army. In 1783 he married Rosina Benninger, and they had these children: Mary Magdalena, Tobial, Jacob, Benjamin, Salome, Rosina, Herman, Jonas, Sarah and Philip. Mr. Yost died Aug. 28, 1832.

Abraham Yost, great-grandfather of Rufus R. and James F. R., came to Poplar Neck during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and here obtained a farm, which later became the property of Gen. William High, next to Ezra High, and subsequently of William P. High, the present owner.

Nicholas Yost, the grandfather of Rufus R. and James F. R., born April 15, 1787, died June 9, 1867. He was an extensive farmer, owning over five hundred acres of land in Cumru township, along the Morgantown road. He was a great marksman and frequently indulged in shooting matches, seldom failing to bear away a prize. Mr. Yost was a short but well-built man, with dark hair and a ruddy complexion, and was well known and very popular in his day. He frequently related to his grandchildren how he heard the few remaining Indians on Mount Penn and the Neversink Mountains signal to each other. On Nov. 23, 1817, Nicholas Yost married Susanna Seidel (born Sept. 29, 1798, died June 12, 1851), daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Seidel, of Robeson township, and to this union were born ten children, as follows: Mary married Samuel Hemmig; Elizabeth, twin of Mary, married Washington Kissinger; Rebecca married Amos Hartman; Lydia married Moses Yocom; Susan married Jesse Matz; Amos lied at Cacoosing Creek; Benneville S. is mentioned below; Francis lived at Reading; Sarah Ann married Adam Spohn, of Spring township; Louisa married Joseph D. Hornberger.

Benneville S. Yost was born on Mifflin Island, at the Little Reading Dam, Nov. 15, 1823, and died Sept. 19, 1899. He was in the hotel business at the "Green Tree" for ten years, kept the hotel at Riverside for two years, and one at Hamburg for a similar period. For upward of thirty years he was engaged in the coal business, and the freshet of Oct. 4, 1869, caused the loss of nearly one thousand tons of his coal, which he had stacked along the banks of the Schuylkill river. During the latter years of his life Mr. Yost was a farmer, but retired in 1879, at which time his son, Rufus R., took charge of the farm of 146 acres at Flying Hill. He was a lifelong member of Yocom's Reformed Church, where he is buried. Mr. Yost was also an old school-master, and taught pay

school at Weitzeltown (Fritztown), in Cumru township, and also a few terms in Bern township.

The first wife of Benneville S. Yost was Christina Rapp, to whom he was married Jan. 22, 1848, at Reading, and they had these children: William H. R. died in infancy; Nicholas R. also died in infancy; Susan died unmarried; Rufus R. is mentioned below; Cyrus R. is deceased; Nicholas R. is a resident of Myerstown, Pa.; James Franklin R. is mentioned below. Benneville S. Yost married (second) Clementine Henke, of Reading, who was of German descent. There were no children born to this marriage.

Rufus R. Yost was born on his grandfather Nicholas Yost's farm at the "Green Tree" in Cumru township Jan. 5, 1855, attended the district schools, and later studied at Palatinate College for two years, leaving school when twenty years old, with a good education. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and worked for his parents until twenty-five years old, but in 1880 began working on his own account, spending four years on his father's farm in Cumru township, located at the Flying Hill. He then lived at Myerstown, Lebanon county, for two years, after which he spent four more years at the Flying Hill, in 1890 purchasing the Richard Pennypacker farm, in Spring township, a tract of 125 acres of some of the most fertile and productive land in lower Berks county. This valuable farm is well and conveniently situated, and on it is found an inexhaustible supply of some of the best limestone in the State, which is burned by Mr. Yost. He has disposed of as much as ten thousand bushels of lime annually in connection with his farm work. Since the spring of 1907 he has rented his farm, and with his brother, James Franklin R. Yost, has engaged in building houses at Reading, Shillington, Wyomissing and Springmont. At the time he rented his farm Mr. Yost sold his live stock at public vendue, and he realized a large amount therefor, one pair of mules bringing $536, a cow $70, and his thirty head of cattle averaging $50 each.

In 1879 Mr. Yost married Catherine Kurtz, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Haines) Kurtz, and to this union have been born three daughters and one son: Christina married Webster Hartz, of Shillington, Pa.; Harry, Laura and Bessie are unmarried and reside at home. Mr. Yost and his family are members of Yocom's (Christ) Reformed Church, of Cumru township.

James Franklin R. Yost was born at the Yost homestead at the Flying Hill, Cumru township, Berks county, Sept. 9, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and at D. B. Brunner's Academy in Reading, which he left when sixteen years of age. In 1889 he commenced farming for himself on a fine tract of 152 acres in Wyomissing borough, Spring township, which he had purchased in 1887 and which he had rented for two years. From 1885 to 1889 Mr. Yost was also engaged in the milling business at Myerstown, Lebanon county, but since the latter year has engaged in farming and building. He purchased the Reeser farm of 164 acres in Sinking Spring, but this he later sold to Daniel Wenrich. Mr. Yost conducts a fine dairy, keeping about thirty Holstein and Jersey cows, and has a select trade in Reading, to which city he conducts a daily route. In addition he has good horses and mules, and his farm is operated by the latest improved machinery. In politics Mr. Yost is a Republican, and fraternally he is connected with West Reading Castle, K. G. E. With his family he attends Yocom's Reformed Church in Cumru township.

On Dec. 19, 1885, Mr. Yost married (first) Annie Catherine Kachel, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Wagner) Kachel, and to this union were born three children: Stella A., Walter H. and Emma K. Mrs. Yost died Sept. 1, 1896, aged thirty-one years, four months, three days. On Nov. 30, 1899, Mr. Yost married (second) Clara May Dietrich, daughter of William H. Dietrich, of Reading, and to this union there have been born two children, George Washington and Lloyd Allen.

IRVIN K. KELLER, of Reading, proprietor of "Keller's Cafe" (a designation descending from a previous owner, was born Aug. 3, 1866, in Rockland township, Berks county, son of Jeremiah C. and Mary (Klein) Keller. The Keller family (antecedents of Irvin K.) became established in Berks county prior to the days of the Revolution.

The educational advantages granted our subject were meager enough, for his people were in modest circumstances, and Irvin, being the eldest of ten children, was early put to work upon the farm, as such a family meant no little burden and responsibility to his parents. In 1887 he left his Pennsylvania home for Ohio, accepting a situation with his uncle, J. C. Keller, then foreman of the P. P. Mast Foundry Company, situated at Springfield, Ohio. He was employed as core maker and molder, and after four years of diligent application discovered that the exactions were too arduous for a "light weight." He then turned his face eastward, returning to Berks county, and soon thereafter engaged with Amos Barto, who was conducting a hotel at Lyon Station, remaining there until the spring of 1893, when he entered the employ of the Reading Hardware Company at Reading, terminating his engagement in the fall of that year. His next venture was with his uncle, Col. D. C. Keller, that proprietor of Keller's Cafe, situated at No. 527 Penn Square, Reading. This was was in 1893, and their association covered a period of more than nine years, being dissolved by the Colonel's death, May 22, 1902. After an interim of two years (in the meantime having formed a partnership with Charles Buck) he became his uncle's permanent successor, and whatever credit might have once been due the "Colonel" for the conduct of his business is as well deserved by and as reasonably attaches to the present owner.

On Feb. 25, 1893, Irvin K. Keller was married to Lizzie C. Keller, daughter of William and Barbara (Conrath) Keller. The following children were born to William Keller and his wife: Daniel C., a tailor of Bechtelsville, married Lizzie Herb; Mary C. first married Harry Bauer, and her second marriage was to William Shollenberger (she and her husband were both victims of the Boyertown fire); Charles C., a tailor of Reading, married Annie Eckert; Hannah C. is the widow of George E. Schmick; Lizzie C. married Irvin K. Keller; William C., a tailor of Allentown, married Millie Bauer. William Keller, the father of the family, was killed by the train at Lyon Station, Berks county, Aug. 19, 1890.

To Irvin K. Keller and wife, two children were born: Clarence, July 17, 1897 (died March 1, 1902); Esther May, born March 18, 1907. Whatever fortune may have come to this household due credit should be given to Mrs. Keller.

Mr. Keller owns valuable property within the city. He has been successful, for he has been obliging, courteous, reciprocal and fair.

CHARLES S. PHILLIPS, M. D., physician and pharmacist, located at No. 1342 North Eleventh street, Reading, was born July 2, 1849, at Womelsdorf, Pa., son of Charles S. and Eliza (Stephen) Phillips.

Solomon Phillips, the ancestor of the Phillips family, came to America in the ship "Phoenix," which arrived at Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1750. He lived to a ripe old age and reared a large family, two of his sons being Michael and Heinrich (the latter the direct ancestor of Dr. Phillips).

Heinrich Phillips resided near Belleman's Church, where he and wife Esther (Mogel) Phillips, lie buried. They reared children as follows: Peter, Jacob, John, Samuel, John Adam and several daughters.

Peter Phillips, grandfather of Dr. Phillips, was a farmer near Belleman's Church in what is now Centre township, Berks county, where he was born, and both he and wife are buried in the old graveyard near that church. He was accidentally drowned at Lenhart's Dam. He married Maria Catherina Schwalm, and their children were: Magdalena, born Dec. 22, 1809; Anna Maria, Dec. 19, 1812; Charles S., Sept. 19, 1813; Peter, Aug. 20, 1815; Esther, Aug. 27, 1817 (m. John Richard); Catherine, Jan. 31, 1820 (m. (first) William Schwenk, (second) George Eyrick and (third) Daniel Rhein); John, June 24, 1822; Caroline, Oct. 2, 1824; Rebecca, April 9, 1827; Reuben, Oct. 18, 1831, and Franklin, Dec. 3, 1835. Of these Catherine and Franklin still survive.

Charles S. Phillips, father of Dr. Phillips, was born Sept. 19, 1813, in what is now Centre township, and died near Reading on his farm, in 1896. He is buried at the Ontelaunee Church. He dealt extensively in horses and the business was very lucrative before the days of railroads. He was also a veterinary surgeon for many years. He married Eliza Stephen, who was residing with her son, Dr. Phillips, at the time of her death, and she rests in the Womelsdorf cemetery. They had the following children: Walker and Charles S., both professional men at Reading; Francis, residing at Philadelphia; George, a physician practising at Womelsdorf; and John, a prospector and miner, now residing in Central America, but formerly for many years of California.

Until he was twelve years of age, Dr. Charles S. Phillips lived at Womelsdorf, but in 1861 he accompanied his parents to Lebanon, where he attended school. In 1864 he went to Washington City and was in the employ of the Government as a hospital steward, remaining there until Christmas morning, 1864, when he returned to Lebanon.

In 1876, Dr. Phillips was married to Kate Fehafer, a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Geiger) Fehafer, and to this union has been born sixteen children, ten of whom are buried in the family lot at Womelsdorf, namely: Anna, m. to J. W. Gramm; Stella, who died young; Charles, residing at Port Kennedy, Pa.; Maud and Walker, twins, the latter of whom died in infancy; Agnes, who died in infancy; Francis, residing at Reading; John and Louisa, who both died young; Emma; George and David, twins, who both died young; Crissie, who died young; Edith, residing at home; and Grant and Ernest, both of whom died young. Dr. Phillips and family belong to the Reformed Church. In politics he is identified with the policies of the Republican party, but he has never consented to hold political office. He is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 294, F. & A. M., and Griscom Chapter, No. 219, Royal Arch Masons.

BUTZ. Among relics owned by this old and honored family of Berks county, is a Bible, in excellent condition, now in the possession of Mrs. Fianna (Butz) Bertolet, who has willed it to her son, Dr. M. L. Bertolet of Mt. Penn, Pa. This Bible was brought to America by (I) John Butz, who in 1737, landed at Philadelphia with his two children, Peter and Catharine. John Butz came to this country from Hertzogberg near Kromanenberg in the lower part of Bavaria. John Butz died Feb. 23, 1750, in Philadelphia.

(II) This same old Bible shows that Peter Butz (son of John) was married Oct. 22, 1743, to Anna Barbara Carl, who was born in Hessen-Nassau, Germany, and they had these children: Mary, born in 1744; Caroline, in 1746; John, in 1747; Samuel, in 1750; Peter, in 1754; Elizabeth, in 1758, and Anna, in 1761. Peter Butz died in 1780, aged sixty-one years, eight months and twenty-five days. His wife died March 6, 1795, aged seventy-six and four months.

(III) Samuel Butz, son of Peter, was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, Aug. 10, 1750. On Dec. 13, 1774, he married Anna Mary Romig, born May 31, 1754, died Feb. 21, 1813, and they had children: Peter, born Oct. 29, 1775; Catharine, March 25, 1777; John, April 27, 1779; Susanna, March 6, 1781; Esther, Dec. 29, 1783; Elizabeth, Nov. 28, 1788 (died Oct. 31, 1791); Mary, April 5, 1793. Samuel Butz died Aug. 17, 1821, aged seventy-one years, seven days.

(IV) John Butz, son of Samuel, was born April 27, 1779, and died Aug. 19, 1874, aged ninety-five years, three months and twenty-two days. The place of his birth was the same as that of his father, the homestead in Longswamp township. In 1806 he married Anna Yaeger, of Oley township, who died Aug. 24, 1828, aged forty years, eight months and fourteen days, and they had eight children, but only three grew to any age; Nathan, Jacob and Anna Maria. In 1828 the Butz family Bible came into the hands of John Butz, who highly cherished it. This very valuable volume was printed in 1704, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It contains the family records, and is of great value.

(V) Jacob Butz, son of John, was married May 25, 1828, to Elizabeth Christman, born May 28, 1809, died Nov. 19, 1895, aged eighty-six years, five months and twenty-one days, daughter of Peter and Margaret Christman. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Butz were: Daniel C., born in 1831; John Peter, in 1833 (deceased); Franklin, in 1835; Fianna, in 1837; Henry A., in 1839 (deceased); Susanna, in 1841 (deceased); Catharine, in 1848, and Jacob, in 1851 (deceased).

(IV) Daniel C. Butz, an aged resident of Oley township was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, Aug. 26, 1831, a son of Jacob Butz. He was reared to farm work, and has always been a farmer. He began working for himself upon the homestead farm of 134 acres he now occupies in 1860, and farmed this property until 1897 when he retired, and during his active life he was very successful. On the property is a spring of excellent water. The present barn was built by John Bertolet, as well as the stone residence, the latter being over one hundred years old. The barn is a very large one, being 103x42, and the spring water runs through the structure thus simplifying the watering of the stock. Mr. Butz lives in a house on the farm built by his father in 1860. At present Mr. Butz rents the farm, but lives upon it and enjoys his declining years, surrounded by the plenty he has himself accumulated. Mr. Butz is a member of Oley Reformed church, and was a deacon for five years. Mrs. Butz belongs to the Lutheran church.

On Oct. 18, 1859, Mr. Butz was married to Susan D. Hoch, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (De Turck) Hoch of Oley township. Mr. and Mrs. Butz have a daughter, Mary m. William Marquette, who is now deceased. Mrs. Marquette resides at Friedensburg, and has these children,—Ida, Nora, Sallie, Samuel, George and Mabel.

Mr. Butz and his wife dispense a charming hospitality that makes their home a favorite gathering place for all their relatives and friends. In addition to other interests Mr. Butz is a stockholder in the creamery at Yellow House.

(IV) Peter Butz, grandfather of Lewis B. Butz, was born in Longswamp township, Oct. 29, 1775, son of Samuel and Anna Mary (Romig), but when still young, removed to Whitehall township, Lehigh county. He was a very efficient blacksmith, and made gun barrels and all kinds of cutlery, as well as farming a large farm he owned. He is buried at Unionville church. He and wife, Susanna Bieber, had children: Samuel lived in North Whitehall township, and had children, William (deceased) Peter, Louisa and Katie; Egedius; Enoch, a farmer, also lived in North Whitehall township, and had a daughter, Sarah.

(V) Egedius Butz, father of Lewis B. Butz, was born in North Whitehall township, Sept. 30, 1805, and died in Maxatawny township May 28, 1890, aged eighty-

four years, seven months and twenty-eight days. The following inscription is found on the tombstone erected to the memory of Egedius Butz and wife:

"Egedius Butz
Sept. 30, 1805
May 28, 1890
84-7-28.
Elizabeth born Bieber
July 10, 1810
Oct. 16. 1877
67-3-6."

Egedius Butz came to Maxatawny township when a young man, soon after his marriage, he marrying a young lady from Maxatawny township which perhaps had something to do with his selection of this township as his place of residence. His wife was Elizabeth Bieber, and they had these children: Abraham died young; Mary m. David Kemp; Susanna died young; Fianna died young; Lovina m. Caston Hoover; Lewis B.; Sarah m. Henry Kohler; Peter died at the age of twenty-one years; Louisa m. Jerry Levan; Elizabeth m. William De Turck; Carolina m. Daniel Sheradin; Clara is unmarried, and Elmira m. Henry Roth.

(VI) Lewis B. Butz, son of Egedius and Elizabeth, was born in Maxatawny township, Jan. 27, 1837. He was reared a farmer, and made that his life work until his retirement in 1900, having commenced farming for himself when twenty-one. He now owns a fine farm of 100 acres, which was once the property of Egedius Butz and earlier belonged to Abraham Bieber. Mr. Butz made a success of his farming operations, but now rents his property and lives in retirement near the Normal School on the Eastern Road which has been his home since 1892. Mr. Butz has taken a deep interest in educational matters, serving as school director for many years. At present he is trustee of the Keystone State Normal School, and has held that office since the organization of the school. He represents the stockholders, and has the honor of being the oldest living member of the board. He also was much interested in the erection of the present church of St. Paul's Reformed congregation, in 1876, serving on the building committee and contributing generously toward the necessary fund. He and his family are members of this church, of which he has been both deacon and elder, and he is regarded as one of the pillars of the church and among its most liberal contributors. In politics Mr. Butz is a Democrat, and he has held many of the elective offices of the township.

On Nov. 17, 1857, Mr. Butz married Catherine Kieffer daughter of Jonathan and Fannie (Shirey) Kieffer, and granddaughter of Abraham and Lizzie (Sebert) Kieffer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Butz were: Amos A., of Kutztown who has a son, Herbert; John E., born July 7, 1862, and died April 1, 1902, leaving a daughter, Elsie; Ella C., m. to Seldon Gernert, of Allentown; Alfred, of Philadelphia, m. to Lillian Garrett, and has a son, John Alfred; Ida, m. to William R. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Such families as this are a credit to Berks county. Its representatives are men of substance, who have borne their part in the development and advancement of their several communities.

CHARLES VAN REED EVANS (deceased), who during the course of a long and useful life was a well-known and most highly esteemed resident of Berks county, conducting a farm in Heidelberg township, was born on the original Evans homestead in Cumru township, March 4, 1810. The Evans family, one of the early established families of Berks county, has contributed its share of prominent citizens in this section in peace and in war. Church-loving, law-abiding and God-fearing, the family has always been noted for the honesty and integrity of its members, some of whom have filled positions of eminence in their day.

Three brothers named Evans emigrated from Wales about the year 1720, and landed at Philadelphia, whence all went prospecting through Pennsylvania, with the result that Daniel settled in Chester county, Philip (the ancestor of the family herein described) in Berks county, and the third in Montgomery county.

Joshua Evans, grandfather of Charles Van Reed Evans, was born in 1733, and his death occurred in March, 1778, when he was aged forty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Thomas, was born July 1, 1746, and died in 1813, at the age of sixty-seven, after a widowhood of almost thirty-six years. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, Peninnah, Philip, Thomas, Mordecai, Sarah and Joshua. Mrs. Evans' parents, Philip Thomas and his wife, Esther, lived in East Vincent township, Chester Co., Pa., but they owned outlying land near Reading, upon which their daughter Mary and her husband, Joshua Evans, settled. By the will proved in Philadelphia Oct. 4, 1774, Philip Thomas wills this farm to Joshua Evans' son, Philip Thomas Evans. As previously stated, Joshua Evans and his wife continued to live on the farm, improved it, and built the stone farm house.

Philip Thomas Evans, father of Charles Van Reed Evans, was born on the old Evans homestead just mentioned, July 13, 1770, and he passed all his life on that place, dying there Sept. 26, 1835. On Feb. 1, 1801, he married Anna Elizabeth Van Reed, who was born Sept. 29, 1778, daughter of John and Eve (Yost) Van Reed; she died July 18, 1853, aged seventy-four years. They became the parents of children as follows: (1) Thomas Evans, born Jan. 7, 1803, died July 30, 1844, aged forty-one years, six months and twenty-three days. He m. Susan Bechtel, and lived eleven miles up Maiden Creek. (2) John V. R., born Jan. 29, 1804, died July 5, 1864, aged sixty years, five months, six days. He inherited the homestead. He m. Anne Miller. (3) Joshua, born Dec. 25, 1805, died Dec. 12, 1826, aged twenty years, eleven months, seventeen days. (4) Mary T., born Sept. 11, 1807, m. Peter Bright, and moved to Danville, Montour Co., Pa. (5) Charles V. R. is mentioned farther on. (6) Abner, born Dec. 25, 1811, died May 21, 1816, aged four years, four months, twenty-six days. (7) Hannah was born Feb. 10, 1814. (8) Henry V. R., born Jan. 8, 1818, died Oct. 29, 1838, aged twenty years, nine months, twenty-one days. He inherited the mill property. (9) Anna Elizabeth, born May 10, 1821, m. Thomas H. Jones, who died in 1850. Mrs. Jones resides in Reading.

Charles Van Reed Evans was born March 4, 1810. He received his education in the common schools, the teacher being paid by the patrons of the school. He gave his time to his father on the farm, and with his patrimony purchased his farm in Lower Heidelberg, where he continued throughout his active days, following farming. He spent the last twenty years of his life in retirement, and died April 13, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years, one month, three days, and was buried at Sinking Spring. He was a Republican in politics, and held a number of township offices, was frequently appointed administrator, executor and guardian, and was of well known integrity. In 1836 he married Maria Spohn, daughter of William and Catharine (Miller) Spohn, and to them were born a family of thirteen children, namely: Josiah S., a soldier in the Civil war, who served in the 90th Ohio regiment under Captain Carpenter, and died in a Southern hospital. Feb. 26, 1863; Margaret E.; Jane, who resides at No. 115 North Third street, Reading; Amanda, deceased; John H., m. to Margaret J. Van Reed; Maria C., Catharine, James, Sarah and Katie E., all deceased; P. Thomas, of Iowa, m. to Sally H. Shepp; Annie S., who died Sept. 24, 1901; and Mordecai, who died young.

JOHN HENRY EVANS, a retired farmer and prominent citizen of Lower Heidelberg township, was born March 6, 1844, north of Womelsdorf, in Marion township, son of Charles V. R. Evans. He was educated in the district schools and was licensed to teach when seventeen years old by Prof. John S. Ermentrout, superintendent of schools of Berks county. He taught his first two terms at Buck's schoolhouse in Lower Heidelberg township, and then worked for his parents until he was married, when he commenced tenant farming, and carried it on for fourteen years. At the end of this time he went to Reading, remaining until after his father's death, and then located on the home farm, a fine tract of 165 acres in the Cacoosing district. His home is one mile due west from Cacoosing, along the Bernville road, and two miles due north of Sinking Spring, on one of the old Van Reed farms, which was formerly the property of the Samuel Jones estate. Samuel Jones had erected a house for his tenants on the corner of his farm in 1791, and a stone from the barn built in 1796 is to be found in the Evans barn wall. The present residence, however, is a two and one-half story brick dwelling, and is built in Colonial style. Mrs. Evans also owned a farm of 116 acres in Lower Heidelberg township, her farm and that of her husband being divided by that of Annie V. R. Addams.

Mr. Evans married Margaret Jones Van Reed, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Jones) Van Reed, and to this union there have been born two sons: Charles V. R., a farmer residing at home; and Jacob V. R., a chemist for the Elk Tanning Company, at Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa. They are both unmarried. Mr. Evans is a Republican in politics, and has efficiently served his township as school director for three years, has been delegate to numerous county conventions, and assistant assessor for twelve years. During the Civil war he served in Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a member of St. John's Church, at Sinking Spring, which his wife also attends, there being no church of her faith, the Episcopal, in this district. Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans are intelligent, refined people, and are not only well known in this district but have a large acquaintance in Reading.

The Evans family has intermarried with other prominent and old established families of this section, where they have remained for nearly 175 years, and its members are thus related to the Yosts, Gernands, Van Reeds, Joneses and Biedlers—all well known and of good standing.

Mrs. Eve (Yost) Van Reed, mother of Anna Elizabeth Van Reed, who married Philip Thomas Evans, had three sisters and one brother, namely: Mrs. Risser, Mrs. Abraham Gernard, Mrs. Hersh and Abraham Yost.

Abraham Yost married a Hursh (or Hirsh), who died young, leaving six children: Two daughters married Mosers, two married Biedlers, one had her home with her sister Magdalena (Yost) Biedler, and one son married a Sidel. Mrs. Magdalena (Yost) Biedler lived to be nearly ninety years of age; her daughter Mary Ann married a Brobst.

Thus it will be seen that Eve (Yost) Van Reed, grandmother of Charles Van Reed Evans, was a sister of Abraham Yost and of Mrs. Abraham Gernard, whose grandson, Abraham Gernard, married Emma Evans, daughter of John V. R. Evans and granddaughter of Philip Thomas Evans.

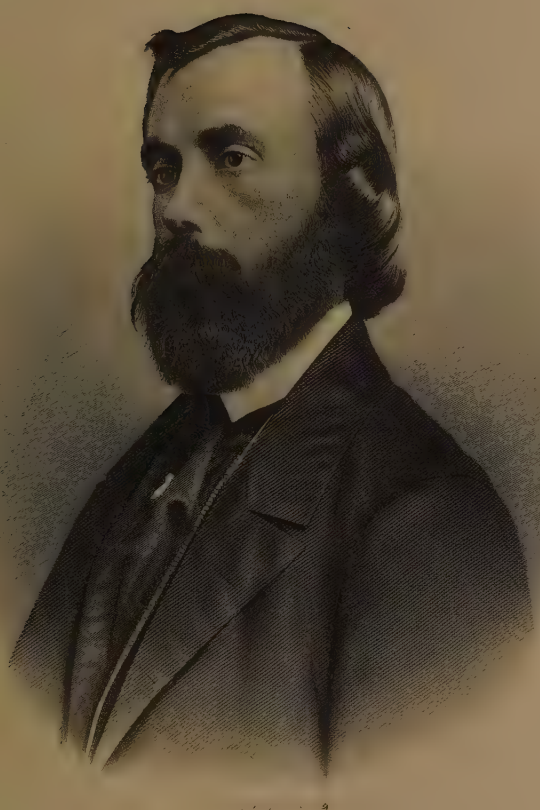
GUSTAVUS AUGUSTUS BEHNÉ, a distinguished artist, whose widow has made her home in her native city of Reading since his death, was himself well known there, both because of his own attainments and as a son of the beloved Dr. John Henry Behné.

Dr. John Henry Behné was born in Nordhausen, Prussia, in the year 1800, and attended different German universities, graduating in medicine at Würzburg, Bavaria. Coming to America in 1840, he located in Reading the same year, and continued to practise his profession there from that time until his death, Aug. 1, 1876. Dr. Behné began his medical career as an allopath in Nordhausen, Prussia. In studying the works of Hahnemann, the pioneer of homeopathy, he changed to the new school. He met with opposition and this opposition was the cause of his coming to America. He settled in Reading and was one of the first practitioners of that school in the city. Dr. Behné was not only a skilled physician, but a cultured gentleman, and his fine personal appearance and courteous manners clothed gracefully a character fine and strong, which won him numerous friends aside from the professional popularity he attained. He was particularly well liked among those of his own nationality, but the circle of his friendship and patronage was not by any means confined to the German residents of Reading, and he enjoyed an extensive practice, numbering among his regular patients many of the most influential and well-to-do families of the city. People often came to him from different parts of the State for medical treatment. The Doctor became an enthusiastic American citizen, taking a deep and intelligent interest in the progress of his adopted country. He was an Odd Fellow, for many years an active member and secretary of Germania Lodge, No. 53. He was twice married, the first time in Germany, to the daughter of a Prussian officer, a lady of much ability. She died in Reading soon after they settled here, the mother of one child, Gustavus Augustus. Rather late in life the Doctor married for his second wife a Miss Zabel, of New York, and by that marriage there are two sons to continue the name, Albert and Paul Behné, who reside in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Gustavus Augustus Behné was born in 1828 in Nordhausen, Prussia. Like his father he was a man of fine personal appearance, and he was remarkably gifted in many ways, his natural endowments being supplemented by training in the best universities in Europe. His mind was highly cultivated, and he was a fine linguist and talented musician. But his artistic nature showed itself most strongly in his painting, and he was thoroughly prepared for his artistic career in the Dusseldorf school, and later in the Munich galleries. He took a special course in portrait painting under Sully at Philadelphia.

In 1856 Mr. Behné married Julia Mayer Keim, who was born in Reading, daughter of Gen. George May and Julia C. (Mayer) Keim. She was thoroughly educated in the Reading Academy, which was located on the present site of the Girls' high school, and was also taught by a private tutor at Philadelphia, while her father was officiating there as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Behné went to Texas, Mr. Behné having received a commission to paint the portrait of General Sam Houston, for which the State paid him $1,200 in gold. They spent some time there, Mr. Behné painting afterward the portraits of Governor Burnett and other distinguished men. On account of the Rebellion they went to Havana, remaining there until 1867, when they went to Munich. While there Mr. Behné produced a number of superior paintings, for which he received high praise from German critics, and Mrs. Behné took up the study of foreign languages and music, becoming proficient in Continental literature, and learning to speak fluently the German, French, Spanish and Italian tongues. She gave special attention to music, both vocal and instrumental, in which line her accomplishments are particularly noteworthy, a source of the deepest pleasure to herself and her friends through many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Behné remained abroad until 1874, when they returned to Reading because of Mr. Behné's illness, staying there until his death in 1876. In that same year, while at Bar Harbor, Maine, where they went to procure marine views (for which he had orders), Mr. Behné fell from the rocks and injured his back so severely that he never recovered from the effects of the accident. He was obliged to abandon all idea of carrying on his work there, and he and his wife returned to



G. Behré.

Germany, and made their home in the village of Furstenfeld Bruck, near Munich, where Mr. Behné was finally released from suffering in 1895. He was the last of his family for a long time, until his father's second marriage.

Mrs. Behné took up her residence at Reading after her husband's death, and has been residing there ever since. From her girlhood she has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Having always appreciated history and literature, she quite naturally became interested in the welfare of the Reading Free Library and the Berks County Historical Society, and besides giving them financial assistance, presented to each of these worthy institutions a number of her husband's valuable paintings, which are highly prized for their artistic merit. Many of his productions have an honored place in Reading homes.

EDWIN ADDAMS QUIER has passed practically all his life in Reading, where he was born Aug. 14, 1869, son of Levi and Emma (Addams) Quier.

Levi Quier has been a prominent business man in Reading for many years. Born at Rittersville, in Lehigh county, Pa., March 11, 1835, he was there educated in the public schools, and upon the opening of his active years learned the business of constructing blast furnaces for the manufacture of iron, under his uncles, Isaac and Samuel McHose, who were well known furnace builders of Lehigh county. After that experience he served for five years as bookkeeper and paymaster for the Allentown Iron Company, and then from 1859 to 1861 was engaged in the construction of blast furnaces, one of them being at Richmond, Va. Meantime his patriotism had become aroused by the stirring events of the Civil war period, and in the latter part of 1861 he assisted in organizing a company at Allentown for the Union service —Company K, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and served with that rank until January, 1864, when he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, continuing in that position until he received his honorable discharge from the service, in September, 1864. By special detachment he served as recruiting officer at different places, and later as quartermaster on the staff of Gen. J. M. Campbell, participating especially in the campaigns in the Shenandoah valley.

At the conclusion of his military service Mr. Quier located at Reading, where he became interested in the manufacture of fire brick, securing an interest in the firm of McHose & Thompson, of which his uncle, Isaac McHose, was the senior partner. This was in the year 1865, and throughout the forty and more years intervening since that time he has continued his connection with the works, which during all this time have been under his direct management, and of which he is now practically the sole owner.

In 1868 Mr. Quier married Emma Addams, daughter of Reuben E. Addams, of Reading, formerly of Ontelaunee township, Berks county, and to them has been born one son, Edwin Addams. Mr. and Mrs. Quier were members of the First Reformed Church of Reading until the organization of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, in 1872, when they withdrew from their original connection to assist in the establishment of the new congregation, of which they have since been active members. He was one of the building committee of the church, serving as secretary of that body, and he and his uncle, Isaac McHose, are now the only surviving members of that committee. For over twelve years following the organization of the congregation, Mr. Quier officiated as deacon and trustee.

Though he is best known in business circles as a manufacturer of fire brick, Mr. Quier has been identified with the management of the National Union Bank for twenty years, during which time he has served as a member of the board of directors; he co-operated with other enterprising capitalists of Reading in establishing the electric light and power plant, and the steam heat plant, for supplying the community with light, power and heat—all of which projects have been very successful, demonstrating their utility so that they have been highly appreciated in the community. Mr. Quier has always been a public-spirited man, and he represented the First ward as one of the Republican school controllers in the board of controllers from 1878 to 1882.

Edwin Addams Quier received his early education in the Reading public schools, graduating from the high school in 1885. He then entered Lehigh University, graduating from that institution in 1891, after a course in analytical chemistry. Upon his return to Reading, after graduation, he secured an interest in the Reading Fire Brick Works, with which his father has so long been connected, and he has since been identified with that important industrial concern. He has served as secretary and later as treasurer, and has proved himself a success in business as well as in professional work.

In 1895, Mr. Quier was married to Helen Hawley, daughter of Jesse G. and Kate (Ritter) Hawley, and they have had three children: Hawley, Catherine and Edith. Mr. Quier is a member of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, and his wife is connected with Christ P. E. Church.

Upon the death of Mr. Jesse G. Hawley, who was the owner of the Reading *Eagle*, the leading newspaper publication of Reading, the Reading Eagle Company was incorporated, and Mr. Quier was chosen vice-president, in which capacity he has since assisted in the management of the publication.

TOBIAS K. SHENK, a prosperous business man of Reading, Pa., who is proprietor of Shenk's Carriage and Wagon Works, Nos. 1137-1149 Moss street, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., son of Peter and Sarah (Kreider) Shenk.

Peter Shenk, who was for many years engaged in farming and carpentering, during which time he gained an honestly earned reputation as a skilled mechanic and practical farmer, is now living retired in Lebanon county, Pa., where for some years he served as school director, a position to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the United Christian Church. They have had six children, three of whom survive, namely: Mary, m. to Harry Hocker, of Hockersville, Dauphin county; Sarah, m. to Isaac Imboden, of Cleona, Lebanon county; and Tobias K.

Tobias K. Shenk was four years of age when his parents removed to Lebanon county, where he remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age. He was then married to Miss Emma Longenecker, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Longenecker, of Dauphin county. He engaged in farming until the age of thirty years, when he came to Reading, and carried on contracting until 1903. In that year he began the manufacture and general repair of wagons, and the steady increase of his business has demanded more floor space and machinery until he now has one of the best equipped plants in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Shenk are the parents of five children: Clayton, Viola, Raymond, Harry and Mary. In religious belief the family are connected with the Evangelical Church. Mr. Shenk is a Republican in politics.

ROBERT P. R. HUYETT, M. D., one of the leading medical practitioners of Reading, Pa., whose offices are situated on North Tenth street, has been engaged in practice in this city since 1893. Dr. Huyett was born in 1854, in Cumru township, Berks county, son of Joseph G. and Mary A. (Pennypacker) Huyett.

Isaac Huyett, grandfather of Dr. Robert P. R., was a farmer and cattle dealer in Cumru township, carrying on extensive operations for many years, and becoming known as a substantial business man and influential citizen. He married a Miss Gaul, by whom

he had these children: Isaac; Joseph G.; Mary Ann, m. (first) to Christian Gaul, and (second) to Henry Hettinger; Kate, m. to James Pennypacker; Elizabeth, m. to Samuel Reifsnyder; and Sarah, m. to Henry Close. In religious belief the family were Lutherans, in the faith of which church Mr. Huyett died about 1867, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife died in 1864.

Joseph G. Huyett in his young manhood assisted his father in the cattle business, and later engaged therein on his own account, also operating a farm and mill, to the latter of which he gave his entire attention in later life. About twelve years prior to his death, in 1900, he removed to Chester county. His wife, Mary A. Pennypacker, who survives him, resides in Wilmington, Del., with her daughter. Four children were born to Joseph G. Huyett and wife, as follows: Dr. Robert P. R.; Isaac W., deceased; Joseph and Cora A., m. to A. Ladd, of Wilmington, Del. The family are Lutherans in religious belief.

Robert P. R. Huyett received his preliminary education in the schools of Berks county, the Reading Academy, and Prof. Farr's Commercial Business College, and read medicine under Dr. Christian Hoffman of Sinking Spring, and with Drs. Schomaker and Pancoast, then entering Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1879. After taking a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, Dr. Huyett located at Temple, where he remained in practice for eighteen years, and in 1893 came to Reading, where he has since continued in his profession.

Dr. Huyett married (first) Mary A. Brown, a native of Robeson township, who died in 1892. He m. (second) Ida (Grush) Michael. Dr. Huyett is a member of the P. O. S. of A., of the Commandery of that order, and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM SHOEMAKER MOHR, a highly esteemed resident of Reading, Pa., and former cashier of the Citizens' Bank thereof, was born at Mohrsville, Berks Co., Pa., June 28, 1844, son of Charles H. Mohr.

The town of Mohrsville was founded by the great-grandfather of William S. Mohr, who came from Germany and settled in Berks county. His son, Jacob, was born at Mohrsville, and was widely known as the tavern-keeper there.

Charles H. Mohr, father of William S., was also born at Mohrsville, and when a young man learned the tanning trade, later engaging in that business at his native place. However, he finally disposed of his tanyard and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until his death, in 1867, aged fifty-three years. He married Sophia Kerchner Shoemaker, born in 1820, who is still living and spends her summers at her country home at Mohrsville, and her winters with her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Addams, at Reading. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mohr were: Mrs. Addams, whose son, Charles P., is in the office of the attorney general at Harrisburg; William Shoemaker; and Charles Shoemaker, now deceased.

William Shoemaker Mohr attended the public schools of Mohrsville, and came to Reading in 1862, engaging with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company as an apprentice to the machinist's trade. After serving his time he was employed in the paymaster's office until 1887 as assistant paymaster, and in April of the year following he was one of the original organizers of the Citizens' Bank, which was opened May 10, 1888, with these officers: George D. Stitzel, president; Jerome L. Boyer, vice-president; and William S. Mohr, cashier. This organization, which was capitalized at 125,000, merged with the Second National Bank of Reading Feb. 8, 1902. Since that time Mr. Mohr has retired from active business, living at his home at No. 203 North Sixth street.

Mr. Mohr was married Jan. 23, 1873, to Miss Catherine Stitzel, daughter of the late George D. Stitzel, who died in 1905. Mrs. Mohr passed away Dec. 24, 1877. The only son of this union died when three weeks old. In politics Mr. Mohr is a Republican. He has served as secretary of the Tax Payers' League since its organization in August, 1905. He is a member of Trinity Church, and is treasurer thereof.

DR. ALLEN J. FINK, formerly a druggist at Hamburg, Pa., and a very highly esteemed citizen of that borough, was born in Hamburg, Berks county, Nov. 13, 1860, son of David H. and Jane E. (Gift) Fink, and grandson of Peter Finck.

Peter Finck was born in Greenwich township in 1783, and carried on farming near Virginville until his decease in 1853. He married Magdalena Heffner, born 1790, died 1852, daughter of George and Mary Heffner. They had nine children: Kate, Mary, Ann, Betsey, Abraham, Malara, Joel, Harriet and David H.

David H. Fink was born in Perry township in 1833, and there carried on farming for a number of years, later removing to Hamburg, where he was engaged in the hotel business in the "American House" for thirty-five years. After living retired for several years he died in 1893, at the age of sixty years. He was married to Jane E. Gift, daughter of William Gift, and their only child was Dr. Allen J.

Dr. Allen J. Fink fitted himself to become a competent pharmacist by studying and practising in the drug store of Dr. J. H. Stein, at Reading, for two years, and taking a course of lectures in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1888. He located in Hamburg in 1887, for the purpose of carrying on the drug business and manufacturing specialties, and he conducted his store in a very successful manner. In 1895 Dr. Fink associated with Thomas Raubenhold and Solomon K. Hoffman, Esq., for the manufacture of underwear at Hamburg. For this enterprise they erected a two-story brick building, and they have carried on the business ever since, trading under the name of the Hamburg Knitting Mills. In 1906, Dr. Fink gave up the drug business and has since devoted himself wholly to his interests in the mills.

In 1903, Dr. Fink was selected by the citizens of the place as one of the building committee of the new Public Library, this being erected and opened to the public in 1904. At the expiration of the Doctor's term he was re-elected. When St. John's Lutheran Church was rebuilt, in 1898, after its complete destruction by fire, Dr. Fink presented in the name of himself and wife a solid brass lectern, and also one of the three large windows in the west end of the building, both of which present a magnificent appearance, and are highly appreciated.

Dr. Fink married Amy Withers, daughter of George and Joanna (Kalbach) Withers, and they have one child, a son, Langhorn.

MOYER. Few families of Heidelberg township can trace more clearly an old and honorable ancestry than that of Moyer, reaching away back to the days of religious persecution in 1708. The Moyer (Meyer or Mayer) family was one of the many German Palatinate families of immigrants who in 1708 and 1709 went to England, whence 4,000 persons were given transportation, by Queen Anne, to New York, where they landed Dec. 25, 1709, and June 14, 1710. On the passage and immediately after landing 1,700 of these immigrants died. The survivors camped in tents which they had brought with them, on Governor's Island, and here they remained until autumn, when about 1,400 removed to Livingston Manor, 100 miles up the Hudson river. Being unjustly oppressed by Governor Hunter, and seeing famine and starvation staring them in the face, 150 settlers went to the Schoharie Valley, some sixty miles northwest of Livingston Manor, whither they traveled through three feet of snow, in the unbroken woods, hauling their baggage on rudely made sleds. At Schoharie they improved the lands which had been

granted them by Queen Anne, but about ten years later, owing to a defect in their titles, they were deprived of the property which they had labored so hard to acquire.

Having heard of the just and liberal treatment given to settlers in the Province of Pennsylvania, thirty-three families removed thereto in the spring of 1723, and settled in the "Tulpahaca," which was at that time the furthest inhabited part of the province, northwest from Philadelphia. In subsequent years more than 100 other families followed them and settled in the northwestern part of Berks county, and among these were the Moyers, or Meyers. In 1759, when the first federal tax was levied in Berks county, the following Meyers were taxables of Tulpehocken township, and paid their tax as follows: Rudolph Meyer, twelve pounds; John Meyer, eight pounds, and Philip Meyer, three pounds.

In Heidelberg township was one John Moyer, who paid ten pounds tax that year. It is a family tradition that the ancestor of this particular branch of the family was John or Johannes Meyer, and that he had seven children. In the courthouse is his will, which was probated Dec. 28, 1765, the year of his death, he being then a resident of Tulpehocken township. The executors of his estate were his two sons, George and Henry, and in it were the following provisions: George was to receive the homestead of 120 acres, and the "still," and was to pay his brothers and sisters 200 pounds; Henry was given the mill and house and 128 acres of land. The other children were: Anna Barbara, m. to George Wolff; Eva Catherine, m. to a Stettler; Gideon; Catherine, m. to a Deissinger; and Valentine. By the testator, his "beloved son-in-law, George Wolff," was made guardian over the children of Catherine Deissinger and Valentine Moyer.

George Moyer, the great-grandfather of John E., and Mahlon A., of Heidelberg township, was born in Tulpehocken township, Berks county, and was buried at Host Church. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned the property now in the possession of Peter Moyer, Sr., a grandson. His children were: John, Michael, Peter, Heinrich, Jacob, Daniel, Mrs. John Holtzman and Mrs. John Bomberger.

Daniel Moyer, son of George, was born Dec. 2, 1782, and died March 18, 1850. He was a farmer of Heidelberg township, where he had a ninety-five acre property and he and his wife are buried at the Corner Church, of which they were members. Mr. Moyer m. Susan Belleman, born Oct. 5, 1781, who died Dec. 7, 1853, and to them were born eight children, as follows: John; Mrs. Daniel Miller; Mrs. George Moyer; Daniel; Elizabeth and Catherine, who died unmarried; Isaac; and Susan, m. to George Fornwald.

Daniel Moyer, son of Daniel, was born Nov. 3, 1814, in Heidelberg township, and died Jan. 7, 1881. He was a lifelong farmer, owning and operating a tract of eighty-two acres. He was a prominent Democrat, holding the offices of school director, supervisor and delegate to many county conventions. He and his wife are buried at Corner Church, of which they were members. Mr. Moyer married Catherine Ernst, born Aug. 19, 1815, who died in April, 1891. To this union were born thirteen children, namely: Adam, born March 28, 1838; Emanuel, Jan. 17, 1840; Sarah, July 21, 1841; Amelia, March 18, 1843; John E.; Jeremiah, Nov. 2, 1846; Amanda S., Nov. 17, 1848; Daniel J., June 22, 1850; Isabella C., Dec. 15, 1851; Aaron W., Feb. 18, 1853; Mahlon A.; Albert H., April 16, 1857, and Julius J., Sept. 26, 1860.

John E. Moyer was born April 19, 1845, in Heidelberg township, where he received limited educational advantages, attending school about two or three months a year, the length of the school term at that time. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and until seventeen years of age worked on the home farm. On Sept. 6, 1862, Mr. Moyer enlisted in Company H, 55th Pa. V. I., to serve three years; was promoted June 3, 1864, to corporal for gallant conduct at Cold Harbor, and to sergeant Aug. 6, 1864, for rolling a shell out of a trench where his company was lying, thus saving the lives of many of his comrades. He served in some of the fiercest engagements of the war, and was honorably discharged June 11, 1865, with a gallant record.

On his return from his country's service, Mr. Moyer resumed his labors upon the farm for one year, and then was employed with a railroad repair crew for a like period. For another year he worked on a farm in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, to which he returned for a short time after a tour of the Western States. In 1869, Mr. Moyer r turned to the parental roof, where he continued to work until his marriage, when he began housekeeping at the Robesonia furnace, where he remained five years, his time being spent in earnest, hard labor. For the next nine years he operated his father's homestead, after which he removed to a 200-acre farm in Marion township, Berks county, but after three years removed to the Dr. L. A. Livingood farm of 165 acres, which he conducted for five years. For eight years Mr. Moyer successfully farmed the Jacob Lauck 145-acre farm in Heidelberg township, and in 1901 he purchased the Savage farm in Lower Heidelberg township, a tract of 204 acres, which he cultivated for two years and subsequently retired, at which time he erected a fine frame residence on Main Street, Robesonia. He was also the owner of a farm of ninety-nine acres in North Heidelberg township, which he traded for the property at No. 236 South Third street, Reading, on which is located a three-story brick house of fourteen rooms.

In politics Mr. Moyer is a strong Democrat. He has been a delegate to numerous congressional and judicial conventions, and has never known defeat. He has been school director in Marion township for three years and a like period in Heidelberg township, where he has also been supervisor. In the spring of 1907 he was appointed State health officer, No. 226, of Heidelberg, North Heidelberg and Marion townships. Mr. Moyer is a popular comrade of G. A. R. Post No. 471, Myerstown. He and his family attend St. Daniel's (Corner) Church, of the Lutheran denomination, of which he was a deacon, elder and trustee for five years.

In 1871 Mr. Moyer was married to Amanda Ruth, daughter of Francis Ruth, and to them twelve children have been born: Wilson, Maggie, Minnie, John, Allen, Ezra, Irwin, Harry, Samuel (who lives in Valparaiso, Ind.), Susan, Mae and Sarah.

Mahlon A. Moyer, junior member of the mercantile firm of Gerhard & Moyer, of Robesonia, was born Oct. 3, 1856, in Robesonia, was educated in the common schools of Heidelberg township, later attended Womelsdorf Academy with such schoolmates as M. A. Gruber, H. P. Keiser, Dr. H. F. Livingood, John Filbert and Morgan B. Klopp, and subsequently attended the Millersville State Normal School for four terms. For the five succeeding terms, Mr. Moyer taught school in Heidelberg township, and for two terms in Lancaster county. He was a transcribing clerk for three years in the office of the recorder of deeds, under Isaac M. Bechtel, and in 1886, during President Cleveland's first administration, he was appointed a storekeeper and gauger for Berks county, an office which he held for four years. Mr. Moyer then removed to Mount Aetna, where he and Mr. Nathaniel Kalbach purchased the Hunsinger farm, on which was an old established distillery, and they conducted both enterprises for two years together, when Mr. Moyer sold his interests to his partner and purchased the stand of H. W. Filbert, of Robesonia, which place he conducted eight years. Because of deaths in the family, Mr. Moyer sold out, and in 1904 purchased the interest of Henry R. Miller in the firm of Miller & Gerhard, and has since been associated with this company, which has become Gerhard & Moyer.

In politics Mr. Moyer is a Democrat, and has been active in the success of his party in this section. He is a charter member of Mt. Penn Castle, No. 51, K. G. E., of Reading, which was organized in 1884. He is a

member of St. Daniel's (Corner) Evangelical Lutheran Church, of near Robesonia, as was also his wife.

In 1888, Mr. Moyer married Ella H. Noecker, born May 6, 1868, who died June 30, 1899, daughter of Israel Noecker, a merchant of Millersburg, Pa. The only child of this union, Edgar M., died in infancy.

CAPT. JOHN A. HIESTER, of Reading, enjoys the distinction of being the only boat-builder on the Schuylkill canal. He has been running excursion boats since 1869, at present owning the two pleasure steamers "Rosie" and "Carrie," and he has been reguglarly in the employ of the Schuylkill Navigation Company since 1869. He had previously been engaged on work for that company from 1864, working with his father until the latter's death. The business interests of father and son have been closely associated with the history of the canal and navigation company.

Captain Hiester was born in Berks county in 1844, and he has lived in Reading since he was six months old, his parents, William and Elizabeth (Adams) Hiester, having moved hither at this time. His mother was a daughter of Isaac Adams, who owned an oil mill on the Tulpehocken creek. William Hiester was engaged as a boat-builder in the early days of the Schuylkill canal and did work for the Schuylkill Navigation Company for many years, carrying on an independent business. He built craft for boatmen as far north as Troy, N. Y., and was considered one of the most reliable boatbuilders in this part of the country. One of his masterpieces was the famous "Regulator," which he built for the Philadelphia & Reading Company, and he constructed a number of pleasure boats which gave him a reputation along the Schuylkill. He was the first owner of a steamboat on that river, the "J. L. Stichter," which plied between Reading and High's Woods. Mr. Hiester was killed in 1878, and was survived by his wife and two children. Three children were born to them: John A.; Julia, who died aged thirteen years; and Sarah, unmarried, who makes her home with her brother. The father was a member of the Reformed Church, a Republican in politics, and a Mason and Odd Fellow in fraternal connection.

John A. Hiester was educated in the common schools of Reading, and early began to learn boatbuilding under his father, who trained him thoroughly in his life work. In 1864 he began work for the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and regularly entered the employ of that Company in 1869, and he has built and repaired many canal boats during his long career in this line, often handling as many as five hundred boats in one season. The first boat owned by the Captain was the "J. L. Stichter," formerly owned by his father, which he rebuilt and renamed the "Escort;" her length was 55 feet, beam 14 feet, 4 inches; his next boat, the "Gazelle," also built by his father, was 65 feet long, 14 feet, 4 inches across the beam; later he owned the "Pearl," 62 feet long, beam 14 feet, 4 inches; all these boats drew 3½ feet of water. Captain Hiester built the "Valley Forge" (for a Mr. Shaw of Valley Forge), length 65 feet, beam 13 feet, draw 3½ feet; the "Atlantic," length 65 feet, beam 14 feet, 4 inches, draw 3½ feet; the "Martha Washington" (for Caleb, Ruth and Robert Hanna, of Conshohocken), length 65 feet, beam 14 feet, 4 inches, draw 3½ feet; the "Go'den Eagle," length 73 feet, beam 16 feet, 10 inches, draw 3½ feet; the "Mayflower," length 26 feet, beam 7 feet, draw 2½ feet; and the "Iowa," length 47 feet, beam 10 feet, draw 4 feet. Since 1903 the Captain has limited his operations to the repairing of canal boats for the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Captain Hiester has a reputation on the river and canal which for many years has insured him steady and remunerative patronage. Having followed his work from boyhood he is familiar with all its phases, ready for any emergency, and always the capable and reliable workman, able to do any of the varied tasks which are in the course of his work. He is well known in Reading, where he affiliates with the Masons and Odd Fellows, belonging to Chandler Lodge, No. 227; Excelsior Chapter, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and Vigilance Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in political opinion.

In 1863 Captain Hiester married Elizabeth Wagner, daughter of Valentine and Rebecca (McKinney) Wagner, and to them have been born ten children, seven sons and three daughters: William Henry Wagner, who is a boatbuilder and framer, working with his father; Charles Franklin, a boatbuilder in the employ of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; George Washington and Jonathan G. G., both of whom are boatbuilders; Julia M., who married Philip Tumney (both are deceased); John Harrison, a boatbuilder; Carrie, wife of Irvin Peacock; James A. Garfield; Albert Arthur; and Rosa, married to Harry Markley. All of this family are members of the Reformed Church.

MAHLON KLINE, of Reading, residing in the Rolling Mill mansion on the Kutztown road, has for many years been prominently identified with the business and public interests of this city. Mr. Kline was born June 10, 1836, in Reading, son of John R. and Caroline (Homan) Kline.

John R. Kline, father of Mahlon, was born Jan. 17, 1809, in Exeter township, Berks county, and died Dec. 14, 1870. For a number of years he was a boat builder in Reading, and the foreman of a large number of men, but in his later years carried on a successful grocery business at Seventh and Bingaman streets. He also engaged in the manufacture of bricks on North Ninth street and also where Rick's foundry is now located, and furnished the brick for the building of the Reading Cotton Mills. Mr. Kline was a member of the First Reformed Church, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. He was twice married, his first wife being Caroline Homan, by whom he had two children: Mahlon and Amos, the latter of whom died when four months old. His second marriage was to Hester Lutz, and by this union had one son, William, a cabinet maker of Reading, who has two sons, William and Harry, both of whom are successful business men of Reading.

Mahlon Kline attended the public schools of his native city, Captain Bacheler's military school and the city night school, afterward learning draughting under Lewis Kirk. He served his apprenticeship under James Noble & Sons, now of Alabama. During the 'fifties, James Noble & Sons removed to Rome, Ga., where they built the first locomotive for the State Road, south of the Mason and Dixon line. This engine was on exhibition at the Atlanta, Ga., Fair, where J. Glancy Jones delivered the address for the occasion. Mr. Kline learned the general machine business from James Noble & Sons, and was in that firm's employ for six years, three of which he spent in the South. During the Civil war Mr. Kline was employed at the Scott works in Reading, working on army and navy guns, shot and shell, this work all being done for the Government. He was in the service of the Reading Iron Company long before the establishment of the present company, which was sold by the sheriff many times. Since the Centennial this company has been under the direction of F. C. Smink, the present president, who has kept the enterprise on a paying basis. Mr. Kline's principal work all of his life has been that of a machinist, and for fifteen years he was in charge of the old forge, a part of the Reading Iron Company. He has lived retired since 1901, and lives in the Rolling Mill mansion of the Reading Iron Company, on the Kutztown road, still in the city limits.

Mr. Kline has been a life-long Democrat, and on October 11, 1870, he was elected a select councilman from the Ninth ward, an office in which he served for six years. He has been very influential in public mat-

ters, and has held various ward offices. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Reading, and has a certificate stating that he was a member of the First German Reformed Sunday-School of the borough of Reading, signed by his Sunday-school teacher, J. Ermentraut and the Sunday-school superintendent, C. Steiner. This was presented to him when he was but eight years old, and he prizes it very highly. Mr. Kline was a deacon of the church.

In 1858, Mahlon Kline married Emma Kunsman, born Aug. 23, 1841, daughter of Jacob and Rosa (Homan) Kunsman, and to this union were born nine children, of whom seven survive, as follows: Carrie, m. to Frank Mayer, of Temple, Pa.; John, a skilled machinist of Philadelphia; Martha, who is single and lives at home, making life pleasant for her parents; Annie, m. to Samuel J. Geissler, of Reading; Emma, m. to Ralph Katerman, a resident of Birdsboro, Pa.; Daniel, who lives in Reading; and Howard, a machinist, who resides at Alliance, Ohio.

ZERBE—ZERBY (also Zerve, Zerwe and Zerben). The Zerbe family of Berks was very early settled in America. The original home of the family was in France, but owing to their steadfast loyalty to their religious faith they were obliged to find homes elsewhere, that they might worship as they thought right. On their first coming to the New World they settled in New York State, in the Schoharie Valley and a little farther south at Livingston Manor, from which places they followed the migratory tide into the fertile valley of the Tulpehocken. Rupp in his "30,000 Names of Immigrants," shows a Lorenz Zerbe who came from Schoharie to Tulpehocken in 1723, and in addition to Lorenz mentions a John Philip Zerbe and a Martin Zerbe among those above twenty-one years of age, who passed the winter of 1710 and summer of 1711 in Livingston Manor, N. Y., and who may have come to Tulpehocken at a later period. The name of John or Johan has been a favorite one in the family, as appears from the tax lists and vital statistics.

John Zerbe, born in North Heidelberg township June 20, 1799, died in Reading in 1874, and is buried at Little Tulpehocken church. He was a tailor by trade, working at that occupation in different parts of the county, and for some years he also engaged in farming. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of St. Daniel's Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Keller, died in Penn township in 1871, aged sixty-three years. She was a daughter of John Keller. Their children were: Elias, born Aug. 4, 1822, died March 25, 1906; Rebecca m. John Wagner, and both are deceased; Catharine m. Jeremiah Oaks, and both are deceased; Urias is mentioned below; William K., born Nov. 12, 1837, in North Heidelberg, enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, in Company G, 151st Pa. V. I., served ten months, and now resides in Reading, unmarried; Sarah m. Jonathan Frymoyer, deceased, and she resides in Reading; Jonathan m. Clara Moll, and died in Reading leaving no children; and six children died young.

Elias Zerbe, son of John, born Aug 4, 1822, was a resident of North Heidelberg for a number of years, and in 1870 came to Reading where he followed the carpenter's trade until within a few years of his death, March 25, 1906. Both he and his wife are buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. On Nov. 7, 1846, he married Mary Ann Moyer, daughter of George Moyer and his wife Catharine Gerber (1799-1860). To this union were born children as follows: Emma, born Sept. 16, 1847, died at the age of eleven years; Anna, born March 3, 1852, died March 5, 1852; Levi M., born Dec. 3, 1853; James M., born Sept. 27, 1855, lives in Reading; Harrison, born Jan. 9, 1859; George McClellan, born Jan. 25, 1864.

Levi M. Zerbe, son of Elias, was born in Marion township Dec. 3, 1853. He learned the carpenter's trade when he was eighteen and this he has followed ever since. For two years he was engaged as a millwright in Reading, to which city he came in the fall of 1871. In 1875 he began working for the Reading Railway Company, and continued there until 1879, when he was appointed on the police force by Mayor Henry Tyson, but at the change of administration two years later he resigned and went back to the car shops, following his trade there until 1885. The next two years found his working as a millwright with Elias Schmehl, of Reading, but in the latter part of 1887 he again returned to the Railway Company, and has since continued there. On March 16, 1897, he was made foreman of the planing mill department, having some eighty-seven men in his employ. He is a member of the Relief Association, and also belongs to the American Mechanics, No. 27, of Reading; the Royal Arcanum, No. 495; and the Schuylkill Fire Company. He is a member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, and is connected with the Trinity Lutheran Brotherhood of Reading. In political affairs he is a Democrat.

On May 15, 1875, Mr. Zerbe was married to Amelia A. Werner, daughter of Frederick Werner, of Reading. Three children have been born to them, namely: Lillie M., who died in infancy; Anna M., at home; and Emma N. (1878-1900), deceased wife of Isaac Mengel, of Reading.

Urias Zerby, son of John and brother of Elias, was born Feb. 16, 1834, and died Jan. 6, 1907, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. For several years he followed farming in Exeter township, and then moved to Muhlenberg township, where he lived until his removal to Reading April 1, 1875. He farmed the John Epler farm now all built up and improved as a part of the city along Schuylkill avenue. He married Lovina Snyder, who bore him the following children: William A., John, James, Missouri, Irwin, Frank, Mamie and Amanda.

William A. Zerby, son of Urias, and now a well known citizen of Reading engaged in the milk business, was born in Muhlenberg township May 25, 1865. He attended the township schools, and was ten years old when the father removed of Reading. Here in the city he attended the public schools, in the meantime assisting his father on the farm. He was a letter carrier for three years, at the end of that time engaging in the dairy business at No. 639 Schuylkill avenue, where he has built up a large trade. In his political principle Mr. Zerby is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the county committee. He was elected collector for the Fifteenth ward in 1908. In his religious faith, like all his family, he is a Lutheran and belongs to Hope Church.

On Oct. 8, 1887, Mr. Zerby was united in marriage with Miss Missouri De Long, daughter, of Jacob De Long, of Lehigh county. Their children are: Arthur, Martha, William, Harry, Lester, Hilda and Esther. Mr. Zerby is highly respected wherever he is known.

JAMES H. GULDIN. The Guldins were Pietists of Switzerland. The Hochs were Moravians from the same place. Rev. Samuel K. Guldin and Rev. Christopher Lutz were classmates at Old University of Berne, Switzerland, from 1679 to 1689. In 1692 Guldin was appointed pastor at Stettlen, three miles east of Berne. Shortly after entering the university, Guldin passed through a great spiritual experience and became a pietist. Prof. Hadorn says that Guldin, Schumacher, Lutz and Dochs were the fathers of Swiss pietism. These church fathers became so bitterly prosecuted that Guldin emigrated to Philadelphia in 1710, and all of the Guldins of America are descended from him.

The Guldins were originally of St. Gall, Switzerland. Melchior Guldin was born at St. Gall in 1529; was made guildmaster in 1550; senator in 1583, and died in 1596. Melchior Guldin, Jr., was born in 1571 and

died in 1645. He was a town clerk in 1604. Paul Guldin was born of Evangelical parents in 1577. In 1597 he joined the Jesuits, became professor of mathematics at Gratz and Vienna, and died at Gratz, Nov. 3, 1643. He was the author of five Latin books.

(I) Hans Joachim Guldin was born at St. Gall, Switzerland, and became a citizen of Berne in 1633. The maiden name of his wife was Susanna Tribolet, and their children were: Hans, born Feb. 4, 1635; Anna, born Sept. 22, 1636; Samuel, born Sept. 22, 1638.

(II) Hans Joachim T. Guldin, born at Berne, Feb. 4, 1635, married Anna Maria Koch, and their children were Maria, born Aug. 24, 1660, died in infancy; Anna Maria, born March 19, 1662, died in infancy; Samuel K., born June 8, 1664, died Dec. 31, 1745; Anna Magdalena, born June 18, 1667.

(III) Rev. Samuel K. Guldin, born at Berne, June 8, 1664, married Mary Magdalena Malacrida, and came to Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1710, and died at Roxboro, Dec. 31, 1745. His children were: Samuel M., born Nov. 8, 1693, at Stettlen, Switzerland; Maria Catherine, born at Stettlen, Jan. 8, 1696; Christoffel, born at Berne, July 17, 1697; Emanuel Fred, born at Berne, March 13, 1699.

(IV) Samuel M. Guldin settled in Oley township, Berks county, in 1718, and on May 22, 1722, he married Elizabeth Hilsaweck. By occupation he was a blacksmith and farmer. His children were: Samuel; Susanna; John; Mary Magdalena m. Frederick Leinbach; Frederick; Daniel H.; Joanna Esther; and Clara Elizabeth.

(V) Daniel H. Guldin was born in Oley, April 20, 1735, and married Catherine Elizabeth Geltbach. He acquired a farm of 260 acres, adjoining the Yellow House property on the north. His children were: Samuel died in infancy; Daniel; John; Jacob; Samuel (2) died in infancy; John G.; Elizabeth; George; Abraham; Samuel (3); Frederick; Peter; David.

(VI) John G. Guldin, born Oct. 18, 1770, married Mary Cronrath, and died June 13, 1852. His children were: Daniel; Samuel C. m. Catharine DeHart Ludwig; Rev. John C., D. D.; David; Charles; Abraham C.; and Isaac.

(VII) Abraham C. Guldin, born Aug. 10, 1811, married Susanna Y. Weaver, and died April 8, 1884. His wife was born Aug. 23, 1812, and died May 14, 1876. Their children were: Isaac W.; Jeremiah; Albert; Hannah and George.

(VIII) Isaac W. Guldin, born in Amity township, Berks county, Dec. 4, 1834, died in the fall of 1907. He was a well-known and highly respected citizen of his locality, for many years having been a music teacher of Reading. He was twice married. On Dec. 31, 1857, he m. Amelia Van Buskirk. On April 24, 1884, he m. (second) Amanda Hoch Custer. Both of his wives were granddaughters of Eva Rosina Lutz Ludwig.

(IX) James H. Guldin, a farmer of Maxatawny township, was born in this township, on the old Guldin farm, March 25, 1867. Reared to farm life, he has continued in this line of work all his life. At first he worked for his father, but upon coming of age he started to farm for himself on the old Charles Miller farm near Monterey. His education was a limited one because of the many demands made upon him in his boyhood, but he has added to his knowledge by observation and experience and is now a very well informed man. In 1892 Mr. Guldin moved to Longswamp township where he lived some time, and then went to Litzenberg, in Lehigh county, but in 1896 he settled in Maxatawny township, and has purchased the old homestead from the other heirs. This consists of 123 acres of excellent land upon which he made his home until 1901, when he sold the property to Phaon Heffner, and bought the old Stephen Leibelsberger farm near Maxatawny Zion Church, consisting of 92 acres of valuable land. The barn on this property was built in 1828 by Leibelsberger. The farm is well stocked with eleven head of cattle and ten head of horses. Fraternally Mr. Guldin is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. of New Smithville, Pa. He has been active in public affairs, and is serving his third year as school director; and he has also been delegate to various county conventions, and been judge of elections, etc. He and his family are members of Zion Union Church of Maxatawny township, of which he has served as deacon.

On Sept. 4, 1885, Mr. Guldin married Nellie C. Kershner, a daughter of George W. and Ellen (Shomo) Kershner, of Hamburg. Eight children have been born to them: Charles J.; Solon R.; Mamie M.; Grover J.; Eva S.; James S.; Lawson W. and Florence M. Mr. Guldin comes of an old family whose representatives are well known throughout Pennsylvania and he himself is much respected in his community.

Mahlon Guldin, son of Reuben W., of Maxatawny township, was born on his father's homestead, Jan. 25, 1862, and was there reared and received his early education. Later he attended the Keystone State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1879, and subsequently he took a post-graduate course at the same institution. He commenced teaching in his native township when but seventeen years of age, and he has since taught twenty-two terms in his home district, in addition to one term in Lehigh county, a rather remarkable record. Mr. Guldin is one of the active teachers of Berks county. During the summer months he is engaged in various lines. Since 1896, he has been engaged in the poultry business, and is much interested in it, he making a specialty of fancy poultry, especially buff and partridge cochins.

Mr. Guldin is a Democrat, and takes an active part in public affairs, serving as register and assessor of the district and he has been sent as delegate to numerous county conventions. He is a member of Camp 141, P. O. S. of A., of Rothrocksville, of which he is past president, and he was district president of District No. 6. During his incumbency a new district was instituted at Longswamp. Mr. Gulden is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran denomination of Maxatawny Zion Church.

On Nov. 18, 1893, Mr. Guldin was married to Miss Stella M. Fisher, a daughter of Charles S. and Emma (Grim) Fisher of Krumsville, granddaughter of Benjamin Fisher, of Greenwich. Two children have been born of this marriage, Ira C. R. and Homer F.

Reuben W. Guldin, the father of Mahlon Guldin was born in Exeter township, Berks county, Feb. 18, 1818, and was reared in this district, coming later to Maxatawny township, and settling on the State road near Monterey, upon a farm consisting of 123 acres of valuable land. He farmed all his life and lived retired from active labor six years prior to his death, which occurred in June, 1894, when he was seventy-six years old. He was a member of Maxatawny Zion Church, Reformed, where he is buried. For many years he was a church official and was a good man, held in great respect. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Geschwindt, and they had fifteen children: Sarah, Garion; Matilda; Valentine; Jeremiah; David (died aged seven years); Elias; Ellen; Kate; Amanda; Alice; Reuben; Mahlon; Senora and James.

ALLISON F. McGOWAN, who died at his home in Reading, May 24, 1897, was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of the city, as a dealer in coal, lime and sand. Mr. McGowan was born at Geiger's Mills, Union township, Berks county, son of John and Elizabeth (Geiger) McGowan.

John McGowan, whose father was a native of Ireland, was a well-known agriculturist of Union township, where his entire life was spent. He and his wife, Elizabeth Geiger, were leading members of St.

Paul's ("Old Forest") M. E. Church. They had the following children: George, James, John F., Allison F., Howard, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Harriet, Emily, Kate and William.

Allison F. McGowan received his education in the Union township schools, and afterward engaged for a short time in teaching. He then became a clerk in McGowan & Miltimore's hardware store, in Reading, where he remained several years, and afterward connected himself with the firm of Bright & Lerch, with whom he continued for five years. At the end of this time Mr. McGowan purchased an interest in the firm of High & Geiger, coal, sand and lime dealers, and after Mr. High's retirement the business was carried on by Mr. Geiger. When the latter gentleman left the business, Mr. McGowan assumed charge, and carried this on until his death, the enterprise being very successful. Mr. McGowan was always considered a man of much business ability, careful and industrious, and he was rated one of the city's successful and representative men. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., of Reading, and of St. Peter's M. E. Church of Reading. He was a great lover of music, and was the choir-master of St. Peter's church for twenty years.

Mr. McGowan married Miss Louisa Geiger, the daughter of Levi and Mary (Zerr) Geiger, and to this union there were born three children: Howard L. and Allison J., both deceased; and William H., who is engaged in the manufacture of underwear at Nos. 746-748 Cherry street, the firm being known as the Eclipse Knitting Company, and who is the organist and choirmaster at St. Barnabas P. E. church, Reading.

DR. OLIVER H. FISHER was born Oct. 23, 1850, in Douglass township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Silas W. and Anna (Hartman) Fisher, and grandson of Jacob and Anna (Weaver) Fisher and of Conrad and Elizabeth (Richards) Hartman. The other children of Silas W. and Anna (Hartman) Fisher were: Wellington (deceased), Luther, Jacob, and Rebecca (m. Alfred Dietrich).

Oliver H. Fisher was educated in the common schools of Douglass township and in Kallynean Academy, Boyertown, under Prof. I. B. Hankey, principal. In the fall of 1870 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1872. He engaged immediately in the practice of his profession at Amityville, Berks county, but in the fall of the same year went to Pikeville, where he practised until 1879. In the latter year he moved to Pottstown, and also took a special course at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1880 he moved to Graters Ford, on the banks of the Perkiomen, in Montgomery county. In 1885 he came to Reading where he has been practising for twenty-four years.

Dr. Fisher has been twice married. On Oct. 23, 1873, he m. Mary Heilig, daughter of Edward Heilig, of Pottstown. To this union were born three children: Charlie, Lester and Edward. In February, 1883, Mrs. Fisher died at Graters Ford. In 1890 Dr. Fisher m. (second) Ida Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Reading.

RAUENZAHN. Christian Rauenzahn, a native of Manheim, Germany, where the family was one of prominence and wealth, was a son of Herr von Rauenzahn. Christian Rauenzahn left his native country for cause, being at that time well supplied with means, and settled in Richmond township, Berks Co., Pa., where he became the owner of about 700 acres of land, but he died in very humble circumstances. He is buried in a private burial ground on the old Weidner farm below Pricetown and his grave has no head-stone. Christian Rauenzahn was survived by his wife, Hannah, who died at an advanced age in 1836. Among their children were: Gideon; Isaac; John; Christian; David, who lives in Ohio; a son who died in Indiana; and Mrs. Daniel Ballett. Christian Rauenzahn was the owner of a large Bible, the printing of which was begun in 1527 and was completed in 1535. This was a rare and valuable book, and the commissioners of the Centennial, held at Philadelphia in 1876, made some effort to secure it to place on exhibition, sending a man from Philadelphia to Pricetown, he however failing to secure it. This old relic passed from Christian to his son Gideon, and from the latter to his son John, who procured it at public sale, and was sold by him to a concern in Philadelphia.

Gideon Rauenzahn, son of Christian, was born in Richmond township, and died upon his 231-acre farm in Ruscombmanor township, in about 1867, when nearly eighty years of age. He was a stone mason by trade, an occupation which was adopted and followed by seven of his sons. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown of Pricetown, and they had a family of thirteen children, as follows: Solomon met his death by drowning, in 1842; Sarah m. Benjamin Wentzel; Hannah m. Daniel Mannville, and died in Oklahoma; David died at Philadelphia in 1887; William B.; Daniel was a stonemason at Pricetown; Jacob, carried on that trade at Reading; Elizabeth m. Nicholas Bechtel; Israel, a stone mason of Reading, met his death in a railroad accident; Gideon was a stone mason of Reading; John, a stone mason of Philadelphia, is now deceased; Mary m. Amos Brown, of Stowe, Pa.; and Emeline died young.

WILLIAM B. RAUENZAHN was born May 6, 1831, in Ruscombmanor township, Berks county, and was reared on his father's farm, upon which he worked until past eighteen years of age, at which time he learned the blacksmith's trade in Ontelaunee township, with Abraham Hughes. This occupation he followed for two years, and then went to Perry township, where he spent a like period at the trade, and in 1857 he came to Reading, where he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He was a flue-welder for this company at the pipe mill for nine years, and altogether worked for this company as a blacksmith for fifteen years. Mr. Rauenzahn is one of the few living men in this locality who have shod oxen, this occurring in 1850, 1851 and 1852 while he worked at his trade in Ontelaunee and Perry townships. In the former district there lived many Quakers, among them the Wileys, Perkinses, Smiths and Penroses, and Dr. Wiley had a yoke of oxen which were shod by Mr. Rauenzahn on numerous occasions. These big, strong beasts were used at the plows, as well as in wagons, and Wash Wiley used them to haul flour to the boat landing at Shoemakersville. Mr. Rauenzahn recalls many interesting incidents of his younger days, among which might be mentioned the following: It was during his term of apprenticeship, and he was working out during haymaking and harvesting time to earn spending money, his employer being Quaker Smith. They were hauling in hay with four good horses, when the large wagon-load of hay became "stuck" and no amount of urging could make the horses go another inch. At this time the yoke of big oxen were hitched up to the wagon, and to the surprise of all these beasts pulled the load away with comparative ease, which the four horses could not budge. Mr. Rauenzahn was a member of the Reading police force under Mayor Charles F. Evans from 1873 to 1879. Since May, 1903, he has lived a quiet life, his retirement being due to his incapacitation from an extraordinary case of hiccoughs, which continued for seven weeks. The case puzzled physicians and attracted wide-spread attention, local and metropolitan papers alike giving much space to it and remedies being sent to Mr. Rauenzahn from all over the country. He was eventually cured by Dr. A. N. Seidel, of Reading, by the use of a common remedy. For many years Mr. Rauenzahn has been a member of Salome Lodge of Odd

Fellows No. 105, and the American Mechanics, both of Reading. He is a Republican in politics, and during 1856, when James Buchanan was elected president, he served as judge of election in his district. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Association.

In 1853 Mr. Rauenzahn was married to Willia Bush, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Bush, born Aug. 17, 1830, who died Sept. 15, 1891, and they had these children: Henry B.; Solomon and Thomas, who died young; Emanuel, who resides in Milwaukee, Wis.; Sallie, who died young; Emma, who met her death in 1889, aged twenty-five years, in the silk mill disaster; and Zipporah, m. to Allen Levan.

HENRY B. RAUENZAHN was born Aug. 16, 1854, in Ontelaunee township, and as a boy came to Reading, where he spent his school days. For many years he was a sand contractor, but in 1885 he embarked in the hotel business at Tenth and Green streets, and since 1898 he has conducted the "North End Hotel." He is very popular in his district, and enjoys a large and lucrative business. Fraternally he is connected with Salome Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., Reading.

Mr. Rauenzahn was married to Mary Hartman, Aug. 7, 1875. She is the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Lease) Hartman, granddaughter of John Hartman, and great-granddaughter of Jacob Bowers, who lived to the remarkable age of 103 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rauenzahn there have been born sixteen children, as follows: William, Lillie and Lottie, deceased; Harry S.; Luther; Naomi; George; Lester; an infant son; Emma; an infant son; Edith; an infant son; Dorothy, and two who died in infancy.

HARRY S. RAUENZAHN was born July 3, 1880, and died April 11, 1909, in Reading, Pa. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, at which time he learned the coach-painting trade at the Keystone Wagon works from Charles Dietrich, now deceased. This he followed at Reading for nine years, after which he worked at the Pullman shops at Wilmington, Del., for nine months, and subsequently returned to Reading, and assisted in the erection of the 126-foot brick stacks at the Philadelphia & Reading shops. In 1904 Mr. Rauenzahn became a trolley car conductor for the Reading United Traction Co., and there he continued until his death. He was a resident of the Thirteenth ward, owning a brick residence at No. 2044 Kutztown road, purchased by him in 1905. He was a member of Camp No. 663, P. O. S. of A., of Reading, and Tent No. 446, K. O. T. M., also of this city. With his family he belonged to Grace Reformed Church of Alsace, before joining which he was a deacon of Trinity Reformed Church.

On Sept. 29, 1904, Mr. Rauenzahn was married to Anna Wolf, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Houck) Wolf of Chester county, and they had two children: Luther E., born Nov. 4, 1905, died July 22, 1906; and Marie E.

JONATHAN G. LEINBACH, of Reading, senior member of the J. G. Leinbach Company, comes of an old Berks county family. He was born near Leesport, June 14, 1837, son of Frederick and Maria (Guldin) Leinbach.

Frederick Leinbach, the father, was born in Berks county. While he thoroughly learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it more or less all his life, he also engaged in farming near Leesport, giving the major part of his time to this work. Later in life his farming interests were all in Exeter township. He died in Reading at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Guldin, lived to the age of sixty. Only five of their family still survive, namely: Daniel, Albert, Mahlon, Jonathan G. and Mary, the latter being now the widow of James Levan, and a resident of Reading.

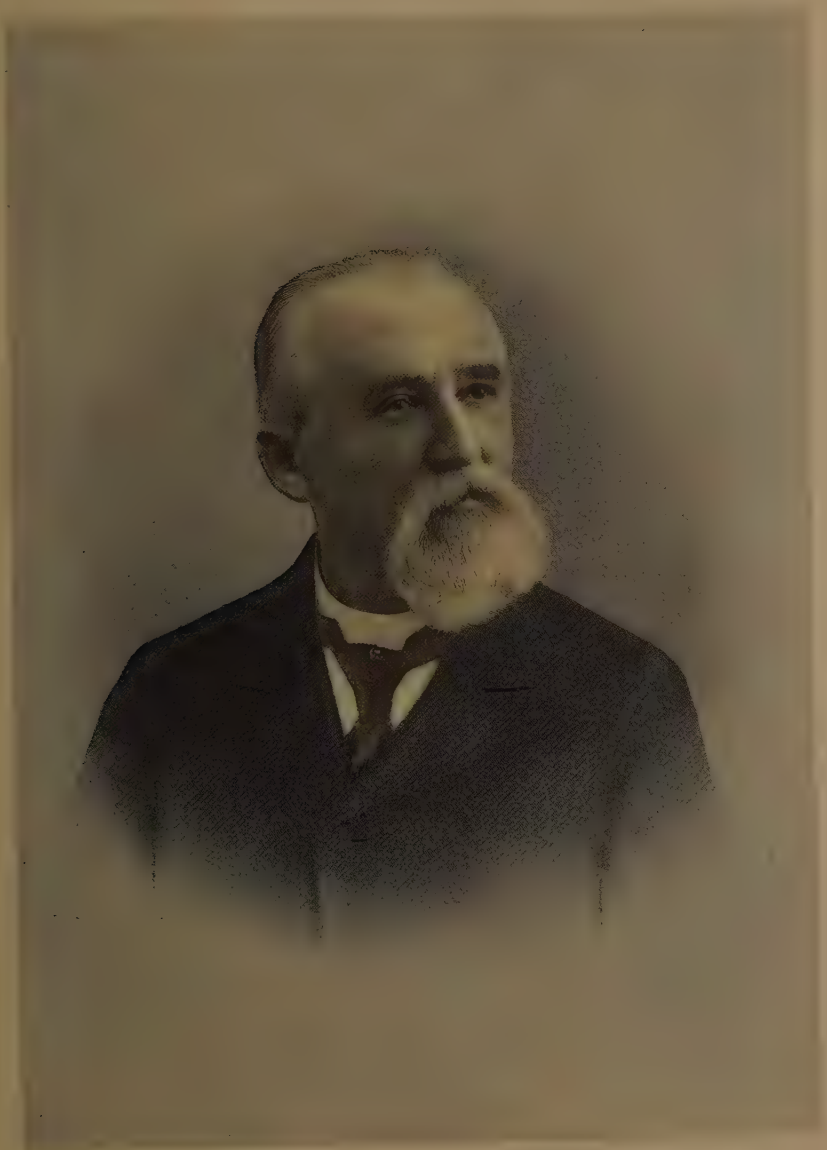
Jonathan G. Leinbach acquired most of his education in the public schools of Exeter township, and then began helping his father in the blacksmith shop. His inclination for a commercial career early showed itself, however, and when but eleven years of age he obtained a position with William Brumbach, a manufacturer of cloth, and remained with him for several years. He left that work to go to York, Pa., to run a woolen-mill, and spent two years there, after which he returned to Reading and entered the employ of the Wyomissing Woolen Company in their factory on South Fifth street. This occupied his attention for two years, with a break of ten months when he was in the army during the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 128th Pa. V. I., and during his term of enlistment he saw considerable active service. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and incarcerated for a time in the famous Libby prison.

Mr. Leinbach's first connection with the Reading Woolen Mills was as manager under Mr. Fisher, and later under Robert M. Shouse. In 1867 he was taken into partnership, and the firm name became R. M. Shouse & Co. They did a considerable business then, employing fifty hands and having an annual production valued at $100,000. Their association continued until 1875, when Mr. Leinbach became for a short time the sole owner. But he very soon formed a partnership with Aaron S. Leinbach and William F. P. Davis, under the firm name of J. G. Leinbach & Co. A little later John Shadel was added to the firm, while in 1887 the personnel was again changed by the death of Mr. Davis, whose interest was purchased by Mr. Leinbach. Two years later the firm was enlarged by taking in three of Mr. Leinbach's brothers, Daniel, Albert and Mahlon, and in 1893 was inaugurated the policy of giving an interest in the business to certain of the older employes, who had been in the factory from twenty to thirty years. This is the only enterprise in Reading in which the hands have been permitted to share in the profits, and the benefits resulting from this generosity of the employers have been mutual. The only surviving members of the old firm are Mr. Leinbach and his three brothers, and the former has carried less of the responsibility for the last few years, as in 1903 the business was incorporated with Mr. Leinbach as president; A. E. Leinbach, vice-president; and S. W. Reiff, secretary and treasurer.

When the firm was organized in 1875 additional ground was purchased, improvements made in the plant, and new machinery introduced. Liberality in these respects has always marked the management of the factory, and it has been maintained constantly at a high level of equipment. In 1903 an addition 50 x 120 feet, four stories in height, was erected. More than two hundred hands are now required in the operation. The manufacture of jeans has been discontinued since 1880, and the product is now entirely woolen and union goods. The volume of business has steadily increased, and the goods, having a superior reputation, are sold all over the United States, after being manufactured into pants and vests. Much of the success achieved is due to the efforts of Mr. J. G. Leinbach and his able assistants, whose progressive spirit, enterprise and liberal policy have ever been apparent in the conduct of the business.

Mr. Leinbach's other interests are large and varied; among them may be mentioned the Mt. Penn Gravity Railroad Company, of which he has been president since 1897, and the East Reading Railroad, of which he is vice-president. He is a director of the Second National Bank, and one of the organizers and directors of the Reading Cold Storage Company. He is one of Reading's prominent citizens, not only because of his own large business interests, but also because of his public spirit and liberal attitude toward all good causes. For eleven years he served in the common and select councils, and in 1897 was a candidate for mayor. Although the city of Reading was normally Democratic at that time by over six hundred, Mr. Leinbach lost by the small margin of 163 votes—a remarkable demonstration of popularity. Both he and his wife are members and liberal supporters of the Reformed Church.

In 1865 Mr. Leinbach married Amanda E. Burkhart, daughter of John W. Burkhart, and to this union was born one son, Frederick, who died in childhood.



J. G. Leinbach

EDWIN L. HETTINGER is a great-grandson of Heinrich Hettinger, a native of Rheineck (later Bietigheim—the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. VII, Second Series, page 637, spell it Betigheim), in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1760-61, who came to America in 1805, from Amsterdam, landing at Philadelphia Sept. 5th. He made the voyage on the ship "Verney," and brought with him his wife Catharine, then aged thirty-six years, and their five children: Heinrich, aged thirteen; Lorenz, aged twelve; Christina Eva, aged eleven; Bernard, aged eight; and Mathias, aged six.

After his arrival in this country Heinrich Hettinger lived some years in the vicinity of Philadelphia or in that city itself, later coming to Bernville, Berks county, where he died and is buried. His wife Catharine Miller, born in 1769, bore him seven children in all, the five previously mentioned having been born in the Fatherland and the youngest two in America. We have the following record of this family: Heinrich, a cooper by trade, lived in Centreville, in Penn township; he had sons Harry, Joseph and John. Lorenz is mentioned below. Christina Eva probably married John Brossman, as one of the daughters of this family was married to him and the other to David Kurtz. Bernhard lived in Heidelberg township, following farming; his children were Jonathan, William, Levi, James and Mary Ann. Mathias, who lived in Centre township, near Belleman's Church, had children, Reuben, Adam, Henry, Kate, Julia and Susan. Christian lived and died in Penn township, where he owned a small farm; his children were John and Lizzie.

Lorenz Hettinger, grandfather of Edwin L. Hettinger, was born Nov. 22, 1792, in Bietigheim, Germany. Coming to America with his parents he lived in and around Philadelphia until about twenty-seven years old, following shoemaking, which he learned in young manhood. He then came to Berks county, locating in Bern township and later in Penn township, where he tended Hettinger's Locks, on the Union Canal, for many years. He died at Mount Pleasant in July, 1869, when about seventy-five years old, and is buried at Bern Church, of which he was a prominent Lutheran member, serving as deacon and elder of the congregation. His wife, Catharine Lambert, of Lower Heidelberg township, died when past fifty years of age. Their seven children were as follows: Mary Ann m. Samuel Schaffer; Henry lives in Reading; Augustus is a resident of Wyomissing; Harrison is out West; John died in Virginia, where his family still lives, at Manassas; Lydia m. Benjamin Grimes, of Robesonia, Pa.; Levi L. was the father of Edwin L. Hettinger.

Levi L. Hettinger was born April 3, 1846 at Mount Pleasant, Penn township, Berks county, and was reared upon the farm. But when fourteen years old he commenced boating upon the now abandoned Union Canal, and he also did such work on the Pennsylvania and Schuylkill Canals, being employed at boating for four years. He then enlisted at Reading for service in the Union army, joining Company K, 42d Pa. V. I., with which he served three months. After his return from the army he worked in a sawmill for about three years, and then learned the carpenter's trade from John Moyer, of Bernville. He has followed this trade ever since, working in western Berks county until 1882, when he settled in Reading. He and his family have resided in their own home at No. 129 South Tenth street for many years.

In January, 1870, Mr. Hettinger was married to Sarah A. Hafer, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Mee) Hafer, and granddaughter of Heinrich and Kate (Zweitzig-Lorah) Hafer, of Muhlenberg township, and five children were born to them: Rosanna, Charles (who died aged nineteen years, eight months, eleven days), Lillie J. (who died aged two years, four months, seven days), Edwin L. and Richard W. The last named was formerly a soldier in Porto Rico and is now a clerk at headquarters, Division of the Philippine Islands, War Department. All of this family are members of Grace Lutheran Church at Reading, of which Mr. Hettinger has been deacon, and he also officiated in that capacity at the Bern Church.

Edwin L. Hettinger was born Jan. 27, 1879, in Mount Pleasant (Hettrichstown), Berks county, and received his education in the public schools of Reading. He graduated from the high school with the class of 1898, after which he entered the Inter-State Commercial College, at Reading. He had previously done good work in that line in the high school, having been on the honor roll in the commercial department in 1897. He was the high school captain in the Sesqui-Centennial parade in 1898. Upon leaving the Inter-State College Mr. Hettinger became a clerk in the service of the Pennsylvania Optical Company, with whom he remained four and a half years, when he became assistant credit man with Gately & Britton. He continued to serve in that capacity until the partnership was dissolved, after which he took his present position with the G. M. Britton Company, of Reading, as manager of the office outfitting department. Mr. Hettinger is commodore of the Reading Canoe Club, which holds annual river carnivals. Since 1906 he has been a member of the Berks County Historical Society.

On June 7, 1900, Mr. Hettinger was married to Miss Eloise Strecker, daughter of Dr. Herman and Evelyn (Tarrach) Strecker, of Reading. Her father was a noted sculptor and famous naturalist, and his collection of butterflies and moths, the largest in America, was sold seven years after his death to the Field Museum, of Chicago, for $20,000; during his lifetime he had refused several large offers for them. He was an authority on lepidoptera. Dr. Strecker had two children, a son Paul, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Eloise, who married Mr. Hettinger. Mr. and Mrs. Hettinger have had four children: Herman S.; Edwin S. and Eveline S. (both of whom died in infancy), and Eloise S. Mr. Hettinger is a member of Grace Lutheran Church and has been an active worker, having served several years as treasurer of the Sunday-school. Mrs. Hettinger is a member of Christ Episcopal Church.

J. O. GLASE, senior member of the carpet and drapery firm of J. O. Glase & Co., of Reading, is a substantial citizen of that city, and is prominent in business, political and fraternal circles. Mr. Glase was born in 1856, in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., son of Benneville A. and Rebecca V. R. (High) Glase.

Peter Glase, grandfather of J. O., was a resident of Friedensburg, in Oley township. He made his last will and testament on May 28, 1860, and this was probated Aug. 1, 1868. This will is on record in Vol. XII, p. 56, and his executors are mentioned William and Benneville, his sons. Peter Glase was twice married. His first wife was Mary Adams, and his second, Catharine Weisner. To his first marriage were born eight children: William, Benneville, Levi, James, Matilda, Amelia, Rebecca, and Mary. To the second marriage came five: Jacob, Peter, Alfred, Caroline and Anna.

Benneville A. Glase, who was also a native of Oley township, was engaged all his life in a general mercantile business. He died in 1882, in his sixty-second year, and is buried at Friedensburg. He kept a general store at Friedensburg, and was a well known citizen of that place, becoming very prosperous. He was a Lutheran in his religious belief, while his widow worshiped in the Evangelical Church. In politics he was a Republican, and for many years served as postmaster at Friedensburg. Three children were born to him and his wife: Emma, m. to C. S. Gearhard, D. D., deceased; Louisa, m. to C. W. Bassler, of Sunbury, Pa.; and J. O., who is mentioned below.

J. O. Glase was educated in the public schools of Oley township, the Oley Academy and was a member

of the class of 1878 of Lafayette College. As a boy he clerked in his father's store, succeeding to the business at the time of his father's death. This he carried on until 1892, when in company with Edward S. Lichtenthaler, he established the business of J. O. Glase & Co., it having been formerly carried on by Henry A. Hoff & Son. It is not only the oldest establishment of its kind in Reading, but is the only exclusive carpet and draping house in the city; the retail salesroom on the first floor at No. 408 Penn street, is 20 x 234 feet, and gives employment to twenty-one people. They import their own lace curtains, straw mattings and linoleums, and do a large business through Berks county.

Mr. Glase is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M., Kutztown, of which he is a past master; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T., of which he is eminent commander; Enoch Lodge of Perfection; Zerubbabel Council, P. of J., 16th degree; Evergreen Chapter, Rose Croix, 18th degree; Caldwell Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a charter member of Reading Lodge of Perfection. He also belongs to Minnehaha Lodge, K. P. and Oley Castle, K. G. E.

In 1882 Mr. Glase was married to Alice M. Weidler, daughter of Emanuel Weidler, and his wife Mary (Blickenderfer) Weidler, and to this union have been born two sons, Paul E. and Claude H., both of whom are graduates of the Reading high school and work in their father's establishment.

HENRY CHRISTIAN HIRNER. Among the self-made men of this section of Pennsylvania, who won a prominent position for themselves in the business world, was Henry Christian Hirner, who died Sept. 30, 1898, at Reading, in which city he had lived retired from 1880. Mr. Hirner was born in April, 1833, at Stuttgart, Germany.

In his native country he learned the trade of stone cutter, and on coming to America in 1855 he located at Wilkes-Barre, where he soon became an extensive marble and granite monument and tombstone manufacturer, employing on an average of fifteen men. He made some of the finest monuments in the eastern part of the State, including the Dr. Sterl monument, which he erected at Wilkes-Barre, and which cost $3,000. Owing to ill health Mr. Hirner was compelled to retire from business in 1879, and during that and the following year he sold his valuable real estate holdings, and went on a trip for his health to California, which, however, did not benefit him much. He returned to Pennsylvania, and located at Reading, where he built a large brick residence at the corner of Seventeenth and Haak streets, and this was his home at the time of his death. His widow resided here until her own death. Mr. Hirner was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows at Wilkes-Barre, and was buried at that place, where a large monument marks his last resting place.

Mr. Hirner was twice married, his first wife dying young. In 1877 he m. (second) Christiana Goelz, who was born Sept. 26, 1842, daughter of Philip and Dora (Scheiffly) Goelz, natives of Weilheim, near Stuttgart, Germany, who came to America in 1851. They located in Reading, where Philip Goelz kept a hotel at the corner of Fourth and Bingaman streets, and later one at Chestnut, below Third street, where his death occurred. He and his family were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hirner had no children. Mrs. Hirner died Feb. 24, 1909, aged sixty-eight years. She was survived by her sister, Mrs. William Heberle, No. 309 North Second street, Reading.

EZRA H. HERBINE, now residing in Amity township, Berks county, is a native of Oley township, the early home of the Herbeins (Herbine) in Pennsylvania, the family having been planted here by Peter Herbein.

Levi Herbine, father of Ezra H., was born in Oley township April 5, 1812, and died there Oct. 14, 1891. In his earlier years he worked for neighboring farmers, and later for his brother Daniel for a number of years. He then bought a farm of ninety-six acres in the southwestern part of Oley, and there he made his home from 1851 or 1852 until 1885. He then retired from active work, and purchased a homestead in the same township—formerly the John Hunter home—and there he resided until his death. He was prominent in public affairs as a Democrat, and was at one time auditor of the township. He and his family are buried at Oley Churches. He married Sarah Herbine, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Endy) Herbine. She was born Aug. 20, 1815, and died May 22, 1891. Eleven children were born of this union: Susan m. James Brumbach, of Pleasantville; Levi lives on the homestead in Oley; Emma is unmarried and lives with her brother Levi; Sarah is the widow of Henry Hertzog; Mary is the widow of Abraham Deeter; Daniel lives at Birdsboro; Abraham died young; Ezra H.; Hannah died young; Albert lives at Friedensburg; and one was still-born.

Ezra H. Herbine was born Jan. 23, 1853, and attended the common schools and later Freeland Academy, now Ursinus College, at Collegeville. He later took a course in Farr's Business College at Reading. For several years he was bookkeeper for J. L. Repplier, a wholesale and retail coal merchant at Reading, and then worked for his father on the farm in Oley from 1875 to 1881. In the spring of 1881 he began farming on one of his father's farms in Amity, on the Manatawny, between Yellowhouse and Earlville, and that was his home for twenty-eight years. From 1881 to 1891 he was a tenant, and then his father dying, he purchased the farm, which was known as the Jacob Boyer tract, and consisted originally of 160 acres, but when Mr. Herbine purchased it it contained sixty-seven acres, forty-seven perches. He sold this in the winter of 1909 to Augustus M. High, postmaster at Reading. Mr. Herbine is now living retired about one mile south of Amityville. He was very successful in all that he undertook, but he always found time to take a keen and active interest in the welfare of the Democratic party. For six years he was school director, for nine years township auditor, and a number of times delegate to county conventions. He was honest and upright, and has held ever the esteem of the good people in the community.

On Nov. 15, 1877, Mr. Herbine married Sarah Baum, of Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Zacharias) Baum. Mr. Baum was a native of Berks county, but in 1865 moved to Wooster, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until his death, on a farm of 160 acres. Both he and Mrs. Baum are buried at Wooster. They had ten children, as follows: William, of Kansas City, Mo.; Daniel, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mandilla, m. to Robert Beard, of Toledo, Ohio; Charles, who is buried at Wooster; Ammon, who died in 1909, at Indianapolis, Ind., and is buried at Wooster; Henry, of Jersey City, N. J.; Sarah, Mrs. Herbine; Maberry, deceased, and buried at Wooster; Emma, m. to Joseph Felix, of Toledo, Ohio; Kate, twin to Emma, unmarried, of Toledo. To Mr. and Mrs. Herbine have been born three children: (1) Edwinna graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1901, and taught school five terms, four at Locust Dale, in Amity township, and one at Royersford. She married Dr. J. H. Ludwig, of Boyertown, and they have one daughter, Miriam. (2) Estella B. graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in the class of 1902, and is engaged in teaching. She taught her first term in Douglass township, at Mauger's school, three terms at Monocacy, and in the spring of 1905 went to Spring City where she still is. (3) Henry L. is a farmer in Amity township. He m. Mamie Marquett. No children.

JOHN PETER EPLER was born in Bern township, Berks county, Jan. 22, 1836, and died at Reading Dec. 29, 1905, aged sixty-nine years, eleven months and seven days. During the earlier part of his life he was a farmer, but in 1865 he removed to Reading and worked for the Schuylkill Navigation Company as a member of the repair gang, and continued with them for three years. He then was employed at Bushong's furnace for more than a quarter of a century. Later he became watchman for the Excelsior Brass Company, but in less than a year he was burned to death while at the post of duty. He is interred in the Charles Evans cemetery.

On Aug. 30, 1861, Mr. Epler was married to Rebecca Strubble, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Moyer) Strubble, and they had one son, George B. The late Mr. Epler was a consistent member of St. John's Lutheran church, to which congregation his family belong.

Mrs. Epler resides at No. 474 Schuylkill avenue, where she conducts a small stationery, confectionery, cigar and tobacco store, and she is well respected in the community.

George B. Epler, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Peter Epler, was born Dec. 28, 1861, in Muhlenberg township, where he resides with his mother. He is a stationary engineer, and is employed at the Tragle Cordage Company's works. He married Kate Mahla, daughter of Frederick Mahla, of Germany, who married Louisa Hoffner. Mr. and Mrs. Epler have two children; Stella M., m. to John J. Bidden, now of Providence, R. I.; and George L., living in Reading.

The late John Peter Epler was a grandson of Jacob Epler who married an Epler, but nothing definite is known of him further than that, and that among his children was John Peter Epler, Sr., father of the late John Peter Epler. The father was born in Bern township, in September, 1804, and died Sept. 2, 1877, being buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. He was a farmer, and later a shoemaker, and worked at this trade until his death which occurred on Jefferson street in Reading. His wife was Mary Koch, who died in 1847. Their children were: Annie and Catherine died young; Mary m. Michael Wonderle; Louisa m. Irwin Moyer; Aaron was killed in the Civil war; John Peter.

MARTIN M. WITHERS (deceased), who was for many years a prominent citizen of Reading, Berks county, was born in Lancaster county in 1839, son of John G. and Catherine (Moyer) Withers, and grandson of George Withers, a native of Virginia, who removed to Lancaster county when a young man, following agricultural pursuits until his death.

John G. Withers, father of Martin, was born in Lancaster county, Nov. 26, 1798, and was a life-long farmer. He married Catherine Moyer, born Feb. 3, 1806, who died Feb. 6, 1863. He died June 16, 1867. They had children as follows: Franklin; Elizabeth; George; John; Rebecca; Martin M.; Samuel; Elias, who is still living and resides in Spring township, Berks county; and Catherine.

Martin M. Withers received his education in the schools of Lancaster and Berks counties and his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. After locating in Reading he worked on the old Union Canal until 1869, but the latter part of his life was spent in retirement. He was married April 13, 1867, to Miss Emeline Klohs, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kerst) Klohs, and two children were born to this union: Mary Catherine, who died aged five months; and William, who is employed in the U. S. postal service as a city letter carrier in Reading, and who married Rebecca J. Schnable, and has two children—C. William S. and Stuart S. In religious belief Mr. Withers was a member of St. John's Reformed Church. His political views made him a Democrat.

JOHN ACHENBACH, a resident of Reading for the past forty years, was born in Oberdorf, Hessen, Germany, Nov. 12, 1850, son of Jacob and Margaret Achenbach, well-to-do people, the former an official and highly educated man. John Achenbach passed his boyhood in his native land, and was early in life made accustomed to farm work, but after coming to America he abandoned agricultural pursuits entirely and spent his time employed solely at molding. He landed in New York City in 1866, but came direct to Reading and made that his permanent home.

Mr. Achenbach's first work was at molding at Seventh and Chestnut streets, and he worked there for a long time. In June, 1875, he revisited Germany, returning in October of that same year, and instead of resuming his former position he took a place at the Scott Works. There he remained till February, 1905, when he retired from active work.

On July 21, 1891, Mr. Achenbach was married to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of John S. Zimmerman, and his wife, Margaret Reeser, (who both belonged to some of the old established families of Berks county) and granddaughter of Christopher Zimmerman. Three children were born to this union, but only one survives, a daughter named Martha Esther, at the present time a student in the school at Fourth and Elm streets. The family reside at No. 235 North Sixth street, and are members of the German Lutheran Church.

DR. A. ESENWEIN, the well-known druggist and pharmacist of Reading, and proprietor and manufacturer of Kura-Derma, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1834, son of Frederick and Mary (Babb) Esenwein, whose other three children are deceased.

Dr. Esenwein was educated in the schools of Reading and Philadelphia, and as a boy found employment as clerk in a dry goods store. He followed this line of business until sixteen years of age and then apprenticed himself to the drug business with Augney & Dixon, remaining with that firm four years. During his stay with that firm he attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and was later graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. Dr. Esenwein then engaged in the practice of his profession, but later opened a drug store at Ninth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, where he carried on business for several years. He was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in 1861, and served as such for three years, nine months, at the end of which time he removed to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and continued there until 1869. He then came to Reading as a clerk in S. S. Stevens' drug store and continued with that gentleman for several years, then opening a drug store on his own account which business he has continued to the present time. Dr. Esenwein has been a manufacturing pharmacist for some years, among his remedies being: Kura-Derma, the great scalp and skin remedy, Esenwein's Pectoral and Aromatic Balsam, and numerous others.

In 1859 the Doctor was married to Louisa Leibrandt, and to them were born three children, two of whom are deceased, the other being Richard C., a manufacturer of Philadelphia. Mr. Esenwein was married (second) in 1864 to Kate A. Daniels, and one child was born to this union, J. Berg, who is with "Lippincott's Magazine." Dr. Esenwein is a member of the Sixth and Elm Street United Evangelical Church, Reading. His politics are independent.

JOSEPH G. KLAPP (deceased), for a number of years connected with the hardware interests of Reading, was born in that city Dec. 30, 1845, son of Daniel and Eliza (Ganand) Klapp.

Mr. Klapp received as good an education as the Reading schools offered, and then when nearing manhood commenced his work in the world by taking a place in a grocery. A few years later he accepted a position

with the Bard Hardware Company, and remained with them some years before he left them for Stichter's Hardware Company. He had worked there sixteen years and was filling the responsible position of superintendent at the time of his death. He had in an eminent degree the force and executive ability needed for such a position, and enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers. He died March 27, 1893. His death was not only an irreparable loss to the family, but a blow to the entire community, for Mr. Klapp was gifted with the rare power to win and to keep friends.

Twice married, the first wife of Mr. Klapp was Miss Sallie Young, by whom he had the following children: Emma m. to William Kline; Daniel Y., of Reading; Katie, deceased, m. to William Miller; and Abraham I., of Reading. The second Mrs. Klapp, who survives her husband, was Miss Elizabeth Brown. She became the mother of three children, namely: Mary A., a graduate of the Girl's high school of Reading and now a teacher in the city grammar schools; Anna E.; and Florence. Mrs. Klapp is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, while her late husband belonged to the First Reformed Church of Reading. In politics Mr. Klapp was a Democrat.

JOHN S. WAGNER, who died at his home in Reading, Pa., July 12, 1905, was for a number of years engaged in building operations in that city, where for a long period he was prominent in political, military and business circles. Mr. Wagner was born April 10, 1837, in Wildheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, son of Michael Wagner, who died in the Fatherlend.

John S. Wagner left his native country Aug. 8, 1855, and landed at New York City Oct. 5th of the same year, leaving the latter city the same day for Reading. In his own country Mr. Wagner had learned the trade of wood turning, and this he followed for a short time, but later apprenticed himself to the trade of cabinet maker with Frederick R. Henninger, on Penn street, for three years. In May, 1859, he was employed in William B. Hertzel's planing mill, and in December of the same year he became manager of the Ringgold Band, of which he was president at the time of his death. In April, 1861, he became a member of the Ringgold Light Artillery, and enlisted with that company for three months' service during the Civil war, being assigned to the 25th Regiment under Col. Cake and Gen. Patterson. After the expiration of that term he re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, for three years service as a musician in the 23d Pa. V. I., and in Philadelphia, in August, 1862, under General Orders, No. 157, was discharged with all other regimental bands. During his service he was in the battles of Williamsport, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days fight, ending at the battle of Malvern Hill. After his discharge he returned to Reading, and resumed work for William B. Hertzel. For many years Mr. Wagner carried on building operations with Jeremiah Seiders, and in April, 1896, was appointed building inspector of Reading by Mayor Jacob Weidel, a position to which he was reappointed in 1899 by Mayor Adam H. Leader, although of different party views than the latter. In 1871 Mr. Wagner was elected to the city council on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1878, and again in 1890. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, taking his seat at Harrisburg in January, 1881. In July, 1881, Mr. Wagner became a member of the Pennsylvania National Guards, with whom he served as a musician for nineteen years.

On Dec. 28, 1862, Mr. Wagner married Catherine M. Duerr, who survives him. Mr. Wagner was a man of much strength of character, a business man of much ability, and a capable public official. Kindly and genial, he made hosts of friends, and in his death many of Reading's citizens felt a personal loss. He is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

LEVI S. LANDIS, a prosperous business man of Reading, Pa., who is engaged in shoe manufacturing, was born in 1848, in Washington township, Berks county, son of Jacob O. and Catherine (Stauffer) Landis, and a grandson of Henry Landis.

Henry Landis, who was a grocer and tanner by occupation was very successful in life, and at his death left a comfortable property. He married a Miss Overholzer, and to them were born the following children: Jacob, George, David, Aaron, Susan and Esther. The family were members of the Mennonite Church. In political matters Mr. Landis was a Republican.

Jacob O. Landis lived in Washington township, Berks county, where he received a common school education, and in early life engaged in farming, carrying on his father's tannery in the winter months. He is now living retired at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having passed away in 1901, when seventy-five years old. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs Landis; Levi S.; Elizabeth; Emma m. Enoch Rohrbach; Susan; Catherine m. James Hartranft; Nathan and Amos are deceased; and Ella.

Levi S. Landis received his education in the schools of Berks county, and until nineteen years of age worked on a farm, at this time apprenticing himself to the shoemaker's trade, to which he served his time with Reuben Eshbach of Schultzville. This he has followed ever since. He settled in Center Valley, where he remained for twenty-five years, and in 1897 came to Reading, locating at his present stand, No. 602 Schuylkill avenue, where he is doing an extensive business.

Mr. Landis was married to Mary L. Moyer, and to this union have been born two children: Herbert, a clerk in the employ of the Reading Trust Company, m. Ada Mohn, and has one child, Spencer; and Steward R. is attending the Taylor University. Mr. Landis and his wife are members of the Eighth and Court Street Evangelical Church.

CHRISTOPHER SHEARER. Among the representative citizens and leading agriculturists of Berks county, none is more worthy of mention in this publication than Mr. Christopher Shearer, whose excellent farm is located in Muhlenberg township. Mr. Shearer was born Nov. 8, 1820, in the city of Reading, son of Jonathan and Polly (Rapp) Shearer.

Christopher Johan Shearer, grandfather of Christopher, was the founder of the family in America. He came from Holland and settled at Reading, Pa., where he followed his trade of shoemaker until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. With other neighbors he was drafted for service and participated in the battle of Long Island, and the retreat through New Jersey to Philadelphia. Here his regiment's term, with nearly all of the other bodies of militia, under the three months' enlistment period, expired. It is probable the farmers would have all returned to their homes and the tradesmen to their trades, had not General Washington made a stirring speech to them in which he demonstrated that all would be lost unless the militia re-enlisted, contracting to serve six months longer, giving them a hope that the struggle might then see an end. We are accustomed in these days to look on all the Revolutionary soldiers as unselfish patriots, but that all of the militia did not belong to this class was shown when in spite of the commander's appeal, the larger number returned to their homes. Among the few who again offered his life and liberty to the country was Christopher Johan Shearer, and he was one of the soldiers that took part in the historic Crossing of the Delaware and the fight with the Hessians. After the expiration of his six months service, he was drafted again into the militia, and fought in the battle of the Brandywine, on which occasion the militia was placed in the front as reserved troops. The grandfather in after years described this battle as having taken place on a calm, smoky day. The firing was done in platoons, each platoon stepping backward after they had discharged their guns. Sol-

dier Shearer knelt down to get a view of the English troops under the cloud of smoke, and in this action was wounded in the left forearm. The next morning news reached General Washington that the British had made an incursion into the farming country for provisions, and the commander said that the Reading militia had done such good service that he would accord them the honor and pleasure of capturing this foraging party. In spite of his wounded arm, Mr. Shearer determined to assist in this effort and accompanied the body of soldiers that met the British, who were well prepared for the assault. Just at this time General Washington discovered that instead of a foraging party, he had sent his brave Reading militia to attack the entire British army. He immediately sent General Wayne's division which soon checked the English and caused their retreat and thus saved the militia from complete annihilation. Mr. Shearer's enlistment, or draft, had now expired, and he returned for a rest of several months, but subsequently re-entered the army and did guard duty at Royersford, being then a non-commissioned officer in his company. After being here for some time the Reading militia found a platoon of British cavalry endeavoring to cross and the former wisely took shelter in a small wood near by, and by rapid firing drove the enemy back. One of the British dropped to his saddle after the firing.

Like in our own days political feeling ran high and the German element was largely in sympathy with the British soldiers at that time. Mr. Shearer and wife were members of the German Reformed Church, and while he was absent in the army one of his children died and the church refused burial privileges on account of his serving with Washington, and not having paid the last year's assessment of tax on its members. In her extremity his wife turned to the Lutheran denomination, asking from them a burial lot, which they readily granted, and when Mr. Shearer returned to his home and learned the facts he said: "From this time on we are Lutherans." He again engaged in shoemaking, which he followed until he was appointed justice of the peace, an office which he held until his death in 1827. Mr. Shearer was married to Julia Phillippi, who, according to family traditions, was the first female child born in Reading. There was a boy child born in Reading named Drayer, being the first born, but she was the second child and the first female. To Christopher Johan Shearer and wife were born a number of children, of whom but four lived; Jonathan, John, Solomon and Benjamin. In political belief Mr. Shearer was a Federalist.

Jonathan Shearer, father of Christopher learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and followed it for a few years, after which he became an artist, and some of his paintings can be found in Reading to this day. Subsequently he learned the tanner's and currier's trade with Abel Ebling, and this he carried on for some time but in 1832 he engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death, when he was aged sixty-four years. His wife lived to be eighty years of age, and had a family of eleven children, as follows: Peter, Christopher, Benjamin, Joseph, Julian, Solomon, Mary, Hannah, Daniel, Jonathan and Rebecca. The family were Lutherans in religious belief, and Whigs in politics.

Christopher Shearer was educated in the pay schools of Reading, also spending two terms in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years, and then located in Muhlenberg township and purchased the old Daniel Maurer farm, which he converted into the Tuckerton Fruit farm. This property became famous throughout the county, a season crop including from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels of Bartlett pears, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of apples, many bushels of cherries and 3,000 to 4,000 baskets of peaches, not to mention hay, corn, etc. In addition to the crops mentioned about one hundred tons of tobacco and from eighty to one hundred barrels of Clinton grape wine are produced annually. When the Early Rose potato was first offered for sale at one dollar a pound by its producer, Mr. Shearer bought one pound, and planted it to a single eye. He dug them up in July, having developed very early and he planted them again, getting a full harvest of seventeen bushels. These were all planted the following year, and were sold at a high figure, thus introducing the fine potato to this section of the country. When Mr. Bull of Massachusetts advertised three different grapes—Concord, Clinton and a raisin grape—at three dollars per stalk, or nine dollars, Mr. Shearer sent for one of each kind, and the Concord and Clinton grapes have proved very valuable. The Globe peach was a standard variety, and was produced on the Tuckerton Fruit Farm, some of the trees yielding thirteen baskets each of ⅝ measure. These large peaches were exhibited at county fairs, always drawing premiums. They won the first premium at the State Fair at Philadelphia, over Jersey and Delaware peaches, and at the close of the Fair was sold at twenty-five cents each to Jersey and Delaware peach growers.

Mr. Shearer has done more, perhaps, to build up this section of the country than any other citizen. He petitioned the court to open Muhlenberg street, which was granted, and here he made a draft and laid out the solid block between Eighth and Ninth streets, Bingaman and Muhlenberg, named Spring Garden street, purchased a half-square of land on which he built twenty-one houses, bought the acre of land from Eighth street to Lemon alley and from Cherry to Franklin, building eleven houses on Lemon alley, two on Eighth street, and four south of Franklin street. He also purchased the corner of Penn and Eighth streets, where he built four houses and bought land on Walnut, Elm and Buttonwood streets. He petitioned the court to open Elm and Buttonwood streets, both being granted, and built a number of houses, being both a contractor and builder. Finally he purchased a five-acre lot below the Charles Evans cemetery.

In 1843 Mr. Shearer was married (first) to Catherine Deem, and to them were born these children: Peter D., Christopher H., Esther, Oliver R., Edmond L., Rebecca, Mary, Catherine and Rose. Mr. Shearer was married (second) to Fietta M. Lease, and to them four children were born: Clara, Sylvan, one who died in infancy, and Gay Y. Mr. Shearer was a Lutheran in religious belief, but is now a Spiritualist. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican and now is independent. He was a candidate for lieutenant governor on the Greenback ticket, and was nominated for congress in the Berks county district, was defeated by the old party, though receiving a satisfactory vote. Though now eighty-eight years old he is still well and strong, and is actively engaged in looking after his truck farm and his numerous properties.

LIEUT. JONATHAN C. BEAR, a substantial citizen of Windsor township, Berks county, and an honored veteran of the great Civil war, who is now living retired on North Third street, Hamburg, Pa., was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, Aug. 6, 1835, son of Charles Bear.

John (or Hans) Bear, great-great-grandfather of Lieut. Jonathan C., emigrated from Zweibrücken, Germany, landing at Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1743, in the ship "Phenix." He lived for a short time at Germantown, but before 1750 he settled in Weisenburg, Lehigh county, his farm being what is now the Kershner farm about one mile south of Claussville. He had these children: Jacob; John, who removed to Windsor township, where his descendants may be found today; Adam, who removed to about two miles northwest of the old home on what is now the Peter F. Baer farm; and Barbara, who married Henry Fetter and lived in Allentown.

Jacob Bear, son of John, lived at Weisenburg, Lehigh county, and had twelve children.—six sons and

six daughters. He was very well-to-do, and gave each one of his six sons a farm.

John Adam Bear, son of Jacob and grandfather of Lieut. Jonathan C., was born in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, in 1772, and died in 1856. He removed to Maxatawny township, Berks county, in 1812, settling on what is now the Hartman farm, about one and one-half miles north of Kutztown, which he owned and cultivated for upwards of twenty years. He was married to Susanna Knerr, and they had these children: Jonathan, born in 1796, died in Greenwich township in 1878; Eva m. Jacob Schollenberger; John m. Katharine Adam; Peter lived in Raisin Center, Mich., had nine children; Charles is mentioned below; Solomon was a large land-owner of Akron, Ohio; Betsy m. Solomon Stoyer, and lived in Mercer county, Pa.; Lydia and Polly lived in Lockport, N. Y.; and Susanna m. Samuel Smith.

Charles Bear, son of John Adam, was born in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, July 13, 1806. He was reared on his father's farm in Maxatawny township, receiving his education in the pioneer schools. He learned the trade of stone mason in early life, and this was his occupation throughout his active career. Of a very kindly and jovial nature, he had many friends, and was considered a man of high honor and good judgment.

Jonathan C. Bear attended the schools of his neighborhood, and was fortunate in having such well known educators as William Schubert, one of the brightest instructors in Eastern Pennsylvania, Adolph Everhart, and E. Lemke, as teachers. He worked on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he learned the stone mason's trade, afterward becoming a brick layer and plasterer, occupations which he followed for upwards of twenty years. In the spring of 1855 he first came to Hamburg, and here worked at his trades, helping to build over 150 houses, including three churches and several schoolhouses, and in 1858 assisted in building the old church which was destroyed by fire in 1898.

Mr. Bear has been a lifelong Democrat, and served the borough one year as assistant burgess, one term as chief burgess, and one year as chief of police. He was also councilman for nine consecutive years and was chairman of the Finance committee, which graded the streets and put up the lights. He is a member of the First Reformed Church, and served nine years as deacon and a like period as trustee thereof.

In 1855 Mr. Bear enlisted in the Hamburg Artillery, State Militia, and served in that company as third sergeant until the Civil war broke out. On Oct. 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 96th Pa. V. I., and became its first sergeant. He was a gallant soldier throughout the war, and was mustered out Feb. 14, 1864. This discharge was by reason of re-enlistment, and afterward he served in Company G, 95th Pa. V. I., and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity he continued until July 16, 1865, when he was discharged with the rest of his company. During the year 1864 he was signal officer of the Sixth Army Corps, under General Sedgwick, a position in which he served satisfactorily until he was called to the position of interpreter, which he obtained through a competitive examination. Lieutenant Bear participated in the following battles: Gaines' Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Crampton's Pass, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Culpeper, Warrenton, and the whole of the Wilderness Campaign. His last battle was Fort Steadman. His record was exceptionally good, and outside of a veteran furlough, was never absent from his regiment for a single day.

On Dec. 13, 1856, Lieutenant Bear was married to Caroline M. Mogel, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Machamer) Mogel, and Mrs. Bear died without issue in 1892, in the sixty-third year of her age. Mr. Bear adopted her niece, Ida K. Butler, who is now the wife of J. Jerome Dailins, and has these children: Caroline Butler and Harold W. On Feb. 14, 1895, Mr. Bear was married (second) to Hettian Buck, who died June 24, 1901, when sixty-three years old. Lieutenant Bear resides with Mrs. Dailins, his adopted daughter, on North Third street, Hamburg, in a house which he has owned since 1858.

DIENER BROTHERS, merchants at Hamburg, are sons and successors of Peter L. Diener, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Hamburg for twenty years. He was born in Longswamp township in 1836, near Topton, the present site of the Orphans' Home. After receiving his education in the township school and at Collegeville, he secured a position as clerk in a general store, at Dryville, where he was employed for three years. He then engaged in business for himself at Schweyer's, and afterward was in the mercantile, coal, grain and lumber business at Topton until 1887. At the same time he was in the iron business. For five years he served as postmaster at Topton. In 1887 he removed to Hamburg, and carried on a large general store there for twenty years. His son Irwin became a partner in 1898, and his son Henry in 1902. Upon his decease, in 1906, the sons secured the store in the settlement of the estate, and they have since carried on the business in a successful manner under the name of Diener Brothers.

Peter Diener married Mary B. Schaeffer, daughter of Jonathan and great-granddaughter of George, who emigrated from the Palatinate in 1750, and settled in what is now the northwestern section of Berks county. She became the mother of five children: Irwin A.; Lizzie A., m. to Isaac A. Deisher; Alice M.; Henry J.; and Peter G., m. to Bertha Cover. While at Topton, the father of this family was a member of the town council when the borough was established in 1875. He filled the office of school director of Longswamp township for six years; and he organized the Sunday-school at Siegfried's Church, of which he acted as assistant superintendent for ten years and as superintendent for fifteen years. He assisted in establishing the trolley line from Allentown to Reading, and, becoming one of the directors of the company, served as such until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Irwin A.

Irwin A. Diener, senior partner of the firm of Diener Brothers, was born at Topton, Oct. 22, 1867. He attended the borough schools and the Keystone State Normal, and then taught public school for three terms. He became associated with his father in the mercantile business in 1898, and has continued in this business to the present time. He assisted in establishing the silk mill at Hamburg in 1902, and retained his interest in this enterprise until 1906, having acted as manager, accountant and treasurer of the company. He retired from this company on account of the death of his father, in order to devote all his time to the large general store which his father had developed with the assistance of himself and brother. He is a public-spirited citizen of the borough, taking an active part in the Board of Trade, and serving as a school director. In 1897 he was married to Mamie L. Miller (daughter of David G. Miller, of Hamburg). She taught public school at Hamburg for four terms, was active in the Sunday-school work of St. John's Union Church, and served as organist of the church for a number of years. They have four children: Paul A., Walter M., John B. and Mary Olive. Mr. Diener is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 406, and of Camp 76, P. O. S. of A. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Reformed Church since 1905. In politics he is a Republican.

Henry J. Diener, junior partner of the firm of Diener Brothers, was born at Topton Jan. 19, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and then attended the Hamburg high school. After serving as a clerk in his father's store for some years, he se-

cured a one-third interest in 1902, and at his father's death, in 1906, he and his brother Irwin A. became the owners. Since then they have conducted the business under the firm name of Diener Brothers, and have increased the stock and made the store one of the largest department stores in the upper section of Berks county. Mr. Diener was also interested in the silk mill at Hamburg from 1902 to 1906. In 1901 he married Laura K. Tobias, daughter of Charles H. and Mary E. (Wagner) Tobias, of Hamburg, and they have a son Charles H. They are members of the First Reformed Church.

Henry Diener, grandfather of the Diener brothers, was born in Longswamp township in 1803, and carried on farming until his decease in 1880. He married Elizabeth Leibelsperger, daughter of Daniel, of Richmond township, and they had two sons, Peter L. and Henry L., and five daughters.

John Diener, the great-grandfather, was of Longswamp township, and he married Maria M. Fisher, daughter of Michael Fisher, and they had four sons, John, Amos, Henry and Peter, and five daughters.

Heinrich Bernhardt Diener, the great-great-grandfather, emigrated from Baden, Germany, in 1751, and settled in Oley now Pike township. He had five sons, George and Peter, who settled in what is now Schuylkill county; John and Jacob, who settled in Longswamp township; and Henry, Sr., who lived in Earl township, and he had a son, Henry, Jr.

S. JAIRUS KUTZ, hosiery manufacturer at Bechtelsville, is a native son of Berks county, born in Maxatawny township, March 2, 1856. He received his education in the public schools of his home district, and in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. He gave his services to his parents on the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he began to learn the machinist's trade with Zehm & Brother, at Kutztown. This trade he followed with great success for twenty years—nine years at Kutztown, and eleven years at Reading. For eight years he was connected with the Boss Knitting Machine Works at Reading, as partner, owning a half interest. In 1900 he entered business for himself alone at Reading, employing twenty-five men. In 1905 he located in Bechtelsville, and two years later he erected a large three-story factory of cement blocks, 30 x 85 feet, and they employ sixty hands. Their product is seamless hosiery, and they ship all over the country, having a high reputation for general excellence.

In 1877 Mr. Kutz was married to Ellen Bailey, daughter of Joseph and Leanda (Saul) Bailey, of Maxatawny township. They have had children: Calvin J., Bernard L., Paul M. and Jennie E., living; and Stella V., Gertrude E., Vida L. and Findley D., deceased. Of these, Paul M., born Aug. 4, 1887, received his education in the public schools of Reading and is now a sergeant of Company A, 17th Battery, Field Artillery, stationed at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Kutz and his family attend the First Reformed Church.

CALVIN J. KUTZ, son of S. Jairus, and member of the firm of Kutz Knitting Mills, was born near Kutztown May 24, 1880. He attended the common schools, and later the Keystone State Normal School, and Prof. D. B. Brunner's Business College at Reading. He was but fourteen when under his father he began to learn the trade of machinist, an occupation he followed until 1902. He then went to Pittsburg, and worked there for fourteen months, at the end of that time returning to Reading, and with his father and brother, Bernard L., formed the Kutz Knitting Mills, a firm that has won a steady success since its foundation. Mr. Kutz is a member of Camp No. 324, P. O. S. of A., at Bechtelsville, of which he is president. He drew the plans for the present large lodge hall which was built in 1907-08. Mr. Kutz and his family attend the First Reformed Church at Reading. He married Annie Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Lyons, Pa., and they have two children, Grant J. and Pauline M.

BERNARD L. KUTZ, son of S. Jairus, and member of the firm of Kutz Knitting Mills, was born at Kutztown March 31, 1884. He attended the public schools at Kutztown, and later at Reading, to which city his parents had removed, and he graduated from the high school in the class of 1903. He then learned the machinist's trade from his father and brother, and later entered the hosiery manufacturing business with them. Mr. Kutz is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No. 327, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery; and Camp No. 324, P. O. S. of A., at Bechtelsville. He is justice of the peace at Bechtelsville, to which office he was elected by the Democratic party. Mr. Kutz married Florence Will, daughter of Alfred and Annie (Sheifley) Will, of Reading, and they have had three children, namely: Vida E., Finley J. and Olga V., of whom Finley J. died in childhood.

David F. Kutz, father of S. Jairus Kutz, had children as follows: Cyrenius, Cosmos, Albert, Moses, S. Jairus, Alfred (who died young), Elsworth, Valeria (m. Milton Schollenberger, a farmer of Richmond township), and Evella (m. Alvin Weiser, a farmer of Bowers Station).

DAVID CAMPBELL, who at the time of his death was superintendent of the Henry Clay furnaces of Reading, Pa., was a son of James and Sophia Campbell, the former one of the early ironmasters of the vicinity of Dauphin county and a very prominent man of his day. He died in 1851, and his wife in 1876, both in the faith of the Church of God. They were the parents of these children: John, Joseph, David, Joseph (2), Sophia, Porter, Benjamin, Isabel and Simon.

David Campbell was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Dec. 30, 1832, and in youth attended the schools of his native home. When a young man he engaged in the contracting business, his specialty being the erection of blast furnaces, and he built many plans throughout the South and West. His familiarity with the iron business secured for him recognition among the prominent iron masters of the country, and in 1878 he was offered, and accepted a lucrative position as superintendent of the Henry Clay furnaces in this city, a position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Campbell was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 127th and 200th Pa. V. I. His first enlistment was in Company H, 127th Pa. V. I. He was later promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, and in this capacity he served with his command until it was mustered out, May 29, 1863. On Dec. 1, 1864, Mr. Campbell received a lieutenant's commission in Company G, 200th Pa. V. I., and served until mustered out, May 30, 1865.

Mr. Campbell was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., and Simon Cameron Post, G. A. R., of Middletown. Besides his wife, Addie J. Zimmerman, daughter of Philip and Mary (Vogel) Zimmerman, he is survived by a son, Harry E., and three daughters, Mrs. Jacob Bauder, of Chicago; Misses Elizabeth McVey and Helen Meigs, at home; and four brothers, Joseph J. and Porter, of Middletown; Benjamin, of Harrisburg; and John, residing in Illinois. During his residence in Reading Mr. Campbell was an attendant at the First Baptist Church.

EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, who for many years was one of Reading's leading tailors, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, March 12, 1812, and died in Reading, Aug. 20, 1890. He came to Reading when ten years of age, and for a number of years clerked in his uncle's store, later learning the tailoring trade, which he subsequently followed for thirty years.

Mr. Armstrong took an important part in local affairs, being prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party, and serving as prothonotary of Berks county for some years, as school controller of the

Fifth ward, and at the time of his death holding the position of school treasurer, having served in that capacity for many years with great credit. He was a very capable official and was painstaking in his methods. Mr. Armstrong was a life-long member of St. James Lutheran Church, holding the office of treasurer therein for a number of years.

In 1880 Mr. Armstrong married Mary A. Good, daughter of Bennewell and Catherine (Haas) Good, and to this union were born children as follows: Catherine; Sadie; and Lillie May. Bennewell Good, Mrs. Armstrong's father, was a native of Lebanon county, and was extensively engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jonestown. He died aged sixty-two years, and she March 9, 1887, when seventy-three years of age. In religious belief the family were members of the Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Good had children as follows: Sarah, m. to Josiah Loser; Mary A., Mrs. Armstrong; Amanda, m. to Henry Fasnacht; Amelia, m. to Henry Pelfer; and Dr. Frank, of Reading, m. to Mary Rocktasel.

MOHN FAMILY. The founder of this early family in the history of Berks county was Johannes Mohn, the great-great-grandfather of the present generation. He was born at Hanover, Germany, in 1700, and emigrated with his wife and four children to Pennsylvania in 1733. In the Pennsylvania Archives (second series), Volume 17, page 83, it appears that he took passage on the ship "Elizabeth" from Rotterdam, and was qualified Aug. 27, 1733. On page 106 of this publication the names of himself and family, and their ages, are given as follows: Johannes Mohn, 33; Margaret Mohn, 44; Marica (Maria), 10; Matiles (Magdalena), 8; Vernor (Werner), 6; Conon Ludwig (Ludwig), 3½.

By the patent records of Pennsylvania it appears that John Moon (Mohn) in 1737 took up a tract of 174 acres of land in Cumru (now Spring) township, and in 1744 another tract of seventy-one acres; and that, in 1750, he purchased forty-nine acres from Dietrich Marshall (which was a part of 341 acres taken up by Marshall in 1737). This land was situated along the Cacoosing creek, in the vicinity of Fritztown. In 1758, he sold the tract of forty-nine acres to his son Ludwig. He was a farmer by occupation. He died in September, 1764, leaving a last will, by which it appears that his four children survived him, and that his two daughters had become married—Magdalena to George Hean (Hain), and Maria to Jacob Ledy.

His younger son, Ludwig, carried on farming in the same vicinity until after the Revolution, and then removed to Brecknock (now Spring) township, where he continued farming operations until he died in January, 1796. He married Anna Odilia Bautz, and by his last will it appears he had five sons—John, Ludwig, Henry, Daniel and Peter—and three daughters—Susanna (m. Philip Hatt); Elizabeth (m. ——— Geyer); and Margaret (m. Jacob Albright).

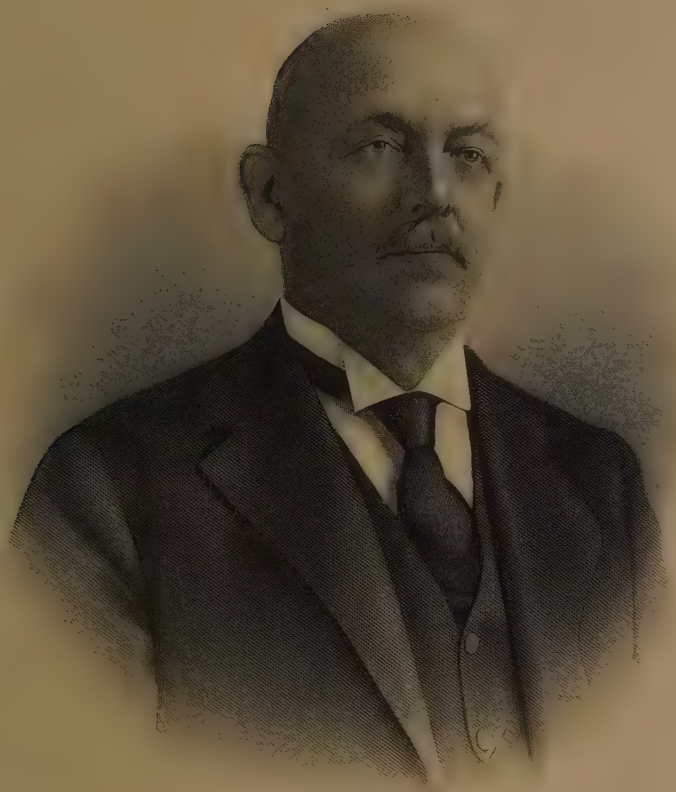
Daniel, the fourth son, was born in the vicinity of Fritztown, and when a young man accompanied his father to Brecknock township, where he carried on farming until his decease in 1846. He was married to Barbara Albright, and by her had twelve children: Six sons: Daniel (m. Barbara Fisher), John (m. Elizabeth Kegerize), William (described in this sketch), Benjamin (m. first Harriet Deets, and second Sarah Shultz), Henry (m. Catharine VonNeida), and Joseph (m. Catharine Burkhart); and six daughters, Elizabeth (died unmarried in 1876, aged eighty years), Catharine (m. Adam Grill), Sarah (m. first Philip Grill and second Simpson Ruth), and Selina, Maria, and Polly (died young).

William Mohn (the third son and seventh child of Daniel) was born at Mohn's Hill Sept. 6, 1804. He was a farmer by occupation, having purchased the homestead from his father and cultivated it for a number of years; then he removed to Adamstown and engaged in the business of manufacturing flour, having purchased a gristmill and carried it on successfully for ten years. He manifested much interest in religious affairs and became prominent in the Evangelical Church, serving in all the principal offices. He established a school and church at Mohn's Hill, and some years after his decease his son Jeremiah purchased the church property, and in 1895 presented it to the congregation worshiping there as a memorial to his parents, known since then as Mohn's Memorial Church. He died Jan. 23, 1889. He was married three times. His first wife was Polly Gerner, by whom he had nine children, seven sons (James G., Cyrus, Henry G., William G., Jeremiah G., Richard and John G.) and two daughters (Susanna m. Elias Redcay, and Catharine m. George Hendel). The mother having died May 16, 1851, he was subsequently married (second) to Margaret Adams, and third to Mrs. Katie Palm, by whom he had no children.

JEREMIAH GERNER MOHN, vice-president of the Penn National Bank and prominently identified with the hat industry at Reading as the senior partner of J. G. Mohn & Bros., was born at Mohn's Hill Nov. 1, 1839 (fifth son of William Mohn). His education was acquired in the schools of Spring township, and at Adamstown and Churchtown, in Lancaster county. In 1857, when eighteen years of age, he began clerking in a general store at Mohnsville, which was carried on by his cousin, S. K. Mohn, and after remaining there three years accepted a similar position in the general store of Mohn & Spatz, at Gouglersville, where he continued a year. While at the latter place, he cast his first vote for President of the United States on Nov. 1, 1860, this having been for Abraham Lincoln, in which fact he takes a special pride. For the next ten years he was engaged in stores at Reinholdsville, Adamstown and Reamstown, filling for four years the position of general manager and bookkeeper in the store of J. R. Reddig, at Reamstown; then in 1870, he became the bookkeeper and shipping clerk in the hat factory of his brother-in-law, George Hendel, at Reading, and after filling this position for a year and feeling qualified to embark in the same business he joined his brothers William, Richard and John in the purchase of this factory, and they organized the firm of Mohn Brothers for the manufacture of wool hats. [For his connection with this firm and with J. G. Mohn & Bros., see following sketch of J. G. Mohn & Bros.]

For many years Mr. Mohn has been closely identified with other business enterprises at Reading. He is a director of the Penn National Bank, serving as vice-president since its incorporation in 1883; and also a director of the Reading Trust Company since its incorporation, in 1886; and also a member of the Board of Trade, having served as president in 1905 and 1906. In politics he is a Republican, and as such represented the Third ward in the select branch of city councils from 1888 to 1892.

Inheriting a strong religious nature, he has taken an active part in the United Evangelical Church from its inception in 1894, having previously, since his boyhood, been connected with the Evangelical Church. He was chairman of the building committee in the erection of the fine edifice of the First U. E. Church at Eighth and Court streets, toward which he was a liberal contributor. He is president of the board of trustees (having been a member of the board continuously for thirty-seven years), and he is the treasurer of the Missionary Society. He was a delegate to the First General Conference, which was held at Naperville, Ill., in November, 1894; and he has been a delegate to the East Pennsylvania Conference from its first meeting in 1894 to the present time. He has been the treasurer of the Albright Collegiate Institute for twenty-nine years, and a member of the board of trustees since its foundation; and, in appreciation of its educational efforts, he in 1908 presented to this college the three-story brick building and six acres of adjoining ground (formerly the Behné mansion at Myerstown), which the institution set apart for the use of the young women students and dedicated as the Jeremiah Gerner Mohn Hall. He is also a member of the board of publication at Harrisburg, and of the board of managers of the Chautauqua



John G. Mohn

at Lebanon; also president of the board of trustees of the Reading Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Mohn married Jan. 28, 1865, Annie Shirk, daughter of Henry Shirk, of Adamstown, and his wife Hannah Zell (who was a daughter of John Zell); by whom he has a son, Charles Ellsworth. His wife died June 4, 1867. He then, on Oct. 7, 1869, married (second) Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lutz) Royer, of Lancaster county, and they had the following children: Ada Mary, a graduate from the musical department of Albright College, who married Herbert Landis (employed since 1898 by the Reading Trust Company); Harry Scott, born May 17, 1874, and Howard R., born May 17, 1879, both dying in youth; and Elmer L. His second wife died Aug. 29, 1883, and on Nov. 10, 1885, he married (third) Emma S., daughter of John H. Spatz, of Mohnton. He has had two children by the wife last named: Maud, born Oct. 7, 1886, who died April 28, 1887; and Luella Faith, now being educated at Albright College.

Charles E. Mohn (son of Jeremiah G.) was born at Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., May 21, 1867. After completing the public school course at Reading he entered Schuylkill Academy, where he continued until June, 1883, when he entered his father's hat factory in order to learn the business. He passed through the minor positions, then became a presser and afterward a hardener, filling the latter position at the present time. He has been in the employ of J. G. Mohn & Bros. continuously until the present time, except for five years when he was a partner in the Mohn Hat Company at Mohnsville. He married Eulalia Blankenbiller, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Hinnershitz) Blankenbiller. They have one son, Winfield H., now in school. He is a member of the First United Evangelical Church at Reading.

Elmer L. Mohn (son of Jeremiah G.) was born Oct. 14, 1881, attended the schools of Reading, graduated from Albright College in 1902 and from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1903. He then engaged in the wholesale coal business with offices at Philadelphia and Reading, in which he has been very successful. He married Mary Elizabeth Horst, of Myerstown (daughter of George H. Horst, cashier of the Myerstown National Bank). She is a graduate of Albright College and of Swarthmore College.

Richard Mohn, a member of the firm of J. G. Mohn & Bros., was born on the old homestead at Mohn's Hill Jan. 23, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native township and later at Adamstown, Lancaster county. During the progress of the Civil war, he enlisted on Feb. 23, 1864, in Company B, 55th Regiment, P. V. I., and participated in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and of the Richmond campaign; and he was mustered out of service with the regiment at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1865. After his return he worked in a grist-mill at Adamstown which was owned by his brother Henry G. (who had been previously employed there). He worked also in a hat factory at Adamstown, where he had charge of the shipping and packing department. In 1871, he went to Reading and became associated with his brothers in the manufacture of wool hats, under the firm name of J. G. Mohn & Bros., and he has continued with the firm until the present time. He has served as a director of the National Union Bank of Reading for a number of years.

On Jan. 6, 1870, Mr. Mohn married Elizabeth Prutzman, daughter of Samuel Prutzman, of Adamstown, and by her had four children: Edgar P., who died in 1907; William R., manager of the estate at Pine Grove of the late ex-Mayor Weimer of Lebanon: Bessie A.; and Earl S., at home. In politics Mr. Mohn is a Republican. He served as a member of the school board from the Tenth ward; and has been a member of McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R., for many years.

John Gerner Mohn was born at Mohn's Hill, in Berks county, Nov. 19, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of that vicinity and at Adamstown, two miles distant. When seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Civil war, having been mustered into the service at Reading on Feb. 23, 1864, with Company B, 55th Regiment, P. V. I., and he continued in the service with this regiment until it was mustered out at Petersburg on Aug. 31, 1865. He participated in several of the largest battles of the war, but was never wounded. Upon returning home he learned the trade of hatting at St. Lawrence, in Exeter township, in the factory of John and George Hendel (the latter having been his brother-in-law), and he continued with the firm until 1871. Having mastered the details of the business, he united with his brothers William, Jeremiah and Richard in carrying on the manufacture of hats under the firm name of Mohn Brothers. [For his connection with this firm and with J. G. Mohn & Bros. from 1871 to the present time, see the following sketch of J. G. Mohn & Bros.]

Mr. Mohn married Cecelia A. Harbster, daughter of the late William Harbster (whose sketch and portrait appear in this publication) and Ellen Matthews, his wife, of Reading; and they have a son, William Harbster (having also had three daughters, who died young). They are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as one of the trustees since 1884. His wife has been active in religious and charitable work in Reading for upward of twenty years. She has taught a class in the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church continuously since 1885, some of the children of the first pupils being in her class now; and she has had charge of the mother's meetings of the church for the past sixteen years. She has been a member of the Widows' Home since its organization, in 1874, serving as one of its managers for the past ten years. She has been prominently identified with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. for many years, serving as its treasurer since 1892; and the charitable work of the Reading Benevolent Society has received much of her attention since 1890. Her husband has also been prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A. as one of its managers for twenty-five years, filling the office of treasurer for fifteen years.

Politically Mr. Mohn has been affiliated with the Republican party from the time he attained his majority. From 1874 to 1876 he represented the Third ward in the common council; and from 1876 to 1888 he represented this ward in the school board. He has identified himself actively with a number of local financial and business institutions, as follows: as director of the Keystone National Bank, of the Reading Hardware Company, and of the Consolidated Hardware Company; president of the National Brass & Iron Works, and of the Reading Screw Company. He has been a member of Chandler Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 227, for forty years; and for many years a member of Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R.

William Harbster Mohn, Mr. Mohn's son, was born at Reading July 24, 1872, and educated in the public schools and at Blairstown Hall, New Jersey. For a short time he was employed in the hat factory of J. G. Mohn & Bros., and then entered the National Brass & Iron Works in the mounting department. After a thorough course of five years in this department he was promoted to the position of foreman, and in 1902 became superintendent of the plant. He filled the position of superintendent until 1908, when he became associated with Edward Kershner under the name of Mohn & Kershner, for the manufacture of foundry and art metal goods, in which the firm have since been successfully engaged, employing eighty hands. He married Hallie Adams (daughter of Daniel L. Adams, founder of the Reading Radiator Works at Reading), and they have two children, Kathryn and John Daniel. He is connected with the First Presbyterian Church, in which he has taken a very active part, and for thirteen years has served as treasurer of the Sunday-school.

The firm of J. G. Mohn & Bros. has been a prominent industrial enterprise at Reading in the manufacture of wool hats for thirty-five years. It is constituted of three brothers, Jeremiah G. Mohn, Richard Mohn and John G.

Mohn, who had acquired practical experience in the business before starting for themselves.

In 1871, the brothers named and an elder brother, William, purchased the hat factory of their brother-in-law, George Hendel, which he had established at Reading on Maple street, south of Chestnut, in 1867, and carried on until that time, and they then organized a partnership under the name of Mohn Brothers for the manufacture of wool hats. The firm began operating with fifty hands and carried on the plant successfully, with an annual production exceeding 10,000 dozen, for three years, when the elder brother, the senior partner, died and the three surviving brothers purchased his interest and reorganized the firm on Jan. 1, 1875, under the name of J. G. Mohn & Bros.; and since then, for upward of thirty years, this firm has been engaged in the wool hat business at Reading with great success, increasing their employes from fifty to three hundred, developing their annual production from 10,000 dozen to 100,000 dozen, and extending their trading relations to all parts of the United States and Canada and also South American countries.

The firm's first factory on Maple street was destroyed by fire on March 17, 1875, but they rebuilt it the same year, and after operating it until Jan. 1, 1881, sold it to the Reading Fur Hat Company. In 1878 they purchased the old and well-established hat factory of Kutz, Arnold & Co., on Eleventh street, south of Chestnut, and then began to operate this plant in conjunction with the Maple street factory and the Levan factory at the rear of No. 1026 Penn street, which they had leased. The Eleventh street plant was carried on very successfully with one hundred and fifty hands until Sept. 6, 1892, when it was almost totally destroyed by fire. They rebuilt it immediately and operated it with increased energy and success until Feb. 13, 1899, when (during a violent snowstorm and blizzard late in the evening, with snow lying on the sidewalks and roof-tops two feet deep) a third fire visited their large industrial establishment, verily "like a thief in the night," and caused a total loss. Undaunted, with greater resolution than before, they rebuilt their factory, introducing the latest and best machinery for the manufacture of wool hats, and resumed operations with over two hundred hands; and in 1905 they erected a large addition, which made their plant one of the largest hat factories in Pennsylvania. It is recognized as one of the important industries at Reading which has afforded constant employment to a faithful little army of people, male and female, old and young, and thereby contributed a considerable share in the development of Reading.

SAMUEL KEGERISE MOHN was born Nov. 21, 1824, in Cumru township, Berks county, near Gouglersville, and after receiving a common school education, pursued until he was sixteen years old, learned the trade of miller at Adamstown, Lancaster county, which he finished at the age of twenty-one years. In 1846 he accompanied his uncle, Benjamin Mohn, who then established a grist-mill along the Wyomissing creek at a point now called Mohnton, and he opened a general store in this mill. He received the appointment as first postmaster of the postoffice established at that place in 1857, which was then named Mohn's Store. He was engaged in the store business for about fifteen years.

Mr. Mohn was brought up in the faith of the Evangelical Church, becoming a member when sixteen years old, and from that time on showed much devotion to its affairs, becoming in succession class-leader, exhorter and steward. He assisted in establishing Salem Evangelical Church at that place in 1849, and has served as one of the trustees until the present time—a continuous period of sixty years. He also took great interest in the Sunday-school work, officiating for many years as superintendent.

Mr. Mohn was married in 1847 to Susanna Spatz (daughter of John Spatz, of that vicinity), and they had ten children, five of whom reached maturity: Charles S. (m. Mary Redcay), Susanna C. (m. John A. Bohler), Mary S. (m. John A. Seitzinger), Ella M. (m. George H. Leininger), and Kate (m. Tyson L. Huyett).

Mr. Mohn is a son of John Mohn, and grandson of Daniel Mohn. For his antecedent history in the Mohn line, see preceding sketch of Mohn family.

BENJAMIN CLOUSER, who for many years prior to his retirement some time before his death was engaged as a blacksmith in Reading, Pa., was born in Robeson township, Berks county, Nov. 20, 1840, son of John and Anna (Wesley) Clouser.

John Clouser was for many years a farmer of Robeson township, Berks county, where he also engaged as a forgeman, and where he died, aged seventy-two years, his wife also attaining that age. They were the parents of ten children: John, Benjamin, Lucinda, Sarah, Thomas and Aaron, twins, Samuel, Henry, Charles and William. In religious belief Mr. Clouser was a Lutheran, while his wife belonged to the Reformed denomination.

Benjamin Clouser received his education in the schools of his native place, and when a boy learned the blacksmith's trade, which was his occupation throughout life. He was a good, practical mechanic, and a hardworking man, and in his death, which occurred Oct. 4, 1906, the city of Reading lost an honest Christian gentleman and good citizen. He was a member of the P. O. S. of A., in which organization he has many friends, and was a Republican in politics, although he never aspired to office.

Mr. Clouser married Margaret C. Corbit, daughter of John Corbit, and to this union were born four children, namely: William W., a draftsman employed by Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York; Harry C., a machinist of Reading; Anna, a teacher in the public schools of that city; and Frances, m. to Edgar L. Fulmer, office manager for a New York firm. Mrs. Clouser, who survives her husband, resides in Reading, where she is well known and very highly esteemed.

RICHARD TRETHEWEY, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Reading, Pa., and a man well known in insurance circles of Pennsylvania, was born Jan. 19, 1855, near Chattanooga, Tenn., son of Samuel and Mary Kent (Burt) Trethewey.

Samuel Trethewey was born March 7, 1822, at St. Hilary, Cornwall, England, son of Richard Trethewey, a miner of Cornwall, and came to America in 1849, locating first in New Jersey and later in Tennessee, and taking a trip to California during the gold fever. He was a mining engineer all of his life and from 1877 until his death, May 22, 1905, resided at Friedensville, Lehigh Co., Pa., having been retired for the last thirteen years of his life. He died at his own home in Friedensville, well known and highly esteemed. Mr. Trethewey was married in Cornwall, England, to Mary Kent Burt, born May 12, 1818, at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, who died Feb. 15, 1901, at the old homestead in Lehigh county. They had the following children: Samuel, of Boyertown; William, who was buried at Friedensville; Mary, residing at Pottstown, the widow of Thomas Brown; Richard; Joseph, who resides at No. 3150 Carlisle street, Philadelphia; John H., of No. 121 Oak street, Providence, Scranton, Pa.; and James, of No. 120 Oak street, Providence.

Richard Trethewey spent his boyhood days in Maryland, whence his parents had removed in 1857, and attended the pay schools, which became free schools after the Civil war. After coming to Friedensville he following zinc mining for eight years, and then spent nine years in the Boyertown ore mines. The following year and one-half he mined for gold, silber and copper at the Butte and Boston mine, at Butte City, Mont., a great mining camp, but in 1893 returned to Pennsylvania and began working as an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

at Bethlehem. The following year he was appointed to an assistant superintendency, and was sent to Pittsburg, where he remained six months, being transferred at this time to an assistant superintendency at Reading, where he has since continued with eminent success. Mr. Trethewey has developed a number of successful insurance men who were formerly in his district, among whom is William H. Spang, superintendent of the Allentown district. Mr. Trethewey is an able insurance man, and during his incumbency of his present office has made his name well known in insurance circles throughout the State.

Mr. Trethewey has been twice married, his first wife being Jennie Schiffert, who died in 1879, in Friedensville, Lehigh county, aged twenty-six years, leaving three children: Florence E., who is single; Jennie M., m. to Wayne Wilson, of Philadelphia; and William G., who is married and resides at No. 520 Broad street, Bethlehem, Pa. He m. (second) Jan. 16, 1892, Addie B. Conner, daughter of Willoughby B. Conner, of Boyertown, Pa., and to this union one child has been born; Paul Richard.

In politics Mr. Trethewey is a Republican with independent inclinations. He is socially connected with Prosperity Chamber, Knights of Friendship, and Washington Camp, No. 104, P. O. S. of A., of Boyertown. He and his family are members of Covenant Methodist Episcopal Church of Reading, and they reside in Mr. Trethewey's large brick residence, at No. 960 North Eleventh street, Reading.

GEORGE J. KAPP, one of Marion township's highly respected citizens, who lived retired at Stouchsburg from 1902, was for many years engaged in tailoring. He was born Sept. 22, 1837, in Mill Creek township, Lebanon Co., Pa., son of John and Eliza (Meiser) Kapp, and died Sept. 26, 1909.

Michael Kapp, the progenitor of this family, was of German descent, and a pioneer settler of Heidelberg township, in the district that is now embraced in Jackson township, Lebanon county. His name appears among the list of taxables of Heidelberg one year after Berks county had been separated from Lancaster. Mr. Kapp had two children: Frederick; and Leonard, who had a son Leonard.

Frederick Kapp (Capp), the great-grandfather of George J., was one of the pioneers of the Newmanstown section of what is now Lebanon county. He owned in the neighborhood of 400 acres of land, on which he built log cabins, and dug a well in sandy soil. He had reached a depth of sixty feet, but while he was at dinner the sides caved in, burying his tools, which stood at the bottom of the well, and there they remain to this day. He was an excellent blacksmith, manufacturing all of his own farming implements in addition to forks and blacksmith nails. He is buried in the old burial ground at the Tulpehocken Lutheran Church. His grave has no head-stone, but a relative has a stone near by. Frederick Kapp had children: George and Andrew; Molly, m. to Frederick Moyer; and Meria, m. to Jacob Kehl.

Andrew Kapp, grandfather of George J., was born Feb. 25, 1782, at Newmanstown, on the Kapp farm, later owned by his son John. He was a lifelong farmer, and died Dec. 31, 1844, being buried at the burial ground at Newmanstown. He married Elizabeth Miller, who was was born Jan. 19, 1783, at Millcreek, Lebanon county, and died Aug. 27, 1867. They had three children: Sarah died unmarried at an advanced age; Catherine, m. to Isaac Gerhart; and John.

John Kapp, father of George J., was born at Newmanstown, Pa., Nov. 24, 1809, and died Aug. 7, 1892, aged eighty-two years, eight months, thirteen days, being buried at Newmanstown. He was a lifelong farmer, having an excellent property of 125 acres in Millcreek township, Lebanon county, and was a man of wide acquaintance among the agriculturists of his district. Mr. Kapp was also a well-known sportsman, being an excellent marksman, and frequently won prizes. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and he attended St. Elias Church at Newmanstown. Mr. Kapp married Elizabeth Meiser, born Dec. 4, 1807, and died Sept. 19, 1875, aged sixty-seven years, nine months, fifteen days, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keller) Meiser. They had nine children, all but one surviving, the oldest being seventy-five years of age, and the youngest past fifty-five: Peter, Levi, Elizabeth, George, Thomas, James, Emma, Sarah and John.

George J. Kapp spent his youth upon the home farm, and until he was seventeen years of age remained with his parents, at this time learning the trade of tailor from Frederick A. Schultz, who was a member of the same family from which came Governor Schultz. Mr. Kapp came to Stouchsburg in 1862, and there carried on the tailoring business with marked success until his retirement in 1902. He had in his employ five assistants, and enjoyed a large trade, much of which in the earlier days consisted in making up home-made woolen material, which was brought to him by the settlers in the surrounding country. Mr. Kapp was an agent for the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ephrata, Lancaster county, a position which he held since 1875, during which time he wrote up a large number of risks in his district. Although he was an invalid from the fall of 1906, and was almost entirely confined to his house, he was of cheerful disposition, bearing his suffering patiently. He was a man of intelligence, and conversed fluently in both English and German. A Republican in his political affiliations, he always had the welfare of his township at heart, but would never allow his name to be used in connection with any office. He was a member of the Order of Good Fellows at Stouchsburg, being one of the oldest members. He was connected with Christ (Tulpehocken) Lutheran Church, of Marion township.

On June 21, 1862, Mr. Kapp married Amanda M. Donges, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Burkholder) Donges, and to this union there have been born two children: Ellen m. Frank Walborn, a cigar-packer of Stouchsburg, who was born March 17, 1858, and died April 6, 1905, aged forty-seven years, leaving two children, Ralph K. and Mary A.; and Charles F., born Oct. 30, 1867, met his death in the dynamite explosion which destroyed the Tulpehocken church in Marion township, Nov. 6, 1884, in his eighteenth year, and is buried in the Kapp family lot at that church, his last resting-place being marked by the Kapp monument.

JACOB OTTO, who died at his residence, No. 833 Washington street, May 23, 1904, at the age of sixty-seven years, was not an American by birth, but had lived in this country since his seventeenth year. He was born in 1837 in Hesse-Darmstadt, and brought to his adopted country the sterling qualities which characterize the German race, and make them so valuable a part of our body of citizens.

When he was sixteen years old Mr. Otto landed in New York City, and proceeded directly to Reading. Although he had learned the trade of shoemaking, he never followed it, and instead worked at tinning under a Mr. Snell. He remained with him for a number of years, and became a very skilled workman. In 1877, he went into partnership in that same line with a Mr. Harper, under the firm name of Harper & Otto, and for a long time they were located on Seventh street near Penn, doing a general tinning business. When that partnership was dissolved, Christ Geisler became associated with Mr. Otto and the store was moved to No. 643 Penn street, its present location. In 1889 Mr. Otto bought out Mr. Geisler and from that time conducted it by himself. Nine years later his son John was made manager, but he died while still a

Frederick Moyer

young man, and his brother Harry W. was then given the place. Since his father's death, H. W. Otto has continued to conduct the business in the interest of the estate.

Jacob Otto was married at the age of twenty-four years to Miss Katherine Kiruse, and five children were born to them: Emma, Mrs. Charles Leymaster, of Reading; John, who died at the age of thirty-two; Kate, wife of David E. Gring, of Reading; Minnie, who was born in 1873, and died in 1890; and Harry W. Mr. Otto belonged both to the Odd Fellows and the Masons, being a member, in the latter order, of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M. A man of many estimable qualities he was esteemed by everyone that knew him, and bore a deservedly high reputation among Reading's business men.

HARRY W. OTTO was born June 21, 1880, and was educated in the public schools of Reading. In 1896 he was taken into his father's employ and has been connected with the business ever since. Since assuming the sole responsibility he has proven himself to be capable in business, and is very successful in his management. Socially he is a Mason, a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227; and also of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Order of Buzzards; the Ivy Leaf Association and the Cadet Band.

PETER B. KEEHN, for fifty-two years a resident of Mt. Penn, but now living retired at No. 314 Seventeenth and one-half street, Reading, comes of an old family of this part of Berks county. He was born Sept. 29, 1838, in Exeter township, near Schwartzwald Church, from which neighborhood his parents, Charles and Maria (Biedeman) Keehn, moved into Lower Alsace township soon after his birth.

Jacob Keehn, grandfather of Peter B. Keehn, was a resident of Exeter township and a farmer by occupation. He died in middle life, but his wife, whose maiden name was Brahm, attained a good old age.

Charles Keehn was born in Exeter township in the year 1810, and died in 1868. Like his father he followed farming, and he was a substantial citizen, a worthy member of the Reformed Church, and a Democrat in political faith. He married Maria Biedeman, a native of Amity township, this county, daughter of John and Margaret (Hartranft) Biedeman, and nine children were born to this union, namely: Matilda, widow of Henry Allenbaugh; Orlando, an engineer, of Reading; Peter B.; Daniel B., a laboring man, of Mt. Penn; John, a hatter, of Mt. Penn; Almaretta, deceased wife of Peter Helfrich; Elizabeth, widow of Levi Marks, of Reading; Charles, a conductor, of Reading; and Margaret, deceased.

Peter B. Keehn grew to manhood in Alsace township, and there he received his education in the public schools. While still a little boy he entered the Brumbach's woolen mills, at St. Lawrence, in which he worked up to the position of weaver and spinner. He continued in that work until 1897, in May of which year his right side became paralyzed and he was incapacitated for active work from that time. Since that time he has lived retired, making his home at the corner of Perkiomen avenue and Twenty-third street, Mt. Penn, where he built in 1885, until March, 1909, when he sold his home, and purchased his present residence in Reading. During his active years Mr. Keehn was much interested in local public affairs, and he gave excellent service as school director in Lower Alsace, which office he held for six years, and as borough inspector. He is a Democrat in political affiliation.

On June 4, 1861, Mr. Keehn enlisted in Company D, 3d Pa. V. C., being one of the first three-years men, and entered the United States service at Camp McCall, D. C., July 28, 1861, serving until June, 1864. He took part in the following important engagements: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He was promoted to corporal. By virtue of his army service Mr. Keehn is an honored member of the G. A. R., belonging to McLean Post, No. 16, of Reading.

On Sept. 17, 1864, Mr. Keehn married at Reading, Miss Martha Wesner, who was born March 6, 1845, daughter of James and Maria (Kemp) Wesner. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keehn, viz.: Carrie Dora, wife of Franklin Hafer, of Madison avenue, Reading; Katie Octavia, deceased; Harvey Peter, a weaver at the woolen mill, who married Catharine Faust and resides at Mt. Penn; and Jennie Estella, who is at home.

James Wesner, father of Mrs. Keehn, was a charcoal burner by occupation. He died in Reading about 1877, at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died in 1885, reaching the age of seventy-eight years. She was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wesner had a family of ten children, namely: Matilda, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Hawkins; Henry, who died in Illinois, married Fannie Diffenbaugh; Barbara Ann married James Schull, and both are deceased; Harriet, deceased, was the wife of George Jones; Lucinda, deceased, was the wife of Ezra Romich; Nathaniel died in infancy; James lives in Varna, Ill.; Ephraim, who married Clara Shupe, lives in Maquoketa, Iowa; Martha is the wife of Peter B. Keehn; Adaline, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Schealer, of Reading.

JOSEPH GRATE SCHNABEL, a venerable citizen of Cumru township, and a survivor of the great Civil war, was born Jan. 22, 1831, in that township, son of John and Susanna (Grate) Schnabel, and grandson of Jacob Schnabel, and he died Feb. 9, 1908, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Jacob Schnabel came to America from Germany, on the ship "Priscilla," arriving at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1749, and some years after that date became a farmer in Cumru township, Berks county, where he owned considerable land, part of which was in later years owned by his son, John. He was a Catholic in religious belief, and was buried in consecrated ground in Reading. Jacob Schnabel was the father of the following children: Jacob; Joseph; Benjamin; William; Kate m. Lewis Eckenroth; Betzy m. Harry Grate; Polly m. Patrick Odier; and Sally m. a Mr. Hartman.

John Schnabel, father of Joseph, was born in 1785, near Yocom's Church in Cumru township, and died in 1860, being buried at the Catholic cemetery in Reading. He was a life-long farmer, and owned a tract of eighty-three acres, now the property of Andrew Blankenhorn. Mr. Schnabel married Susanna Grate, who died in 1856, in her eightieth year, and to them were born ten children, as follows: Jacob; Barbara m. Samuel Freeman; Andrew; Joseph Grate; John; Catherine m. Solomon Ash; Susan m. Ezra Bush; Hettie m. John Buthroyed; Elias m. Elizabeth Ruffner; and Sarah m. Henry Hill.

Joseph Grate Schnabel was reared in Cumru township, and there he spent all his life. For many years he was employed in the iron mines, but in 1896 he retired from active life, erected a comfortable little home, where he lived with his daughter, Clara, Mrs. John S. Sonnon, until death claimed him. On Oct. 27, 1862, Mr. Schnabel enlisted under the name of Joseph Snable, in Company C, 167th Pa. V. I., serving with the Army of the Potomac until Aug. 12, 1863, when he received his honorable discharge at Reading. He was a faithful and efficient soldier, and during his service to his country bore his share of the hardships of army life bravely and cheerfully. Mr. Schnabel was a member of Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R.; and the Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 91, Angelica. In political matters he was a Republican, and for six years served as township supervisor, then resigning.

With his family he belonged to the Reformed congregation at Yocom's Union Church.

On May 4, 1854, Mr. Schnabel married Catherine White, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Mengel) White, and to this union were born four children: James, born Nov. 12, 1855; Clara, May 30, 1858 (m. Dec. 31, 1887, John S. Sonnon); John W., March 12, 1860 (died March 21, 1860); and a son died in infancy unnamed.

JAMES SPEARS, an aged citizen of Robesonia, Berks Co., Pa., was born near Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 15, 1833, a son of William and Christie (Kirkwood) Spears.

William Spears was born near Glasgow, about 1793, and died in 1843 surviving his wife by some few years. He was a weaver by trade. They had seven children: William, James, Alexander, Christie, Jennie, Mary and Ellen. With the exception of Alexander all the children emigrated to America. James came alone, the five others having preceded him by one year. They all lived at Moselem, in Berks county. William was taken prisoner and died in the Civil war. Jennie married Jacob Warner, of Womelsdorf, and still survives. Christie married James McCallen and they lived at Fritztown, Berks county, where she died. Mary married Horatio Hillesley and lives at Manayunk, Pa. Ellen lives at Philadelphia.

James Spears learned weaving with his father, in his native land, where he followed the trade for a short time before coming to America. This was in 1853, during the administration of President Franklin Pierce. He settled in Berks county and began to work in the mines at Moselem, where he lived for four years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Robesonia and began working at the Robesonia Iron Company's plant, where he continued until his retirement in 1901, since then he has occupied his pleasant home on Elm street. During his long connection with the iron works he was variously employed in almost every department, being a good mechanic and a regular handy man.

Mr. Spears is a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted at Reading, in February, 1865, in Company A, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged after four months of service.

On Aug. 16, 1862, Mr. Spears was married to Elizabeth Yonson, born March 16, 1838, in Heidelberg township, Berks county, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Mayer) Yonson. Mr. and Mrs. Spears have two children, Leah and William. The daughter married Joseph Putt and they reside at Robesonia; they have one son, James H. S. The son married Priscilla Putt, and they have two children, Jennie and James.

GEORGE PUTT, foreman of the ore roasters at the Robesonia Iron Company's plant, was born near Robesonia, in Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1862, son of Joseph and Catherine (Brigel) Putt.

Jacob Putt, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, and came to Berks county when he was fifteen years of age. He worked as a teamster, hauling charcoal and iron ore for many years, and all of his sons followed the same business. He lies buried at St. Daniel's (Corner) Church. His sons were: Joseph, George, Thomas, Jacob, Henry, Franklin, Levi and Frederick. His daughters were: Sophia married Adam Deppen; Susan married (first) Elijah Hassler and (second) John Leninger; Peggy married a Mr. Heckler; Sarah died unmarried.

Joseph Putt, father of George, resided in the house in which the latter was born, in Heidelberg township, for nearly fifty years. He followed teaming as a business. He married Catherine Brigel, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Weinhold) Brigel. Mr. and Mrs. Putt have long since passed away and are interred at Womelsdorf. They had the following children: Frank, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, while fighting in defense of his country; Charles, who lives at Garrett, Ind.; Joseph, who is assistant foreman at the Robesonia Iron Company; Jacob, a farmer residing near Garrett, Ind.; William, who is in the employ of the Robesonia Iron Company; Sarah, who was accidentally burned to death in childhood; Ellen I., married to Charles P. Mayer, who is stove tender for the Robesonia Iron Company; and George.

George Putt left school at a very early age in order to commence work at the furnace, beginning to be self-supporting in 1878, and has continued with the Robesonia Iron Company. He has proved himself such a reliable, steady and efficient employe that he has had substantial recognition of his usefulness at various times, and in 1887 he was appointed foreman of the ore roasters, having a gang of twenty-six men under his charge. In politics he is a Republican, and although he lives in a strong Democratic district he was elected school director in the spring of 1902, in which office he served for three years. He has filled other positions, having been township committeeman for two years, and on different occasions has been chosen a delegate to county conventions. He is a member of Washington Camp, No. 67, P. O. S. of A., of Womelsdorf, and of Lodge No. 119, Knights of Pythias, of Robesonia.

In 1886 Mr. Putt was married to Fianna Achenbach, born April 6, 1864, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Putt) Achenbach, the former of whom is a stone-mason in Mill Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Putt have three children. Jennie M.; Maggie M., who married Howard Flickinger, a clerk at Robesonia; and Irwin. Mr. Putt and his family reside in their own home on Main street, Robesonia, which he bought in 1900. With his family he belongs to St. Paul's Reformed Church, in which he is a deacon. He was a liberal contributor to the erection of this handsome church edifice in 1903.

JOSEPH PUTT, foreman of the laborers at the Robesonia Iron Company's plant at Robesonia, was born Oct. 25, 1852, in his father's house in Heidelberg township. He is a son of Joseph Putt. He obtained his education at the Furnace school-house in his native township, but was only ten years old when he began work at the Robesonia Furnace, and he has been working regularly in the same employ ever since, being one of the company's oldest and most reliable employes. He has charge of the labor force of fifty men, a position he has filled since 1904. He is a Republican in politics, and on different occasions has been a delegate to county conventions.

On Aug. 13, 1887, he was married to Leah Spears, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Yonson) Spears, and they have one son, James H. S., who is a young man of fine educational attainments. He was educated in the township schools, graduated from the Robesonia high school, later attended two spring sessions at the West Chester Normal School and still later graduated from the Inter-State Commercial College, Reading. Mr. Putt resides in his own home on Elm street, Robesonia, which he purchased in the spring of 1902. Fraternally he belongs to Washington Camp, No. 37, P. O. S. of A., of Robesonia, of which he has been a trustee since 1899; and to the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 119, of which he is past chancellor commander. He is a Reformed member of Zion's Church of Womelsdorf. Mrs. Putt was reared in the Presbyterian faith, her parents belonging to the First Presbyterian Church. She is connected with St. Daniel's (Corner) Church.

GEORGE K. HOLLENBACH. Among the successful business men of Reading, Pa., may be mentioned George K. Hollenbach, who is engaged in painting and paper-hanging, and in the sale of wall paper, paints and picture and room mouldings at No. 325 Elm street,

Mr. Hollenbach was born Oct. 6, 1855, at Centreport, Berks Co., Pa., son of John G. and Esther (Kline) Hollenbach.

George Hollenbach, grandfather of George K., was a descendant, possibly a son, of Johan George Hollenbach, who was one of the ancestors of this German Palatinate family in America. He emigrated to this country in the ship "Neptune," which arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 24, 1754, on the same ship being one Michael Hollenbach, who, says tradition, was his brother and had settled in Albany township, Berks county, prior to 1759, in which year he was a taxable of that district. Johan George Hollenbach had a son, Heinrich, who lived and died in Windsor (now Perry) township, and who married Elizabeth Moyer, by whom he had these children: Daniel (1781-1866); John; Heinrich (1791-1874); Elizabeth (1798-1883); Jacob (1807-1871), married Rebecca Kistler, and had children, Henry, Johannes, Nicholas, Caroline, Rebecca, Lydia, Amelia, Mesitta and Jacob (ex-poor director of Berks county); Maria; Eva (1811-1871), and Catherine married Samuel Ruth.

George Hollenbach, the grandfather, was a resident of Mahantango township, Schuylkill county, where in 1802 he was assessed as the owner of property. The name of his wife is not known, but it is known that he had four children, one of his sons being John G. Hollenbach, the latter of whom was an uncle of Frank Hollenbach, of Mantz, Schuylkill county, who died in February, 1907, aged about sixty years. Frank Hollenbach married Catherine Kressley, who died in September, 1907, aged fifty-six years, and they had seven children, as follows: William, Barney, Ida, Tillie, Katie, Mame and Minnie.

John G. Hollenbach, father of George K., was born Sept. 8, 1827, in Schuylkill county, and when three years of age was brought to Berks county by his parents. He was a carpenter by trade, an occupation which he followed for many years. In later life he resided at West Reading with his son-in-law, Charles Feather, and there he died Jan. 23, 1909, aged eighty-one years. He was a member of Kissinger's Lutheran Church, where he and his wife are buried. Mr. Hollenbach married Esther Kline, born in 1830, who died aged fifty-three years, and to them were born four children, as follows: Franklin died in infancy; Menton died in 1901, aged forty-seven years; George K.; and Catherine married Charles Feather, of West Reading.

George K. Hollenbach was reared to agricultural pursuits, and worked with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he learned the painter's trade from F. R. Kirst, at Bernville, now at Reading, for whom he worked for two years, the next twelve years being spent in the employ of John G. Rhein, of Reading. In 1888, Mr. Hollenbach formed a partnership with his employer, a connection that continued successfully for four years, and in 1892 he engaged in business on his own account. He carries a full and up-to-date line of everything pertaining to the painting and wall papering trades, and employs from ten to fifteen men.

Mr. Hollenbach is a Republican in politics, and takes a great deal of interest in public affairs. He and his family were members of St. Thomas Lutheran Evangelical Church, at Bernville, Pa., at which place the family resided for twenty-seven years. Mr. Hollenbach was a deacon in this church. He and his family are now members of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Reading. Mr. Hollenbach belongs to Bernville Camp, No. 113, P. O. S. of A.; the I. O. O. F., No. 122, of Bernville; Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, of Reading; and the Royal and Ridgely Protective Association.

On Feb. 26, 1876, Mr. Hollenbach was married at Bernville, to Isabella H. Faust, daughter of Jared and Leah (Stoudt) Faust, and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Klopp) Faust, of Western Berks county. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbach, namely: Mary L. m. Thomas C. Naftzinger, of Bethel township; Laura A. died in childhood; Sallie m. Maurice Greenawalt, of Bernville, deceased; John died at the age of eight years; William H.; Charles C.; Emma L., and Lizzie M.

FREDERICK ROW, residing at No. 168 Clymer street, Reading, belongs to a family that has been settled in Berks county for a century. His grandfather came to Reading from Germany, and the two succeeding generations have continued to make their home in that city where the founder of he family settled and died.

John Row, father of Frederick, was a native of Reading, born June 4, 1819. He became a shoemaker and followed that trade during the winter months, while in the summer he made bricks, working up to the last twelve years of his life. The house in which his son formerly lived is constructed of bricks made by the father, and was built in 1869. During the Civil war John Row served from Oct. 23, 1862 to Aug. 12, 1863, in Company B. 167th Pa. V. I., under Capt. Melcher, but during his term of service was only in one large engagement, that at Stillwater, Va., where the colonel of his regiment was killed. Mr. Row married Miss Sarah Maurer, who outlived her husband many years, passing away June 5, 1903, while he died in April, 1887. Their children were as follows: Susan, Mrs. Alexander Printz; William H., in the grocery business, and married to Miss Sally Bradagan; John D., a plumber; Elizabeth, Mrs. N. L. Ehrgood; Frederick; Mary, widow of T. R. Darlington; and Sallie, wife of Jacob Rhoad. All are residents of Reading.

Frederick Row was born in Reading, Oct. 4, 1862. He attended the public schools of the city, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1882. He learned the trade of a machinist, and worked at that for over four years, but at the end of that time he turned his attention to electricity, and has been engaged in that ever since. He spent a year and a half with W. G. Sands, and then in 1889, went into business as an electrician on his own account, having his shop in his residence. He is a skilled workman and has built up a large patronage, having up to the present wired 1,000 houses for the West Reading Building and Loan Association, alone, besides doing all the work for the well-known contractor, J. R. Bechtel. He is thoroughly established in his line of work, and is one of the prosperous business men of Reading.

On June 14, 1904, Mr. Row married Miss Sallie M. Landis, daughter of Joel and Catherine (Willman) Landis, of Reading. Mr. Row has by no means confined his attention to business alone, but is a prominent figure in local politics and in fraternal circles. A strong Republican, he is now serving as judge of elections for the Sixteenth ward, First precinct, and had been the regular assessor of the Third precinct, Third ward, for eight years. Since 1898 he has been a member of the Board of Trade. A lifelong member and director of the Alumni Association, he is now president of its board of directors, and also served one year as president and two years as treasurer. As a Mason Mr. Row has attained the 32d degree, and is a member of Reading Lodge, No. 549; Reading Chapter; DeMolay Commandery, and Rajah Temple, and is engineer and architect of the Lodge of Perfection, and has taken an active part in the Sons of Veterans, in which for six years he was assistant to the State adjutant, for one year assistant State treasurer, and one year State treasurer. A man of active mind and broad interests, Mr. Row has been a great traveler and has not only made himself familiar with the greater part of his own country but has also seen much of Europe.

ROBERT W. SPANG, a veteran of the Civil war, who was one of the first to respond to his country's call in 1861, is a native of Reading, born Sept. 15, 1845, son of Daniel and Mary (Young) Spang.

Daniel Spang was a son of George, who resided in Amity township, Berks county. There were five children, George, William, John, Daniel and Catherine. Daniel in his earlier years was a manufacturer of mill stones in Reading, later ran a chair factory, and finally engaged in the china and toy business, being located at No. 627 Penn street. He was very successful financially, and was a prominent man in Reading. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Young. Her father was a pioneer of Reading, and was well known there, a cabinet maker by trade. His father bought property at No. 627-629 Penn street, where most of the family reside, from the Penns, and the old house is one of the landmarks of the city. Daniel Spang died when only forty-eight years of age, but his wife lived to be seventy-eight. Their children were as follows: Elizabeth, widow of H. D. Van Horn, a wholesale shoe dealer in Philadelphia, who now makes her home in the old family place on Penn street; Mary, deceased; H. W., engaged in the electrical business in New York City; Robert W.; Emma, Mrs. Holtman; Daniel, Jr., who died March 18, 1907; Sallie, also at the old home; and Isaac, formerly cashier of the Reading National Bank, who married Miss Emma Hendel. Daniel Spang was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, a Republican in politics, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Robert W. Spang was sent to the public schools, but he was of an active, adventurous temperament, and when only fourteen years of age ran away from home and enlisted in Company B, 93d Pa. V. I., being mustered in at Camp Coleman, Lebanon county. When the war broke out in 1861, he was one of the first to enlist, and saw much active service as a private in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Yorktown, the Wilderness, Antietam and Spottsylvania. In time he was given a furlough and returned to his home once more. His mother refused to let him rejoin the army, as he was still so young, and he never received a formal discharge until during Grover Cleveland's administration.

On settling down again in Reading Mr. Spang went into the Philadelphia and Reading shops, and learned the trade of a machinist, remaining in the employ of that road for eighteen years. The next eighteen were spent in the electrical business, in company with his brother, and during seven of those years he was in New York City. The last seven years he has been employed by the Carpenter Steel Company, at Reading.

Mr. Spang married Miss Cordelia Filbert, whose great-uncle was the first mayor of Reading. They have one son, Charles R., a plumber by occupation. Mr. Spang is a Lutheran in his religious faith, but his wife and son are of the Reformed faith. He is a man well known in Reading and has many friends. One of his greatest pleasures is to recall from his present pleasant vantage ground, stories of the many hardships which he endured in the days of the war.

EDWARD SCHULZE, present proprietor of the Elias Schulze & Son, the firm name under which the immense business of the Liberty Dye Works is carried on, at the corner of Mifflin and Chestnut streets, Reading, is the junior member of the firm. The business was established by his late father, at Philadelphia, in 1891, where it was conducted until 1897 when the plant was removed to Reading and located at No. 133 Pearl street. Two years later the firm purchased the old Henry Keeper tanning property, on which they built an up-to-date plant. The senior member of the firm died in October, 1903, since when Edward has conducted the business, retaining the old style.

Elias Schulze was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to America in 1881. His business had been learned and pursued in his native land, and he was an expert in his line.

Edward Schulze, the present proprietor, was fifteen years of age when he came to America and has been familiar with the dye business since boyhood. For four years he was employed in a silk dye house in Philadelphia, and has had many years of valuable experience. He does work for the leading firms of Reading and vicinity and also for several large Philadelphia firms. He employs from thirty-five to forty hands during the season, and his daily output is from six to seven thousand pounds of dyed goods. The plant is 152 x 100 feet in dimensions, and is equipped with the most modern machinery known in the business. It is run by steam, and the dye works proper is a one-story building 40 x 152 feet, while the printing department is a two-story and basement, 32 x 152.

Mr. Schulze is very prominent in Masonry, a member of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M.; Reading Chapter, No. 152, R. A. M.; DeMolay Commandery, K. T.; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

CORNELIUS T. ANDERSON, who was for many years a prominent manufacturer of jewelry in Reading, Pa., was born in 1851, in that city, and died June 28, 1901, in Redlands, Cal., son of David B. and Susan T. (Long) Anderson.

David B. Anderson was born in Chester county, and came to Berks county when a boy, receiving his education in the schools of the latter county. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some time, later engaging in the retail shoe business. This he carried on until his death, at the age of forty-four years. His wife, Susan T. Long, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and was the mother of two children: Cornelius T.; and Sylvanus, who was in the employ of the L. D. Anderson Jewelry Company.

Cornelius T. Anderson was educated in the schools of Reading, Pa., and after completing his literary training was employed as a clerk in a shoe store for a few years. He was then employed by his uncle, Fred Anderson, in the retail and wholesale shoe business as a traveling salesman, but later engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in Reading, becoming quite prosperous. Mr. Anderson then disposed of his business interests in Reading and removed to Redlands, Cal., where he had been living about five years at the time of his death. He was a man who made friends wherever he traveled, and had a wide acquaintance in the business world, where he was highly esteemed for his honesty and integrity. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Royal Arcanum, and for seventeen years was recording secretary of the Y. M. C. A. In politics he was independent. He was connected with St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, and was active in the work of that denomination.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1876, Miss Margaret B. Wunder, daughter of Louis and Susan (Setley) Wunder, and three children were born to this union: Louis, engaged in the manufacture of jewelry in Reading; Ella; and Robert, at school.

HENRY D. CHRIST, farmer, of Penn township, was born there Dec. 31, 1845, son of John and Elizabeth (Dundore) Christ, also natives of Penn township.

John Christ was born on the old Christ homestead, where he himself later engaged in farming, and where he died in 1887, aged seventy-eight years; his wife died in 1884, when seventy-three years old. They had nine children, namely: Jonathan, Harrison, Aaron, Henry D., James D., Levi, Louisa, Catherine and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Christ were members of the German Reformed Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

Henry D. Christ attended pay school in his youth, and from the time he was able to do any work has been familiar with farming, which occupation he has always followed. He remained at home with his father until eighteen years old, when he went out West, living at Naperville, Ill., thirty miles west of Chicago, where he was employed at farm work for two years. Returning home, he was with his father for another year, and after his marriage he engaged in farming on the Peter Phillips place in Centre township, Berks county, where he resided for two years. He has since lived on the

old homestead in Penn township, which he farmed for eight years before his father's death, buying the place in 1888. It contains 106 acres of good land, which he has been improving steadily ever since he took the management. The dwelling on this property is one of the landmarks of the vicinity, and is a fine stone house built over a hundred years ago. The farm has been in the possession of the family ever since it was owned by Johannes Christ, the great-grandfather of Henry D. Christ. It is located one mile east of the borough of Bernville, and the land is fertile and valuable, with an unusually good water supply.

In 1871, Mr. Christ married Mary A. Phillips, daughter of Henry Phillips, of Mohrsville, Pa., and they have two children, Helen and Rosa Jane, both of whom are with their parents.

Mr. Christ has long been active in the educational affairs of the township, having served as school director for fifteen years and for ten years as treasurer of the school board. He is a Democrat in politics, and has done local work for the party, having been a member of the township election board. He is a member of St. Thomas' Reformed Church and has served as deacon and elder; when younger he was a regular attendant of the Sunday-school.

CHARLES BRENEISER, Sr., manufacturer of cigars and tobacco at Reading for sixty years, was born at Reading March 24, 1828. He attended one of the first public schools opened at Reading in 1834, but he was not permitted to obtain more than a limited common education, because he was obliged to turn his attention, while still a boy, toward assisting in the support of the family. He first engaged as a helper in laying bricks and then gradually learned the trade, but after some years in this laborious employment he changed to cigar-making, and after serving a regular apprenticeship followed the trade until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in the business of cigar-making for himself. This was in 1847, and he continued at the business with increasing success in the vicinity of Seventh and Penn streets until his death, a period covering more than sixty years. At first he was in partnership with William Harman for several years. He engaged in the manufacture of cigars exclusively until 1861, and then became a manufacturer and dealer in smoking and chewing tobacco, both wholesale and retail; and he ever afterward carried on the two together. As his sons grew to manhood they were led to learn and follow the same business, each being admitted to partnership with him. In this way he had four sons associated in the firm (Thomas, Charles, Jr., Edgar and Milton), and trading under the name of Charles Breneiser & Sons. The two sons last named retired from the firm in 1898 to engage in the cigar and tobacco business, wholesale and retail, for themselves, and since then they have traded under the name of Breneiser Brothers, locating on the northeast corner of Eighth and Penn streets in April, 1907. The father's firm manufactures many superior and popular brands of cigars which have a large sale throughout the country. This firm has fitted up the most costly and attractive cigar stand in Reading.

Mr. Breneiser, in connection with his increasing business and property interests, assisted in organizing the Union Bank in 1857, and the Reading Trust Company in 1886, and he served as a director of these two prominent institutions until his death. He represented the Southeast ward of Reading in the common branch of the city councils in 1862 and 1863; and the Eighth ward in the select branch from 1869 to 1872. He also assisted in organizing the Oley Turnpike Company in 1862, and the Maxatawny Mutual Fire & Storm Insurance Company in 1893, serving as a director and also officiating as the president of each for many years.

As a humanitarian Mr. Breneiser was prominently before the community for many years. Soon after the local board of public charities was established in 1874 he was selected by the State authorities as one of the three commissioners, and he filled the appointment until he died. His duties required him to visit the public institutions of the county and to make report of their management and condition to the State. He was one of the first subscribers of the stock in the establishment of the Reading Library Company in 1868, and he always continued to show a practical interest in the library. In 1897 he was one of a party of liberal citizens who raised a fund to extinguish the debt on the library building and make the institution free to the public. He was actively identified with the Reading Benevolent Society from 1870, and with the Reading Relief Society and the Reading Hospital from their inception. He was one of the few public-spirited individuals of the Third and Eighth wards who took the first steps toward converting the open commons at the head of Penn street, and along Perkiomen avenue to Hill road, from an offensive depository for all kinds of objectionable materials to an attractive park, by contributing annually toward the expenses for a number of years before 1887, when it came to be recognized as a park and a part of the park system of Reading. He was selected one of the board of trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company in 1893, and served in that capacity until his death.

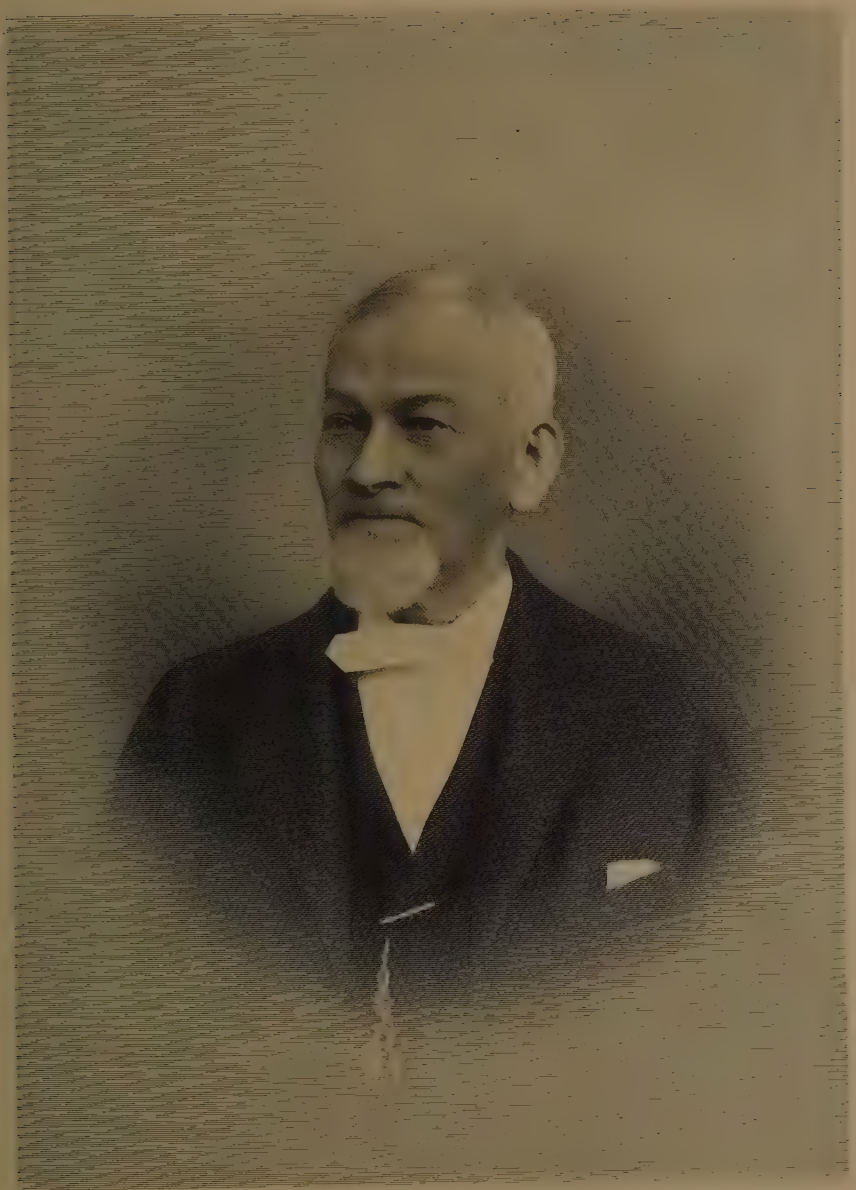
In 1848 Mr. Breneiser married Mary Ann Neihart, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Goodman) Neihart, of Reading, and by her had twelve children: Emma m. George W. Dauth; Adaline m. Chester Grim; Thomas m. Mary F. Grotevant; Charles m. Fannie K. Spang; Edgar m. Sarah Lenhart; Robert Milton m. Eva Umble; Harry died in 1904, aged thirty-seven years; five others died in infancy. The mother died in 1897. Mr. Breneiser died June 30, 1909.

Emanuel Breneiser, the father of Charles Breneiser, Sr., was born in 1784, in Lancaster, Pa., and there learned the trade of saddler. Locating at Reading about the time he became of age, he carried on this business for about fifty years, and then lived in retirement until his death, in 1865, on the day Lee surrendered to Grant in the Civil war. He m. Christina Swartz, daughter of George Swartz, of Oley, who removed to Reading when a young man, and became the proprietor of a hotel on the northwest corner of Seventh and Penn streets, which he conducted for forty years. Emanuel Breneiser was the father of eleven children: Benneville m. Lovina Drenkel; Charles is mentioned above; George was drowned while a youth driving a boat team on the Schuylkill canal; Sarah m. Samuel Derr; Angeline m. John Call; Catharine m. Peter B. Madeira; Emma m. Peter Eiler; Caroline m. Otto Mellert; three daughters died young. The mother died in 1849, aged fifty-six years.

Valentine Breneiser, the grandfather, emigrated from Germany about 1730. He conducted an inn at Lancaster for a number of years and died there in 1786. In his last will he devises his property to his wife Salome, and nine sons, Christian, Valentine, Jacob, Simon, Benjamin, Joseph, John, George and Emanuel.

THOMAS BRENEISER, eldest son of Charles Breneiser, Sr., was born at Reading Dec. 23, 1856. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, and after taking a special course in a business college at Philadelphia entered his father's store as a clerk at the age of sixteen years. He showed great devotion to the business, and upon the day when he reached his majority his father formed a partnership with him as the junior partner, trading under the name of Charles Breneiser & Son. When the second son became of age he too was included in the firm, the name being changed to Charles Breneiser & Sons; and so the firm name has continued until the present time. For the past ten years Thomas has had the practical management of the business on account of the increasing age of the senior partner. The responsibilities of his position requiring all his time he could not take an active interest in political or social affairs; but Sunday-school work in Trinity Lutheran Church and afterward in Grace Lutheran Church received his active encouragement for many years.

In 1878 Thomas Breneiser married Mary Fredericka Grotevant, daughter of Frederick J. and Rosa (Greiner)



Chas Brunner

Grotevant, of Reading, and by her he has four children, Elizabeth Grotevant, Caroline Valeria, Amos Pfleger and Stanley Grotevant. His wife's father followed the business of practical jeweler at Sixth and Penn streets for a number of years, and then filled the position of locksmith for the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, until his decease, in 1873. Her maternal grandfather, Christian Greiner, was a master stone-mason at Reading for many years, having had charge of the stone work in the construction of the court-house, which was finished in 1839.

HENRY K. FURLOW, one of the most popular hotel men of Berks county, who is proprietor of the well known "Furlow (Eight Mile House) Hotel" in Brecknock township, the only public house in the township, was born Nov. 20, 1857, in East Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa., son of Henry and Eliza (Kegerise) Furlow.

Peter Furlow, grandfather of Henry K., lived in East Cocalico township, where he followed farming all of his life. He married a Waldschmidt, of German extraction, and they had these children: Polly, m. to John Mohn; Anna m. to Levi Trostle; Sallie, who died young; Susanna, who still lives in Lancaster county; Betzy, who died single; Henry and Samuel, who died young; John, who died aged eighty years; and Isaac, who died aged eighty-four years.

Henry Furlow, father of Henry K., was born Dec. 26, 1821, in East Cocalico township, and died June 1, 1869, being buried at the Swamp Church in Lancaster county. He had a tract of about twenty-five acres of land, from which he cut the timber, which he burned into charcoal and sold to the old furnaces of Berks county. In 1854 Mr. Furlow was married to Eliza Kegerise, born April 30, 1834, daughter of William Kegerise, and she is still surviving and has lived with her son Henry K. since 1880. To Henry Furlow and his wife were born these children: William, born in February, 1855, died in his second year; Henry K.; Sarah and Kate were twins, born in December, 1859, the former of whom married Samuel Fry, of Vera Cruz, Pa., and the latter Henry Whitmoyer of Rossville, Pa.; John, born Sept. 20, 1865, a farmer residing near Wernersville, Pa., married Lillie Dundore; and Frank, born Nov. 16, 1868, is foreman in a planing mill at Pottsville, having formerly been in business with his brother, Henry K., at Denver, Pa. (m. Ida Kohl).

Henry K. Furlow was reared upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the produce business in his native and surrounding townships, residing during this time in East Cocalico township. He had a large huckster route, over which he went once a week, handling upwards of 2,000 dozen of eggs and about 800 pounds of butter weekly. This produce he sold at the market and at private places in Reading, and during the time he continued in this business, from 1878 to 1890 he was very successful and made many friends. In 1885 Mr. Furlow and Jacob R. Kessler bought the well-known "Eight Mile Hotel" from William Ziemer, and this partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Furlow bought Mr. Kessler's interest, and has since been conducting the hostelry alone. He rebuilt the premises in 1904, making one of the finest stands in Berks county, outside of the city of Reading. The hotel is situated at the west end of Brecknock township, where four leading roads meet, and on an elevation which affords a beautiful view. The water is of the best and purest in the State, the table fare is excellent and the rooms are well furnished, comfortable and clean, there being six on the first floor, eleven including a bath on the second, and three on the third. Connected with the hotel is a tract of thirty-four acres of land, which Mr. Furlow cultivates, and he also has a fine orchard of fruit trees and a vineyard. He has a pear orchard of 250 trees which bear as many as 600 bushels yearly, the varieties being Kiefers, Beauty Angelo, Berry Clargo, Clapps Favorite and the Sheldon. He has fifty cherry trees, among them the Richmond, Mount Moranga and Black Datarian, and 300 grape stalks, all Clinton, which promise well. The orchard covers about three acres.

On May 3, 1889, Mr. Furlow married Lavinia Kramer, born Sept. 8, 1870, daughter of Samuel and Julian (Ziemer) Kramer, farming people of Brecknock township, and to this union there have been born four children: Bessie, Elizabeth, John and Samuel. In politics Mr. Furlow is a Democrat, and for a period of twenty-one years, from 1885 until 1906, he was postmaster at Knauers. He and his wife are Reformed members of Allegheny Union Church.

Henry Kramer, Mrs. Furlow's grandfather, lived in Brecknock township, Berks county, and died aged about forty-eight. He married Elizabeth Fritz, and their children were: Susan Johnson, of Honeybrook; Kate Schaellkopf, of Reading; Eliza Ziemer, of Brecknock; Lovesia Kachel, of Brecknock; Samuel Kramer; Isaac; Elias, of near Bowmansville, in Lancaster county, and Sarah Sparr, of Morgantown.

Isaac Kramer, son of Henry, and uncle of Mrs. Furlow, lives on his father's farm, and also owns three or four other farms in that neighborhood. He married Elizabeth Hoshauer, and their children are: Amanda Stover, of Bowmansville; Mary Kern, of Brecknock; Emma Kieffer, of Morgantown; Sallie Snader, of Terrehill; Cassie Kachel, of Alleghenyville; and Isaac, Jr., of Alleghenyville.

Samuel Kramer, son of Henry and father of Mrs. Furlow, was born March 15, 1827, and died May 18, 1906. His wife Julian Ziemer was born July 29, 1833, and died April 1, 1901. Their children were: John, Albert, Harvey, Samuel, Peter, Sarah Schweitzer, Elizabeth Kachel, Lavinia Furlow, Katie Hoyer and Henry. Henry, the last named, died unmarried at the age of forty-one. With his brother, Harvey, he was in the leaf tobacco business, and Harvey still continues in that line, also carrying on his father's farm (which he now owns) and raising fine crops of tobacco.

HENRY A. BEADENCUP, who for ten years prior to his death, May 9, 1900, was engaged in farming at Birdsboro, Pa., was born in the city of Reading, Nov. 11, 1835, son of Henry A. and Sarah (Printz) Beadencup.

Henry Beadencup was a puddler by trade, but in later life located on a farm in Robeson township, where he died in the faith of the Reformed Church.

Henry A. Beadencup was reared in his native city. As a boy he had followed canal boat driving, later becoming master of the boat. He then learned the puddling trade at Birdsboro, which he followed for a period of thirty-five years. In 1890 he relinquished his trade to give his attention to his farm in Birdsboro, where his death took place ten years later. He was a Republican in politics, and served efficiently as a member of the borough council, and was fraternally connected with the I. O. O. F., Neversink Lodge; and Chandler Lodge of Masons, No. 227, of Reading.

On May 9, 1857, Mr. Beadencup married Margaret Elizabeth Grant, daughter of George and Mary (Hess) Grant, who lived in Birdsboro from the time she was thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Beadencup had but one child, Sarah, who died when six years of age. Mrs. Beadencup was a faithful member of the Birdsboro Methodist Episcopal Church and was well known in church and charitable work. She died Nov. 21, 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Lewis Grant, Mrs. Beadencup's nephew, who conducted the farm after Mr. Beadencup's death, was born in May, 1865, in Birdsboro, son of John and Susan (Hartz) Grant, and was educated in Birdsboro. He was married in 1886, to Miss Ida Rimby, daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann (Snyder) Rimby, by whom he has had seven children: Nora, m. to Harry Seidel; Anna, single; Margarett, m. to William Buchanan; Iva, single; Harry, Lewis and Catherine.

WALTER S. LOY, a prosperous farmer and justice of the peace of Perry township, was born Nov. 8, 1850, in Windsor township, near Windsor Castle, Berks county, son of Joseph and Cathrine (Smith) Loy.

The popular tradition that two brothers came from the Rhine Valley in Germany, is confirmed in this case by record, and tradition also has it that they were still single. On the same ship on which Matthias Loy emigrated in 1733 to the land of his adoption, was Anna Maria Ley (Loy), who is supposed to have been his sister, ond who was then twenty-four years old. The other brother's name was Hans Jurick (George) Ley, who was then, in 1733, recorded as twenty-eight years old. He settled in Windsor township, and owned the farm of 220 acres now in possession of Joseph L. Smith. His wife was Barbara Bossart, of Windsor township, and they had children: Susanna, m. to John George Focht, who purchased Mr. Loy's farm; Molly, who died single; Jacob, m. to a Miss Billig, and father of Leah, Charles and Nathan; Charles, m. to Deborah Leiby, and father of Catherine, Henry W. and Alfred W. (m. Esther Anna Folk, and had two sons, Alfred B. and William D. F.).

Matthias Loy, great-grandfather of Walter S., was the first of that name to settle in Albany township, locating in that district prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a farmer and owned the original homestead, which is now in the possession of Levi Sechler. As far as is known Mathias Loy had two sons: Adam; and Michael, who had two sons, William and Phalon, who resides in Albany township. Michael owned and cultivated a farm of 154 acres, also in Albany township.

Adam Loy was a weaver and farmer in Albany township, owning the Loy homestead, on which he was born and reared, and on which he lived and died. Adam Loy and wife had twelve children, viz.: Samuel, Michael, George, Jacob, Jessee, Jeremiah, William, Mary, Susan, Adam, Elizabeth and Joseph.

Joseph Loy, son of Adam, was born Oct. 25, 1828, in Albany township, Berks county, and came to Windsor township when sixteen years of age; here he acquired land and engaged in farming. He was also a wheelwright by trade and did much of this work for the farmers of his vicinity. Mr. Loy, who is well preserved for a man of his years, resides with his son. He married Cathrine Smith, who died Dec. 29, 1905, in her eighty-first year, and to this union there was born but one child, Walter S.

Walter S. Loy obtained his education in the public schools and at the Keystone State Normal School, teaching school in his native township from 1871 to 1874, but the following year engaged in wheelwrighting, a trade which he learned from his father. He had a shop near Dreibelbis Station, which he conducted successfully for five years, then purchasing the 115-acre farm on which he now resides. This property he greatly improved, remodelling the barn and beautifying the entire premises, and after the destruction of his house by fire, he erected a handsome brick residence. He now has one of the finest places in the township, his farm being in good condition, fertile, well-managed and productive. Mr. Loy is a Democrat in politics. He is an active worker in the interests of his party, having served as delegate to a number of county conventions, as school director in Perry township, and in other minor offices. In the spring of 1904, he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service to the community. Mr. Loy occupies a prominent position in his locality. He is a man of influence and means, is public-spirited, enterprising, and a good citizen, and has won the friendship and esteem of a large number of acquaintances.

On Oct. 20, 1877, Mr. Loy married Hettie M. Kline, daughter of Charles A. and Caroline (Merkel) Kline, and to this union there have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: (1) Alice died in infancy; (2) Sylvester K., was educated in the local schools and the Keystone State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then taught school for two terms, after which he entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., graduating in 1905, and he is now attending Johns Hopkins University in Maryland. (3) Carrie m. in June, 1906, Monroe B. Adam, an enterprising citizen and prominent business man of Virginville, Pa. They have one child, Esther Senora, born Dec. 16, 1907. (4) Joseph was educated in the public schools and is now attending the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

DAVID K. KAUFMAN. One of the old and honored families of Berks county, Pa., is that of Kaufman, which has a worthy representative in Reading in David K. Kaufman, now living retired after a busy and successful career.

The Kaufman family was founded in America by two brothers, Jacob and Samuel Kaufman, who emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1770, the former settling in the Oley Valley and the latter, the great-grandfather of David K., in Maiden Creek, where he became a very prosperous farmer and stock dealer and a man well and favorably known in his vicinity. The name of his wife is not known, but it is known that their son, Samuel, married Catherine Berndt and had a large family, among whom were: John G., Samuel, Daniel, David and two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Sell, and the other David Haas. In religious belief the family were members of the Reformed denomination. The Kaufmans were Whigs up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, when they joined the latter organization.

David Kaufman, father of David K., was educated in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse of his day, where, although the floor was rough and the benches poorly constructed and minus the comfortably fashioned racks of the schools of today, he received a substantial education. After spending a few years at farm labor, Mr. Kaufman engaged in iron manufacturing, purchasing, in company with Samuel Kaufman, the well-known Mt. Laurel Furnaces property, and built up a mammoth business for those days—in fact, the largest in the county. They were the pioneers of the industry in this section, and their business formed the nucleus of the present Temple Iron Works. It may be truthfully said that Temple owes its present prosperity to the Messrs. Kaufman. They continued in that business until they sold out to William H. Clymer & Co., and Mr. Kaufman removed to Milton, Lycoming county, where he built an iron furnace. These brothers also owned the Moselem Iron Ore Banks, which were then and still are the most extensive in the county, although they are not being operated at the present time. Another brother owned and operated the furnace at Leesport. Mr. David Kaufman operated his Milton furnace until his death in 1870, in his fifty-sixth year. David Kaufman m. (first) Eliza Keller, and to this union one child was born, David K. He m. (second) Miss Madary, and to this second union there were born a large family, members of whom reside today in Lycoming county.

David K. Kaufman was born at Mt. Laurel Furnaces June 19, 1845, and educated in the schools of Maidencreek. When a lad of twelve years he went to live with his uncle, Samuel G. Kaufman, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. He started his business life as a clerk for William S. Baer & Co., with which firm he continued several years, then going to Findlay, Ohio, to accept a position as clerk in Senator H. P. Gates' mercantile establishment. Here he remained one year and then resigned to take a like position with Sonders & Co., of Tiffin, Ohio, returning to his native county one year later. He secured employment as baggage master and extra conductor with the East Penn Railway, operating between Harrisburg and New York, this road being later absorbed by the Philadelphia & Reading Company. Mr. Kaufman then entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading

rolling mill, as a common laborer, and after a short time was promoted to roller, continuing with the company for twelve years and four months. At the end of this time he leased the Reading Oil Refinery, which he conducted for one year, and then purchased a farm in the northern part of the city. On this fertile, well-cultivated tract of eleven acres, on Centre avenue, between Amity and Union streets, Mr. Kaufman engaged profitably in truck farming, until he sold in 1907 for $36,000. The property was very valuable for building purposes, containing 150 building lots and before selling it, Mr. Kaufman received many flattering offers. He is now living retired.

In 1869 Mr. Kaufman married Magdalena R. Klohs, and to this union were born two children: William H.; and Sally A., m. to John G. Willets. Mr. Kaufman m. (second) Rosa Leightheiser, a native of Reading, but there have been no children to this union. Mr. Kaufman is fraternally connected with Mt. Penn Council, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, which his wife also attends. For fifteen years he was a director of the Reading Relief Society. In political affairs Mr. Kaufman is a Republican, but he has never had a desire to hold public office, but for six years was a member of the Reading school board. He is one of the city's substantial citizens, and is well and favorably known throughout his vicinity.

GEORGE W. STOUDT, a retired farmer living at Shartlesville, in Upper Bern township, Berks county, owns a fine farm of 115 acres in that township, where he followed agricultural pursuits for twenty-four years before his retirement. Mr. Stoudt was born at Rehrersburg, Berks county, June 9, 1850, son of Isaac K. Stoudt, and grandson of George Stoudt. Both his father and grandfather were natives of Berks county.

George Stoudt was born above Strausstown. He farmed in Maiden-creek township for a time, later returning to Rehrersburg, where he died. He married a Miss Kutz, of Kutztown, and to them were born the following named children: William K., George K., Isaac K., John K., Mary, Sarah and Eliza.

Isaac K. Stoudt was born in Maiden-creek township, and died at Rehrersburg. He, too, was a farmer, and he owned two farms, one of sixty-five acres and one of 100 acres, as well as a smaller tract of twelve acres. He was a well-known man in his day and a much respected citizen. His wife, Mary Moyer, was a daughter of Peter Moyer. To Mr. and Mrs. Stoudt were born children as follows: Adam W. is living at Rehrersburg: Mary m. (first) Daniel Hartman and (second) Philip Peifer; George W.; Amelia m. Adam Dieffenbach; Emma; Kate is deceased; and Franklin P. lives near Millersburg, this State.

George W. Stoudt received his education in the public schools, and was reared to farming, remaining with his father until he reached the age of twenty-six years. He then married, after which he began farming in Bethel township, this county, where he remained for six years, moving thence to Upper Bern township, where he bought the William G. Rentschler farm of eighty-two acres. There he made his home and carried on general farming for twenty-four years, meantime adding thirty-three acres to the original tract. Though he has retired from active farm work himself, Mr. Stoudt still retains the ownership of this land, which is a valuable piece of property, well watered and well located. In 1908, Mr. Stoudt built himself a fine home on the main street, in Shartlesville, and he also owns another good place, which he rents. He takes an interest in the life of his community, being an active member of St. Michael's Reformed Church, which he has served as deacon, and he has been a member of the board of school directors of Upper Bern township. He is a Democrat in political sentiment.

Mr. Stoudt's first wife was Annie Maria Rentschler, daughter of William G. Rentschler. She died in 1896, and is buried at St. Michael's Church. Four children were born to this union: Lucretia m. Harry Groff, and lives near Millersburg; Robert m. Mary Rentschler, and lives in Upper Bern township, this county; Carrie, unmarried, is living in Reading, Pa.; and Masie died at the age of ten years. For his second wife Mr. Stoudt married Clara L. Rishel, daughter of William and Maria (Wenrich) Rishel, and to them has been born one daughter, Sallie V., who is attending school.

MILTON Z. GILBERT, a worthy citizen living retired above Bechtelsville, in Washington township, Berks county, was born on his father's farm in the same township Dec. 28, 1841, son of John and Sarah (Zoller) Gilbert.

The Gilberts have been a difficult family to trace. There were two Bernhard Gilberts, and the relationship existing between them is not known. Conrad and Bernhard Gilbert both took the oath of allegiance Sept. 23, 1760. Bernhard Gilbert, Sr., married Mary Elizabeth Meyer, and their son Bernhard, born 1766, married Susanna Hornetter. Bernhard and Susanna became the parents of four children: Henry, born 1791; Magdalena, born 1798; John, born 1801 (sponsors: John Adam and Magdalena Gilbert); and George, born 1803 (sponsors: John and Elizabeth Gilbert).

Conrad Gilbert, on Jan. 27, 1761, bought from Ludwig Harring, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, a tract of twenty-three acres, situated partly in McCall's Manor. He was represented as a "taylor." Conrad Gilbert and his wife Anna Elizabeth had eight children, namely: Mary Magdalene, born 1758, m. George Orwig, son of Gottfried Orwig, a Revolutionary soldier; Catharine, born 1760; Anna Elizabeth, 1762; Andrew, 1764; John Peter, 1766; Anna Maria, 1770; Salome, 1772; Christina, 1775.

Bernhard Gilbert, grandfather of Milton Z., lived in Greenwich township, Berks county, to which place he had removed in his early manhood. Among his children were: John (Johannes); and Catharine, Mrs. Ginder, who lived in Rockland township.

John (Johannes) Gilbert was born in Greenwich township, about 1801, and died in January, 1874. He came from New Hanover, Montgomery county, to Washington township, Berks county, where he became the owner of a farm now the property of his son, Milton Z. He built an addition to his house, and followed stocking weaving for many years. A great many sheep were raised in the neighborhood, and he wove the stockings from the wool. He was a Democrat, and for six years was assessor and tax collector, and was one of the well known men of his locality. He was active in the Lutheran church, and was a member of the building committee when the Hill church was built. He served as deacon and elder. The Hill church property had considerable woodland, and the wood was ordered cut, Mr. Gilbert being given charge of this work. He married Sarah Zoller, of New Hanover township, who survived him some time. Their children were: Aaron, born 1825; Jesse, 1827; Hettie, 1829; Lydia, 1831; Levi Z., 1833; Lovina, 1835; Henry, 1837; William, 1839; Milton Z., 1841; Elizabeth, 1844; Catharine, 1849; and Mary Ann, 1850.

Milton Z. Gilbert was reared to farm work, and gave his services to his parents until he was twenty years old. After he left home he worked one year on the farm in Washington township, and one season on a farm in Chester county. In 1869 he went to Vermillion county, Ill., where he lived one season. He returned to Berks county the same year.

In 1869 Mr. Gilbert married Mary Cleaver, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Gross) Cleaver, of Colebrookdale. She died April 30, 1874, in her twenty-sixth year. The three children of this union were: Ephraim, unmarried; Emeline, m. to John Smith, of Shanesville; and Horace, m. to Alice Fraunheiser, and

farming the homestead. Mr. Gilbert m. (second) Oct. 28, 1876, Sarah B. Wolfgang, daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Bare) Wolfgang, of Colebrookdale. Mr. Gilbert has an old German Bible printed in 1743, which he obtained from his father, John (Johannes) Gilbert, and this he prizes very highly.

DR. J. H. WAHL, a successful medical practitioner, who has been in general practice in the city of Reading, Pa., since 1904, was born Aug. 19, 1859, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, son of James and Rebecca (Krick) Wahl.

Michael Wahl, great-grandfather of the Doctor, settled in Alsace township, where he owned a farm and where the rest of his life was spent. He and his wife had the following children: John, Samuel, Jacob, Magdalena, Pauline and Kate.

John Wahl, son of Michael, married Susannah Dreible, and to them were born children as follows: Samuel, Nicholas, John, Daniel, William, Abraham, Amos, James (the father of Dr. J. H.), Susannah and Henry. In religious belief the family were connected wtih the Reformed Church. Amos Wahl, son of John, married Mary Ann Albert, a native of Berks county, daughter of Henry Albert, and to them were born ten children: Ellen (m. Amos Schilt), John (m. Mary Saylor), Francis (m. Magdalena Faust), Mary (m. Reuben Hinnershitz), Emma (m. James Rothenberger), and five that died in infancy.

James Wahl, son of John, was born in Berks county, and there followed his trade of blacksmith, also operating a small farm in Lower Heidelberg township. He died at West Reading, Feb. 4, 1905, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Rebecca Krick, who is still living, resides at West Reading, and is sixty-nine years old. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wahl, of whom two grew to maturity: Katie A. m. Morris Geiss, and has two children—Florence and Raymond; and Dr. J. H. The family were members of the Reformed Church.

Dr. J. H. Wahl received his early education in the common schools of his native place and Brunner's Scientific Academy, and on June 25, 1885, graduated from the Keystone State Normal School. He commenced teaching in Berks county, and later taught in Lancaster county, in all nine years, two years of which were spent in the Boyertown high school. He read medicine with Dr. Samuel M. Todd, and entered the University of Michigan, and later the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis. His first field of practice was the town of Adamstown, Lancaster county, where he spent four years, the next thirteen years being at Grantville, Dauphin county. In 1904 he located on West Oley street, Reading, where he has since been located in a general practice. Dr. Wahl is a member of the Medical Staff of St. Joseph Hospital, Reading.

In 1891, Dr. Wahl married Annie R. Mohn, daughter of William Mohn, and to this union there have been born two children, one dying in infancy, and Ethel Pauline, who is attending school. Dr. Wahl is a Democrat in politics, and while living in Dauphin county was for eight years county physician. He is connected with the Reformed Church, while Mrs. Wahl is a member of the United Evangelical Church.

J. M. FRIES, a manufacturing confectioner at No. 1013 Chestnut street, Reading, was born in 1862, at Leesport, Pa., son of John W. Fries, who is engaged in the restaurant business in Reading.

John M. Fries received his education in the public schools of Lancaster and Berks counties, and located in Reading in 1876, being employed as an apprentice with C. M. Groff, with whom he remained eight years. He was with a Mr. Kraft for four years, and with Mr. Brown, who bought out Mr. Kraft, two years. Mr. Fries engaged in business on his own account in 1887, at No. 1013 Chestnut street, beginning on a small scale. In 1896 he built a three-story factory structure, 13½ x 45 feet, and three years later an addition 27 x 45 feet. Owing to an increase in business, Mr. Fries was compelled to build, in November, 1905, another addition, 35 x 35 feet. Mr. Fries has installed the latest candy making machinery, and during the winter his output is on an average of a ton of candy daily. He manufactures chocolates and Easter novelties, and all hard candies. Mr. Fries makes a specialty of ice cream, Fries Celebrated, as it is known, having this name registered. Peach Brand Confectionery is another of Mr. Fries' products, and it is widely known for its excellence. He has a very large trade among private families, having two wagons continually on the streets, and employs about twenty-five hands. His factory is in the rear of his store, and his residence is at No. 1007 Franklin street. He erected a fine dwelling house at Nos. 1017-19 Chestnut street. The store room at his residence is 27½ x 80 feet, and is the finest in the city. His factory is operated by one fifteen, two four and two two-horse-power motors, and a twenty-three horse-power boiler and engine. It is widely known for cleanliness, and Mr. Fries takes pleasure in manufacturing the best of goods. He has installed an ice machine, capacity ten tons, for the manufacture of his own ice.

Mr. Fries married Emma Deifenbach, daughter of William Diefenbach, of Reading, and four children were born to this union: Clayton M., who has charge of his father's factory, m. Mamie Moyer; Edna m. William Criswell, manager of the Lester Shoe Store at Reading; and two died young. The family are Methodists. Mr. Fries is a very prominent member of the K. O. T. M., P. O. S. of A., Jr. O. U. A. M., K. G. E., R. A., and the Princes of Bagdad.

JOHN H. WESLEY, a well-known citizen of Reading, and a soldier of the Civil war; was born June 9, 1846, in Robeson township, Berks county, Pa., son of Mark and Susan (Shafer) Wesley.

Mark Wesley was a collier and laborer—an honest, hard-working man. When his son, John H., was an infant, he settled at Reading. To him and his wife Susan (Shafer) were born the following children: Phebe Ann, m. to Isaac D. Whitman; Samuel L., who served in the Civil war as a member of Company B, 88th Pa. V. I.; John H.; Kate, m. to Thomas Rogers; Charles, an engineer with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company; Harry, of Louisiana; and one that died in infancy. Mark Wesley and wife were consistent members of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

After completing his education in the schools of Reading, John H. Wesley entered the cotton mill, where he was subsequently made a foreman, and was working as such when, in March, 1862, he entered the employ of Jacob Shafer, with whom he remained until August 6th, when he enlisted in Company B, 128 Pa. V. I., and accompanied his regiment to the front three days later. He had for officers, Capt. William McNall and Col. Samuel Croasdale. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Curtin and was then sent on the join McClellan's army. The first battle of importance in which Mr. Wesley took part was Antietam and the second was Chancellorsville. When his first enlistment of nine months had expired he enlisted in Company H, 42nd P. V. M., Captain John Obold, and was discharged after the battle of Gettysburg. He again enlisted in July, 1864, in Company I, 196th Pa. V. I., Capt. George S. Rowbotham, and was elected second lieutenant of the company. The command was sent to Baltimore, Md., and was then shipped to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., to do guard duty, as there were 1,500 Rebel prisoners at that point. After returning East, Lieut. Wesley was stationed at Fort Delaware, where the regiment relieved a detachment to allow them to vote, Pennsylvania soldiers having voted in the field. Soon afterward, in 1864, Mr. Wesley was discharged and returned to

Reading, entering the employ of the Reading Hardware Company, as an apprentice to the molder's trade. Completing his apprenticeship, he went to Warren county, Pa., and remained about two and one-half years in the oil fields, then going to Renovo for a short time, where he engaged at his trade. He then accepted a position as clerk in the "Renovo Hotel," but in the fall of 1873 returned to the employ of the Reading Hardware Company, remaining with them until 1877, when he accepted a position with the Keystone Hardware Company, at Tenth and Spruce streets as foreman. After one year he returned to the employ of the Reading Hardware Company, and on Feb. 14, 1879, accepted a position with the Penn Hardware Company, with which company he has continued to the present time in the capacity of foreman. He has charge on an average of 125 men in the molding department.

In December, 1872, Mr. Wesley married Emma Swegar, daughter of David and Margaret (Bosserman) Swegar, and to this union there were born four children: Esther M., deceased; Marion J., Carrie S., and J. Frank. The latter, one of Reading's most popular young men, was drowned July 4, 1906.

John H. Wesley is a member of Renovo Lodge, No. 495, F. & A. M., and of Liberty Fire Company, which he joined in 1865. He is a stanch Republican in his political belief, but takes only a good citizen's part therein.

ADAMS. Anthony Adam, a potter by trade, was born in the Fatherland in the year 1716, and emigrated to America in the year 1741. He sailed from Rotterdam on the Snow "Molly," commanded by Captain John Cranch. This vessel arrived at Philadelphia, and the passengers, having taken the oath of allegiance to the English Sovereign, were qualified to land, Oct. 26, 1741. Anthony Adam's age is entered on the passenger list as twenty-five years. On Feb. 7, 1748, he received from the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, a warrant for a tract of 136 A. 146 P. of land in Albany township, then a part of Philadelphia county. This land was surveyed for him by the Surveyor-General of the Province, June 6, 1752. The farm is now in the possession of Nathan Weisner of Round Top, Albany township, Berks county.

Anthony Adam, or Andoni Adam, as he wrote his name, received a warrant for a tract of 135 A. and 47 P. "above Maxatawny," Feb. 7, 1748. In 1761 he sold 140 acres of his land in Albany township to John Reinhard. He was administrator of the estate of Albrecht Stimmel, of Albany township, in 1766, being the chief creditor. His administration account was audited and approved in December of 1768. The date of death of Anthony Adam, of Albany township, is not known.

Anthony Adam (2), son of Anthony of Albany township, was born about the year 1736, and was a resident of the adjoining township of Windsor in 1758, described on the tax list of that year as a single man. He married Rosina Dunkel, widow of Vincent Lesher, of Richmond township. Anthony Adam served during the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain Jacob Ladich's Company, Colonel Samuel Ely's Battalion of Berks County Militia, as appears from a muster roll showing that this company was in the service of the United States from Oct. 1, to Oct. 17, 1781 (Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Vol. V, pp. 279-281). In 1799 Anthony Adam (2) received from the State of Pennsylvania, a patent for 307 acres of land called "Manheim" on Briar Creek, in Northumberland (now Columbia) county, Pennsylvania, and in 1806, received a patent for another tract of 426 acres called "Quincy" on the same creek. These lands he conveyed to his four sons. Anthony Adam died sometime after April 27, 1809. He had at least four children, as follows. Peter, of Windsor township, Berks county, born Oct. 1, 1765, died July 1, 1849, m. Catharina Hausknecht; Anthony (3) was of Briar Creek township, Columbia county; Jacob Adam, of Richmond township, Berks county, m. Susan Kline; Abraham, of Briar Creek, born Oct. 7, 1799, died in Briar Creek, July 6, 1855, m. Sarah Miller.

Anthony Adam (3) established the Adams homestead in Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pa. He was the son of Anthony Adam and Rosina Dunkel, of Windsor township, Berks county, and was born Dec. 25, 1767. He served as a private in Captain Christian Madery's Company of Berks County Militia, which was "Ordered t Wyoming by the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania." This company arrived at Fort Allen Nov. 21, 1787, at Wyoming, November 26th, and was discharged January 6, 1788. (Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series Vol. III, pp. 94, 95, 96.) Anthony Adam (3) settled in Briar Creek as early as 1792, for on Oct. 18th of that year a warrant was granted to him for 278 acres of land for which he received patent in 1811. On March 20, 1795, he purchased seventy-five acres of land in Fishing Creek township (later a part of Briar Creek). The tract of land called "Manheim," containing 307 acres, was deeded to him by his father, Sept. 3, 1806. On Oct. 15, 1811, he received a deed from his three brothers for his fourth interest (106 acres) in the tract of land called "Quincy." He married Catherine Glass, born Dec. 30, 1766, died Aug. 12, 1845. He died April 29, 1822. Both are buried in the Briar Creek Reformed Church-yard, five miles west of Berwick, Pennyslvania. The children of Anthony Adam and Catherine Glass: (1) Hannah, born May 10, 1790, died Sept. 3, 1870, m. Daniel Zaner, of Briar Creek. (2) William, of Briar Creek, born Dec. 15, 1791, died April 26, 1860, m. Susanna Hess. He served during the War of 1812-1814, as a private in Captain George Hidler's Company in the 112th Regiment of Columbia County Militia, under Colonel Andrew Keller. (3) Samuel, of Briar Creek, born in 1793, died Nov. 29, 1846, m. Esther Hill. (4) Anthony (4) m. Elsie Engle, and removed to Rock Island, Ill. (5) Rachel, born Nov. 29, 1797, died April 8, 1852, m. in June, 1817, William Trugh, of Berwick. (6) Abraham m. a Goble, and removed to Rock Island, Ill. He served in the same company with his brother in the War of 1812-1814. (7) Elizabeth m. John Hutton, and removed to Illinois. (8) Catherine, born May 12, 1803, died Sept. 26, 1840, unmarried. (9) Mary Magdalene, born in 1806, died June 17, 1879, m. Aug. 22, 1824. Enos Leidy, of Berwick and later of Manayunk, Philadelphia. (10) Sarah Adam, born May 29, 1808, died March 17, 1872, m. Jacob Moyer, of Berwick.

Samuel Adams, son of Anthony Adam and Catherine Glass of Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pa., was born there in 1793, and remained in the same township. He married June 27, 1819, Esther Hill, who was born March 21, 1802 and died March 9, 1826, daughter of Captain Frederick Hill, proprietor of the old "Fort Jenkins Inn," and, his wife, Catherine Conner. Captain Frederick Hill was born March 8, 1772, and died Aug. 21, 1823. He was commissioned Captain of the Sixth Company of the 112th Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, by Governor Thomas McKean, Aug. 3, 1807, as appears by the original commission in the possession of Charles F. Hill, Esq., of Hazleton. Captain Frederick Hill was the son of Frederick Hill of Berks county, by his wife Maria, daughter of Judge Jacob Levan, Colonial Judge of the Courts of Berks County. Frederick Hill, Berks County, father of Captain Frederick Hill, served during the Revolutionary war in the Continental Line. He enlisted May 1, 1776, as a private in Captain Lewis Farmer's Company in the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles. After the capture of Colonel Miles and the greater portion of the command at the Battle of Long Island, Frederick Hill, with other survivors of the Rifle Regiment, enlisted in

The State Regiment of Foot. He served in this regiment in 1777 as a private in Captain John Nice's Company, participating in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. (Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Volume II.)

Samuel Adams and Esther Hill of Briar Creek township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, had the following children: Anthony, born Feb. 26, 1821, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born Jan. 31, 1822, died March 1, 1877, m. (first) Louis Traugh, of Berwick (died Nov. 5, 1850) and (second) Warren Vanderhoven; Enos L. is mentioned next.

Enos L. Adams, of Briar Creek townhsip, Columbia county, Pa., son of Samuel Adams and Esther Hill, of the same place, was born July 28, 1824. He married March 13, 1847, Margaret Kisner, who was born April 21, 1827, and died May 19, 1872, daughter of John Kisner and Lydia Kinney. Lydia Kinney was born Nov. 10, 1805, and died Sept. 5, 1851, daughter of John Kinney and granddaughter of Major John Kinney, a Revolutionary officer of New Jersey.

Mr. Enos L. Adams owned the old Adams homestead in Briar Creek township, several properties in the neighboring town of Berwick, and some lands in the State of Kansas. From 1872 to 1880, he was the senior member of the firm of Adams & Son, merchants, of Berwick. He died Aug. 17, 1887. The children of Enos L. Adams and Margaret Kisner were: (1) Alice Lydia, born Feb. 11, 1848, married Jan. 7, 1869, James Knox Polk Freas, of Berwick, who died Oct. 16, 1898. (2) John Kisner, born April 8, 1850, died March 15, 1880, unmarried. (3) Samuel Warren, born Feb. 2, 1853, was of Berwick. (4) Enos Kinney, born July 8, 1855, died Nov. 30, 1889, m. Clara Miles. (5) Anna Mary, born Nov. 4, 1857, m. Joseph H. Turnbach, a hardware merchant of Philipsburg, Pa. She died Dec. 30, 1903. (6) William L., born May 27, 1860, is mentioned below. (7) Charles Elliott, born Jan. 26, 1863, of Berwick, m. Mary E. Albertson. (8) Margaret Ida, born Oct. 11, 1866, married Oct. 9, 1891, Leoni H. Cryder, of Berwick. (9) Francis Laura, born Oct. 14, 1869, m. June 2, 1904, James L. Evans, attorney-at-law, of Berwick. (10) Edwin Orison, born March 12, 1872, died Aug. 6, 1872.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS, son of Enos L. and Margaret (Kisner), was born at the Adams homestead in Briar Creek township, Columbia Co., Pa., May 27, 1860. He was educated at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, graduating with the Class of 1881. On Aug. 15, 1888, he was married at Fort Worth, Texas, to Lizzie A. Davis, only daughter of Willis G. Davis and Adelia Anderson, of Colon, Mich., and a graduate of the Michigan Seminary, Kalamazoo, Mich. Since March of 1890, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Adams have resided at Hoquiam, Washington. They have four children living, viz: Gaylord, born Aug. 8, 1890; Gwenivere Sept. 12, 1893; Elizabeth, Jan. 30, 1898, and William L., Jr., May 27, 1907. William L. Adams is president of The First National Bank of Hoquiam, and president of the Keystone Timber Company of Hoquiam.

ANDREW N. BODEY, the efficient and capable manager of Luden's Candy Factory, Reading, Pa., is one of that city's prominent and enterprising business men. He is a son of Nelson P. Bodey, a dealer in fruits and provisions, who died in February, 1905, aged fifty-nine years. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, in Company E, 151st Pa. V. I., serving nine months, and was wounded during the second days' fighting at Gettysburg, being shot in both legs. He suffered greatly from these wounds all the rest of his life. Andrew N. Bodey's mother, Isabella (Mengel) Bodey, died when he was three years old, he having been the only child born to this union. Nelson P. Bodey's second wife, Clara, bore him five children, two of whom are now living: Norman, and Addie, the wife of Harry McGrath.

Andrew Nelson Bodey was born Nov. 30, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Reading. His first business was as a cabinet finisher, and he continued at this for about ten months, after which he engaged with W. H. Luden, the manufacturing confectioner. He learned the business, and, step by step, worked himself up, until he now holds the responsible position of manager, being at the head of 450 people.

Mr. Bodey was married, Jan. 11, 1890, to Sallie Trumbore, daughter of Andrew and Diana Trumbore, of Reading. Four children have been born to this union: Harry, who died when one and one-half years old; and Norman, Walter and Carl, all at school. Mr. Bodey belongs to the Sons of Veterans, the P. O. S. of A., and the Knights of Friendship. He is a member of Zion's German Reformed Church. Mr. Bodey is independent in politics. He makes his home at No. 126 Windsor street.

GEORGE WERT, late a prosperous farmer in the employ of E. & G. Brooke, and a man of many firm friends, was a native son of Pennsylvania, born near Churchtown, in Lancaster county, Jan. 7, 1827, son of Samuel and Catharine (Ridge) Wert.

Mr. Wert received his education in the common schools of his native county, and in his young manhood came to Berks county, where he entered the employ of Levi Smith, and later of Col. Heber Smith at Joanna Furnace. There he continued for the next fourteen years, proving himself a faithful and conscientious workman. On Nov. 1, 1864, he came to Birdsboro, and from that time until his death he was employed by E. & G. Brooke in the operation of their farm and dairy. He thoroughly understood his work, and took great pride in doing it well, winning thereby the high esteem and confidence of his employers. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and attended very strictly to his own business. It has been said of him that his word was as good as another's bond. He died Aug. 29, 1895, mourned by all who knew him.

On Jan. 14, 1850, Mr. Wert married Amelia Hoffman, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Mock) Hoffman, and of the nine children that blessed their union, seven are still living. These were: Margaret m. William Seigfried, and has three children, George E., Hannah A. and Lula I.; Kate m. Harry Roberts, and has six children, Emma, Millie, Morris, William, Carrie and Albert; Samuel m. Emma Buchter, and has six children, Anna, Elmer, Maggie, Millie, Katie and Harvey; Elizabeth m. Morris Jones (no issue); Peter, of East Chatham, N. Y., has two children, Carroll and Amelia; George m. Edith Hoffman, and has two sons, G. Howard and Warren; Nettie m. A. Watson Keagy, and has five children, Edith, Alma, Harold, Alice and Marie; and Emma and Amelia died in infancy.

Mr. Wert was a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. In his political faith he was a Democrat, and cast his ballot in support of the men and measures of that party. He was an active member of the Junior O. U. A. M., to which, at the time of his death, he had belonged for more than thirty years. Mrs. Wert still makes her home in Birdsboro, where she is highly respected by all who know her.

MARTIN R. MENGEL, proprietor of the "Kempton House," Kempton, Pa., is a native of Perry township, Berks county, born Nov. 23, 1852, son of Martin and Susan (Reber) Mengel.

Nicholas Mengel, the first of the family to come to America, was born in Germany, and in the middle of the eighteenth century in company with three other young men of his country came to America. He was a redemptioner, and was bound out until the cost of his passage was paid by a Mr. Gernand, a farmer in Maiden-creek township, Berks Co., Pa. After his freedom was obtained, he remained with his employer for three or more years. By frugality, industry and economy he earned sufficient means to purchase a tract of 300 acres of land in Maiden-creek township,

and from that time until his death he engaged in its cultivation. He had a number of children, among whom were: Frederick, Peter and Jacob.

Jacob Mengel, grandfather of Martin R., born in 1777, lived in Perry township on the farm now owned by his grandson, David G. He was a farmer and owned a large tract of land. He died in his eighty-eighth year and is buried at Zion's Church, in Perry township, of which he was a Lutheran member. He married Elizabeth Reichert, and their children were: Solomon, Jacob, Jeremiah, Elizabeth (m. Benjamin Gruber), Martin, Ann (m. Solomon Schappell), Susanna (m. John de Turck), Thomas, Jonas and John.

Martin Mengel, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born in Perry township about 1813, and died in 1884, and is buried at Zion's Church. By trade he was a stone mason, and he built many houses and barns through Maiden-creek township. He also owned a farm in Perry township, adjoining Zion's Church. This consisted of 160 acres of good land. He was very prosperous and left a goodly estate. In politics he was a Democrat, and held the office of school director. In religious belief he was a Lutheran and held a number of offices in the church. He married Susan Reber, daughter of Jacob Reber and wife, whose maiden name was Baer. To this union were born children as follows: Benjamin, Simon, Martin R., Franklin, Esther (m. Jeremiah Kerschner), Elizabeth (died young), Margaret (died young), Diana (m. Charles Moyer), Susan (m. (first) James Williams and (second) Frank Miller), Lovina (m. Heber Dries), Emma (died unmarried) and Mary (m. Adam Starr). Martin Mengel m. (second) Mary Frey, widow of a Mr. Smith of Albany. They lived at Hamburg, where Mrs. Mengel still resides, now past eighty years of age.

Martin R. Mengel, son of Martin, attended the common schools in his youth, and lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one. He then learned the blacksmith's trade from Daniel Smith, of Windsor Castle, and this he followed for three years in Iowa and South Dakota, living in the West from 1876 to 1896. He engaged in threshing out West, first with horse power and later with steam, carrying on that business for sixteen years. He has threshed as much as 3,000 bushels of wheat in one day. He was very successful in his work, and carried on farming in addition to his threshing. In 1896, after his return to Berks county, he engaged in the hotel business at Windsor Castle, for two years, and then for two years conducted the "Half-Way House." In 1902 he purchased the "Kempton House," of which he took possession in November of that year, and he now has one of the best and most popular stands in the county. The hotel has twenty-two large rooms, with spacious halls, and is well patronized.

On Feb. 28, 1888, Mr. Mengel married Andora S. Stetzler, daughter of Jacob and Esther (Schappell) Stetzler, of Perry township. Mr. and Mrs. Mengel are members of Zion's Union Church, in Perry township, belonging to the Lutheran congregation. They are highly respected in the community.

MRS. WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, residing in Reading, was born in Douglassville, Pa., and on her mother's side is descended from Scotch ancestry. Her parents were George L. Leaf and Amelia Douglass, the former a merchant of Pottstown.

The first Douglass to leave Scotland and settle in Pennsylvania was George, great-grandfather to Mrs. Campbell, who founded the town of Douglassville. His son George was a farmer and merchant in the same place and it was his daughter Amelia who became Mrs. Leaf. She died aged eighty-three. The original Douglass homestead at Douglassville has never passed out of the family, interests being still held by Mrs. Campbell. Through a marriage of Miss Mary May, a niece of George Douglass (2), to George De B. Keim, Mrs. Campbell is also connected with another old Pennsylvania family.

She is a member of Christ Church and has always been active in the various departments of church work. She is also prominent in the ladies auxiliary of the Reading Hospital, where she has served on the housekeeping committee. The demands upon her time and strength are, however, becoming a little too heavy, and she is gradually retiring from many of her activities, a necessity which is greatly to be regretted. R. T. Leaf, brother of Mrs. W. L. Campbell, is the only other member of the family living.

HENRY HUBER, a resident of Reading since his first coming to this country in 1869, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1841.

Frederick Huber, father of Henry, lived and died in Germany. He was a stone cutter by trade, and brought up several of his sons to the same occupation. He and his wife had a large family of children, fifteen of them reaching maturity, namely: Lizzie; Frederick, of New Jersey; Augustus, of Paris, France; Henry; Mary, deceased; Gustave, at the old home in Germany; Hermann, of Germany; Gottlieb, William and Charles, of St. Louis, Mo., the latter now deceased; Fredericka, at the old home; Minnie, of Leipsic, Saxony; John, of Paris; Ernst, in the stone business at the old home; and Theodore, an engineer in Germany. Three other children died in infancy.

Henry Huber learned stone-cutting from his father, and worked under him until he was twenty-eight years old. He then decided to make a new start in a new country, and in 1869 he landed at New York. He proceeded immediately to Philadelphia and secured work there at his trade, but after only two weeks left that city for Reading and has ever since made his home there. He found employment readily and remained for thirty-four years with his original employer, Christian Eben, and with the sons who succeeded him. Finally, in 1903, after his long period of faithful and efficient labor, Mr. Huber gave up his place and left home to revisit the scenes of his youth. He spent nearly four months abroad, and then, on returning to America, went into business on his own account, getting out stone for building purposes, mainly sand stone. Mr. Huber is in partnership with Andrew Honeker, and the firm is located on Locust street, between Elm and Buttonwood, where they do a large business, and bid fair to become one of the leading industrial concerns of the city.

Mr. Huber married Miss Pauline Grouper, and three children have been born to them, as follows: Emma, who married Edward C. Haggerty, a sergeant of the Reading police, appointed by Mayor Gerber; Harry; and William. Politically Mr. Huber is a Democrat, and in religious matters a Lutheran, a member of the Reading Church. During his long period of service under another Mr. Huber fully demonstrated the many sterling qualities of his character, and he well deserves the success that is so abundantly rewarding his efforts now that he is in business for himself.

DANIEL M. GRILL, a citizen of Reading, Pa., who is retired, resides in his home at No. 112 South Third street in this city. Mr. Grill was born in Cumru township, Berks county, Pa., July 14, 1842, a son of Adam and Catherine M. Grill.

Of the Grill family, at least three generations having been born in Berks county. Philip Grill, grandfather of Daniel, married a Miss Lesher, and they were early settlers in Cumru township, where he became possessed of an excellent farm. Their children were: John, deceased, formerly an extensive farmer in Ohio; Samuel, deceased, also owned farming land in Ohio; Adam, father of Daniel Grill; Joseph, who died aged eighty-two years at Sinking Spring; Philip, deceased, of Cumru township; Catherine, who m. Jacob Hart, and had children, Samuel, John, Jacob, Levi, Louisa, Catherine, Kate, Polly, Sally and Bessie; Leah, who m. Jacob Brossman; Mrs. Cubbison; and Bessie, who m.

George Matz. In religious belief the family were members of the Reformed Church. Politically Mr. Grill was a Democrat.

Adam Grill, father of Daniel, followed agricultural pursuits all of his life, dying in 1857, aged sixty-four years, while his widow survived him until March 31, 1888, being eighty-eight years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of these children: Bennewell died young, as did also David; Samuel, deceased, m. Betsy Venida; Betsy m. Henry Venida; Catherine m. Christian Cress; Polly m. Richard Hornberger; Levi, who lives on the old homestead, m. Mary Eshelman; Sarah m. Nicholas Moser; Adam m. Sarah Dewees; Lydia m. James Leininger; Daniel; and Henry, of Oakbrook, m. Mary Heister. Mr. and Mrs. Grill and their family were also members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Grill was a Democrat in politics, and served faithfully for a number of years as supervisor of his township.

Daniel Grill, although receiving a good German education, was but poorly versed in English. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he purchased a farm in Cumru township, and this he operated for thirty-two years, operating a dairy in conjunction therewith. Mr. Grill sold his interests in 1897 and retired to Mohnsville, but in 1903 located in Reading, where he has since resided, his home being located at No. 112 South Third street.

In 1864, Mr. Grill married Mary Matz, daughter of William and Sarah (Straub) Matz, natives of Berks county, and to this union were born four children: Charles W., m. to Kate Lewis; Frank H., m. to Elizabeth Shonour, and they had two children, Helen (deceased) and Marie; G. Harvey, m. to Alice Holdry and they have two children, Daniel and Mabel; Clara, m. to Edgar Glasser.

Both Mr. Grill and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, to which he has always given a very liberal support. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, and since coming to Reading has served in the office of tax collector, while during his residence in Cumru township he was treasurer of that township for a number of years. He is a man who is justly held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

DICK FAMILY. The city of Reading counts among its most valued citizens descendants of German settlers who came to Pennsylvania direct from the Fatherland, bringing with them the solid virtues and thrifty habits which characterize their nationality. The Dick family belongs in this category and it can be traced to one Jacob Dick, who came to America from Germany and is known to have taken part in the Revolutionary war.

This Jacob Dick was the grandfather of the late Amos L. Dick, at the time of his death a venerable retired resident of Reading. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle Jacob Dick settled in what was then the straggling village of Reading, where he established himself in business, doing chair-making, spinning wheel manufacturing, and also working as a carpenter. The site of the business was where the photograph gallery of Mr. Fritz now stands. Jacob Dick died in 1834; his wife passed away ten years before. They had two children: Susan, who married a Mr. Boas, and died in Reading, and Jacob, father of Amos L.

Jacob Dick (2) was born in the old Penn street home at Reading in 1783, and when he reached maturity married Susan Lutz. Their children were: Sarah Ruth, born in 1806, died Sept. 5, 1889, at Fritztown, aged eighty-three years, six months, twenty-seven days; a son, born Oct. 12, 1808, died eleven days later: Susan, born Oct. 12, 1808, died in 1828, aged nineteen years, seven months, twenty-six days; Margaret, born Aug. 18, 1810, died July 21, 1885, aged seventy-four years, eleven months, three days, in Oley township; Catherine Leinbach, born Feb. 15, 1812, died Dec. 16, 1890, aged seventy-eight years, ten months, one day, near Boyertown; Elizabeth Johnson, born Nov. 9, 1813, died July 5, 1876, aged sixty-two years, seven months, twenty-six days, at Colebrookdale; Nicholas, born Nov. 28, 1815, died in October, 1873, aged fifty-seven years, ten months, six days, in Cumru township; Jacob, born Nov. 24, 1817, died aged eight years, two months, twenty-seven days; Amos L. was born Aug. 10, 1819; Maria DeTurk, born Sept. 10, 1821, died March 7, 1884, aged sixty-two years, five months, twenty-seven days, in Exeter township; Sophia, born in 1823, married James Smeck, and died May 6, 1870, aged forty-six years, seven months, twenty-eight days, at Reading; Jacob L., born Nov. 14, 1824, died Feb. 6, 1904, aged seventy-nine years, two months, twenty-two days, in Indiana; Solomon, born April 1, 1830, died Oct. 9, 1872, aged forty-two years, six months, eight days, in Indiana.

After their marriage the parents of Amos L. Dick settled in Cumru township, along the Schuylkill river, and the father followed farming from 1806 continuously until 1858, when he retired, dying Dec. 11, 1859. He owned a farm of 135 acres. His wife died March 13, 1870, aged eighty-three years, two months, twenty-one days. They both were interred in the Charles Evans cemetery.

AMOS L. DICK attended the subscription schools in the neighborhood of his home, which were the only available schools during his boyhood, and by the time he was seventeen years of age was a well-informed youth. His practical education had been in no way neglected, either, farm work claiming a large part of his time and attention. In assisting his father he learned how to manage for himself, and in 1848 he married and settled on a farm of 100 acres, which he purchased, in Robeson township. Mr. Dick remained on this farm for twenty years, in 1868 removing to Reading.

After coming to the city Mr. Dick followed contracting and building for some years, and was very successful. At length increasing years impelled him to retire entirely from business activity. He could recall the time when Reading's population did not exceed 4,000, long before it became the home of so many immense industries and the dwelling place of some of the most intelligent and cultured people of the great State of Pennsylvania. He occupied a very comfortable home at No. 29 North Ninth street, and was probably one of the most venerable, as he was one of the most esteemed, residents of his city. He died May 12, 1907.

In 1848 Mr. Dick married Amelia Dunkle, born Dec. 18, 1828, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Althouse) Dunkle. The Dunkle family is a very old one in Berks county, having been established here by Jacob Dunkle, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Dick. Her grandparents were George and Charlotte (Engle) Dunkle. Mr. and Mrs. Dick had one daughter, Emma, who married John DeLong, wholesale leather merchant of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. DeLong have had three children, viz.: Flora, Howard and Oscar, the latter deceased. Mrs. Dick was one of a large family, her brothers and sisters being: Mary Ann, Caroline, Morgan, Sarah A., Elizabeth C., Albert, Killian G., David G., and James.

Mr. Dick was a life-long Democrat. He was the oldest member of the First Reformed Church at Reading, which he joined in 1839, his wife joining in 1846.

NICHOLAS DICK, son of Jacob (2), was born Nov. 28, 1815, and died Oct. 4, 1873. He married Esther DeTurk, who still survives, being now one of the oldest residents of Reading. Her home is at No. 140 South Ninth street. Mr. Dick was a life-long Democrat, and a worthy member of the Reformed Church. His father built the residence which still stands on the old Dick homestead, in Cumru township, in 1811. The barn he built in 1809 and the smoke-house in 1810. They were so substantially constructed that they have defied the attacks of time up to the present. Nicholas Dick's children were: Marcus D. (of Seyfert Station, Berks county), William, Eli D., Albert, Henry, Susan (wife of A. F. Wenzel, of Baumstown), Annie and Lizzie D.

HENRY DICK, son of Nicholas, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, April 24, 1845. He was educated

Henry D. Dick

in the district schools and at Brunner's Business College, and then engaged in farming, continuing thus until 1885, when he retired. In 1874 he became interested in the Farmers' Market-House Company, having a half interest, which he retained until the time of his death, May 21, 1901. Mr. Dick was a man of sterling integrity and was at various times elected by his townsmen to hold office, serving as a member of the common council, from the Third ward, in 1888-89, and declining a renomination.

Mr. Dick married Mary A. Kissinger, daughter of Washington S. and Elizabeth (Yost) Kissinger, and she lives at No. 106 South Ninth street, Reading. They had children as follows: Charles, Franklin and Henry (who is attending Princeton University, as a member of the class of 1909).

CHARLES K. DICK, senior member of the firm of Dick Brothers, brass founders and pattern-makers, of Reading, was born March 31, 1875. He attended the district schools and the Reading high school, and subsequently took a course at Stoner's Business College, Reading, after which he served an apprenticeship to the trade of pattern-maker, at the National Brass & Iron Works. After a few years of work as a journeyman for the same firm he engaged in business on his own account, in 1897 organing the well-known Excelsior Brass Works, of which firm he served as secretary and treasurer until 1901. On March 1, 1902, Mr. Dick engaged in business with his brother Franklin K., at No. 120 Penn street, the firm being known as Dick Brothers. Twenty skilled mechanics are employed in the works, the local trade is large and steady, and extends through many States, and the firm is enjoying increasing prosperity.

Mr. Dick married Eva M. Baldwin, daughter of Franklin D. and Amanda D. (Rudolph) Baldwin, of Lancaster county, and one child, Martha Elizabeth, has been born to this union. Mr. Dick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., Excelsior R. A. Chapter, No. 237, Reading Commandery, No. 42, K. T., Reading Lodge of Perfection; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Since 1901 Mr. Dick has been superintendent of the well-known Farmers' Market-House, Inc., being also treasurer and a director of said corporation.

FRANKLIN K. DICK, junior member of the firm of Dick Brothers, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, June 26, 1878. He spent his early school days in his native township, later attending the public schools of Reading, after leaving which he served fifteen months at the trade of locksmith. He later learned the pattern-making trade, as well as engraving and chasing, and remained with the Reading Hardware Company, his first employers, for about six and one-half years. On March 1, 1902, with his brother, Charles K., Mr. Dick engaged in business at No. 120 Penn street, under the firm name of Dick Brothers.

On the organization of the firm it was the intention of the brothers to manufacture nothing except brass castings, but since that time they have added to the list of their products, which now include plumbers' supplies and a fine line of plumbers' specialties. The works were first furnished power by a five-horse-power engine, but they now have a seventy-five horse-power engine and 120 horse-power boiler. The works are equipped with the latest and best machinery, and employ nothing but skilled mechanics.

Mr. Dick married Miss Margaret Schick, daughter of Christian and Mary Schick, of Reading, and two children, Miriam and Carroll S., have been born to this union. Mr. Dick is a member of the First Reformed Church, and is assistant librarian of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., and of the P. O. S. of A., and is very popular in all of these organizations. His residence is at No. 33 North Ninth street.

ELI D. DICK, a well-known business citizen of Reading, who is associated with the Bard Hardware Company, of that city, was born in Cumru township, Berks county, July 13, 1853, a son of Nicholas Dick and a grandson of Jacob Dick (2), and a nephew of the late Amos L. Dick of Reading.

Mr. Dick attended the public schools of his native township, and one term at Myerstown, Lebanon county, and assisted his father at farming until 1882, in the fall of which year he came to Reading, and accepted a position with the firm with which he is still connected.

Mr. Dick married Miss Catharine DeHart, and they reside at No. 1120 Franklin street. They are the parents of three children: George W., who is attending school; Esther L., deceased; and Mary A. He and his wife are members of the Reformed denomination.

OLIVER MOHR LANDIS, an enterprising business man of No. 427-431 North Sixth street, Reading, Pa., engaged in doing mantel, fire-place, grate, tile and mosaic work, is a native of Berks county, born in 1868, in Washington township, son of George O. and Mary (Mohr) Landis.

Mr. Landis attended the district schools and West Chester Normal school, and then returned to Berks county, teaching one term in Hereford township. Mr. Landis then went to Pottstown and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there for three years, and one year in Philadelphia, with some success. He next went to Seattle, Wash., being there one year after the great fire in that city. He also engaged in the box manufacturing business at Portland, Ore., and in 1889 returned to Pennsylvania. In 1892 Mr. Landis located in Reading and engaged in business under the firm name of O. M. Landis & Co., at No. 932 Penn street, one year later locating at No. 933 Penn street, and the following year at No. 15 North Sixth street. He then entered into partnership with H. C. Geisler, Sr., and for six years they carried on business under the name of the American Tile & Mantel Company, at No. 727 Penn street, and later at No. 230 Penn street. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Landis opened his present business at Nos. 427-435 North Sixth street, at the well known old Esterly Marble stand, and here he has continued successfully up to the present time.

Mr. Landis married Clara Stoudt, and they reside at No. 332 Windsor street, Reading. They have six children: Russel H., Mary D., Ruth, Grace C., Oliver and Harrison. In political matters Mr. Landis is a Republican. He and his wife attend the First Reformed Church.

AARON S. WAGNER, one of the prosperous business men of Shoemakersville, Berks Co., Pa., was born April 26, 1868, in Penn township, son of Harrison L. and Mary (Speicher) Wagner.

John Wagner, great-grandfather of Aaron S., was born Nov. 20, 1764, and settled on a large farm in Jefferson township, which is now owned by Isaac Wenrich. He was married three times, the names of his wives being Miller, Leymaster and Conrad. He died July 11, 1841. We have no record of the children by his first wife, but those of the second marriage were Philip, Jacob, Isaac, John and Daniel, and by the third marriage one child was born, Mary, who became the wife of John Henne. Mrs. Henne survived her husband a number of years; she died, in 1908, at her late residence, Bernville, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Wagner, grandfather of Aaron S., was born in Tulpehocken (now a part of Jefferson) township, and died in 1880, being buried at the Bernville Church. He was a well-known and influential citizen, was a prominent Democrat, and was active in the affairs of the church. Mr. Wagner married Eva Lengel, who was born in 1813, and died in 1906, daughter of Israel Lengel, and to them there were born eleven children: Levi, Elizabeth, Harrison, Amelia, Calvin, Mary, Emma, John, Jane, James and Frank, who died at the age of twelve years.

Harrison L. Wagner was born in Jefferson township, July 1, 1836, and died on his farm in Penn township,

Nov. 13, 1894. He was a leading Democrat, and served his township in various offices. He and his family were members of the Reformed Church at Bernville. Mr. Wagner married Mary Speicher, and they had two children, Aaron S. and Alvin S.

Aaron S. Wagner received his education in the district schools and was reared to agricultural pursuits. When a young man he learned the milling trade, which he followed for five years, and he then became a stationary engineer, following this profession until 1897, when he formed a partnership with Soloman S. Miller, and under the firm name of Wagner & Miller manufactured hosiery at Reading until 1900, at which time Mr. Wagner formed a partnership with Jeremiah W Heckman, of Shoemakersville. There they engaged in business until 1907, when Mr. Heckman purchased Mr. Wagner's interest. Mr. Wagner is a Democrat in politics, and socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Shepherds of Bethlehem No. 60, of Centreport, and the Modern Woodmen. He and his family attend the Reformed Church of Shoemakersville.

On June 9, 1889, Mr. Wagner was married to Kate Marburger, daughter of William H. and Esther (Reed) Marburger, and four children have been born to this union: Annie R., Mary J., William H. and Marguerite I.

BENJAMIN F. SHEEDER, a prominent business man of Reading, Pa., who is conducting the Sheeder Planing Mill, located at the corner of Spruce and Mifflin streets, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1851, son of Philip Sheeder (born April 15, 1808), a blacksmith by trade, who was engaged as an iron worker.

Mr. Sheeder secured his education in the common schools of Reading, and while still a boy apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, working for John Fink & Co., where the Goetz tannery is now located. He continued in the employ of this company for twenty-five years, and then engaged in outside contracting until 1901, when he organized the Sheeder Planing Mill Company, with the following well-known business men: Dr. Walter A. Rigg, and Samuel B. Rigg. This company does all kinds of contract mill work, stair work, etc. The factory and grounds cover an area of 110 x 480 feet, the building being equipped with the latest machinery, doing an extensive amount of work in Reading and the surrounding country, as well as in the States of Delaware and New Jersey. They furnished all of the building material for the Colonial Trust Building, the Boy's new high school, the Masonic Temple, and many others of Reading's substantial buildings. The company employ from twenty-five to thirty hands, and are kept busy the year around. Mr. Sheeder is a member of the Liberty Fire Company. In political matters he is independent.

Mr. Sheeder was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Agnes Seiders, and to this union there were born two children: Howard F. and Peter N., both of whom are engaged in work at the planing mill.

WILLIAM FIDLER, who is carrying on agricultural operations in Marion township, Berks Co., Pa., along the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, was born in that township, Feb. 18, 1856, son of Henry and Hannah (Scholl) Fidler.

There was a Gottfried Fidler, over twenty-one years of age, among the emigrants that came to New York State in 1710, passing the winter of 1710 and summer of 1711 in Livingston Manor, N. Y., then settling in Schoharie, N. Y., in 1713, and in 1723 coming to Tulpehocken, Berks (then Lancaster) county.

Gottfried Fidler (or Fiedler) was an early settler in Tulpehocken ,and is buried at St. Daniel's Church. He was a co-worker with Conrad Weiser, Peter Klopp Hans Miller and others in the Tulpehocken Valley, and was one of the Palatinates from the Schoharie who joined the Seventh-day Adventists in Lancaster before 1750. It is a matter of history that during the early period of their conversion, the old Psalters and other good books were burned at Gottfried Fidler's house near Womelsdorf, in the presence of a number of the followers, among them being the great and good leader, Conrad Weiser. Gottfried Fidler had a large family, and among his sons were: Henry, Stephen, Andrew, Adam and John.

Henry Fidler, born Feb. 14, 1723, died May 2, 1777. He and his wife Mary Magdalene had four sons and five daughters.

Henry Fidler (2), born March 21, 1752, died June 6, 1831. He married Eve Lehnig, and their married life covered a period of twenty-nine years. They were the parents of three sons and eight daughters, as recorded at St. Daniel's Church: Maria Catharine, born April 23, 1776 (sponsors, Conrad Spatz and Maria Catharine Fiedler); John, born Oct. 31, 1778 (sponsors, John Fiedler and Elizabeth Fischer); Henry (3), born Dec. 16, 1779; Eva Barbara, born April 16, 1782; Elizabeth, born Dec. 24, 1784 (sponsors, John Adam Fidler and wife); Magdalena, born May 31, 1787; Maria Christina, born Dec. 16, 1789; Eva Catharine, born March 24, 1792; Maria Margaret, born Feb. 3, 1794; Abraham, born July 5, 1796; and Sarah, born Aug. 15, 1800.

Henry Fidler (3), born Dec. 16, 1779, died Sept. 24, 1860. He married Catharine Leininger, with whom he lived forty-four years. They had three sons and four daughters: Elizabeth, born March 19, 1802; Daniel, born May 31, 1804, died Jan. 19, 1857, m. in 1831, Elizabeth Miller, by whom he had four daughters; Polly; Sarah; Eliza; Henry (4), born in 1812; and Elias, born July 1, 1814, died April 15, 1879. Of these children, Elias, born 1814, was for thirty years a general merchant at Womelsdorf, and then until his death was engaged in the grain business. He was very active in the New Lutheran Church, and held a number of offices therein. He married Eliza Schulze, born Oct. 5, 1818, died May 1, 1901, and they had children: Mary; Julia C., wife of George C. Valentine, of Womelsdorf; Henry S.; Frederick (1854-1899), who had children, Arthur Penn, Julia, Herbert S. and Alfred.

Henry Fidler (4), father of William, was born near Charming Forge, in 1812, and died in the borough of Womelsdorf in 1873. He was a hosiery manufacturer until about forty years of age, at which time he moved to the farm on which his son William now lives, and there he lived until 1865. He then spent two years in Womelsdorf, after which he located on a farm in that borough, there passing the remainder of his life. He and his family were members of Reed's Church, where he was buried. Mr. Fidler married Hannah Scholl, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Reed) Scholl, who had children: Peter, George, Isaac, Sallie (m. Jacob Zerbe), Catharine (died unmarried), Mattie (m. a Gerhart) and Hannah (m. Mr. Fidler). Mrs. Fidler's grandfather was Simon Scholl, of Millbach, Lebanon county, and his father was the ancestor of the American line of Scholls. After her husband's death Mrs. Fidler continued on the farm until 1884, when she moved to Womelsdorf, and there lived until 1893, when she moved to the present farm of her son William, where she died in 1900. To Henry Fidler and his wife were born the following children: Richard, Kate, Harry, Eliza, Frank, Louisa, William, Amelia, George and Wayne. None of the daughters were ever married.

William Fidler was reared to agricultural pursuits and he became the owner of his present farm in 1900, after his mother's death. He had conducted the farm for her from 1893 to 1900. This tract, which is located on the pike one mile northwest of Womelsdorf, consists of thirty-two acres, and is in the best of contion, and is supplied with good water. He at present devotes all his time to its cultivation. With his family he attends Reed's Lutheran Church. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and has held several local offices.

Mr. Fidler was married to Lizzie F. Cherington, daughter of Thomas D. and Kate (Scholl) Cherington,

of Millbach, Lebanon county, and they have children as follows: Harry W., Elsie M. and Thomas C.

LOUIS POHLIG, a well-known resident of Reading, who is engaged in the Deppen Brewing Company of this city, as brewmaster, is a native of Germany, born in Saxony, July 4, 1865, both of his parents dying in that country.

Mr. Pohlig received his education in the place of his nativity, and came to America in 1885, settling in Reading. He attended a school of instruction on brewing in New York City, then going to Reading, where he was second brewmaster for three years. Returning to Reading Nov. 1, 1901, he engaged as brewmaster with the Deppen Brewing Company, and has continued to act in that position to the present time, brewing porter, lager beer, etc. In religious belief Mr. Pohlig is a German Lutheran. He is a member of the Turnverein, president of the German Beneficial Association No. 227, a member of the German Central American Society, and of the American and Philadelphia Brewmasters Association. In his political faith Mr. Pohlig is a Democrat.

Mr. Pohlig was married to Marie Bohlman, a native of Germany, and to them there have been born two children,—Elsie and Marguerite.

ISAAC SMITH, who died at Albany, Pa., was a native of Albany township, Berks county, born in 1806. He learned the stone-mason's trade early in life, and that was his occupation throughout his active life; also owning and operating a small piece of land. Mr. Smith married Rachel Correll, a native of Albany township, Berks county, and to this union there were born eleven children, as follows: Christian and Charles, both deceased; Mary, m. to Emanuel Sassaman; James; Jonathan; Abraham; Isaac; Julia, who resides at Drehersville, m. to Reuben Pauley, the latter now deceased; William, who also resides at Drehersville, Schuylkill county; Emma E.; and a daughter Susan, who died in infancy. In religious belief the family were Lutherans. Mr. Smith was a Democrat in his political belief, but never cared for public office.

Emma E. Smith, daughter of Isaac, was married to Sylvester Kemp (now deceased) and to them was born one son, W. Wilson, who was educated in the schools of Reading, and is now employed at the J. H. Sternbergh mills, where he has a responsible position. Sylvester Kemp was a son of William Kemp, a native of Kutztown, who located at what is now Kempton, after the building of the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad.

John Schmidt, grandfather of Mrs. Emma E. Kemp, was born in Albany, where he was engaged as a farmer. He was the father of Isaac; Samuel; Sally (m. Christian Lutz); and Susanna (m. a Greenawalt).

WILLIAM W. WERNER, business agent for Carpenter's Union, No. 492, of Reading, Pa., was born in Garfield, Tilden township, Berks county, April 16, 1851, son of Frederick H. and Lovina (Moser) Werner.

Jacob S. Werner, grandfather of William W., was one of Berks county's old carpenters, and he followed that occupation until his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years, two days, erecting many substantial buildings in this section, some of which are still standing, among them being a number of churches in the rural districts of the county. Mr. Werner also worked upon the Farmers' National Bank, Fifth and Penn streets, Reading. He married Mary Seabold, of Montgomery county, Pa., and to them were born four children: Frederick, Jacob, Henry and Charlotte. In religious belief the family were Lutherans. Politically Mr. Werner was a Democrat.

Frederick H. Werner was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, and with his father learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed all his life, dying Oct. 7, 1905, aged eighty-two years, nine months and twenty-two days. Mr. Werner had never had a day's sickness until the one which proved fatal, although he had served through the Civil war, in which he gained an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. After the war Mr. Werner went to Schuylkill county, and after building many of the coal breakers around Pottsville, Tamaqua, Tremont, Mahanoy City, Shamokin and Pine Grove, etc., located in Reading in 1855, following house building up to 1879, when he retired. He was a stanch Democrat, but was never an office seeker. Mr. Werner was a trustee of the Lutheran Church, and a valued member thereof, giving liberally to its support. His widow, who survives him, resides in Reading, at the age of eighty-two years, the mother of these children: Amelia, m. to Levi M. Zerbe, superintendent at the Philadelphia & Reading Car Shops; Ellen, m. to Francis Ganter, a farmer of near Carsonia Park; Ida, m. to John S. Peifer, highway commissioner of Reading; May, who died in 1862, aged twelve years; and William W.

William W. Werner was educated in the Reading common schools and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, after leaving which he learned the carpenter's trade with his father. Upon completing the prescribed time as journeyman he established himself in the contracting and building business, employing at one time as many as thirty-five to forty skilled mechanics. Mr. Werner always aimed to give his patrons the best of satisfaction, paying the best of wages and hiring the most skilled workmen long before the Union was established in this part of the State. He has always been a friend of the workingman, and has given much of his time to advancing their interests. He takes a great pride in demonstrating to those less skilled in his craft that nothing stands so much in the way of their ultimate success as the want of education, and he is constantly advocating the use of standard books which will increase their ability and widen their opportunities. In order to further this laudable work, he has provided a complete set of many standard works on general subjects which are open to the use of the members in the Union rooms. This indicates the manner of man that Mr. Werner is, and explains, partly, the fact that since he has become business manager of No. 492 the working conditions of it have been greatly improved. On every side can be heard words of commendation which are deserved.

Mr. Werner was greatly instrumental in organizing the Union in Reading and has been a most zealous worker, serving as president for one term and in his present capacity since 1902. He is connected with Chandler Lodge, No. 227; Excelsior Chapter, R. A. M.; Reading Commandery, K. T.; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Neversink Castle, K. G. E.; has organized three camps of the P. O. S. of A. in Reading, belonging to No. 678 of that Order; is a charter member of the Knights of Friendship, and a member of the Sons of Veterans, No. 16. When but twelve years and nine months old, Mr. Werner enlisted in the 93rd. Pa. V. I., and served for fifteen months. He has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party, and served as City assessor for three years, his majority, which was 1599, being the largest in the history of Reading. He also served as tax collector for twenty-three years.

Mr. Werner was married in 1868, to Miss Angelina Etter, born in Lancaster county, daughter of Alexander Etter. No children have been born to this union.

WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, who conducts a thriving business at No. 823 Penn street, Reading, dealing in hats, shoes and men's furnishing goods, is a native of Pennsylvania, born Sept. 22, 1860, in Lebanon, Lebanon county, son of William S. Anderson, Sr., a native of Connecticut.

William S. Anderson, Sr., went to Philadelphia, Pa., in early life, and thence to Lebanon, Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars during the time of the Civil war. He was very successful in this line, but later engaged in the tanning business with a Mr. Greenwalt, under the firm name of Greenwalt & Anderson, they being the pioneers of the special process of tanning hides, in this State, the process being later adopted by all leading tanners. Mr. Anderson continued in this business until his death, five years later, at the age of forty-five years. He married Margaret Eaches, who survives him and makes her home with her son, William S. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had two children: Nellie G., the wife of Albert D. Deem, of the firm of Close & Deem, Reading, Pa.; and William S.

William S. Anderson, Jr., came to Reading in 1870, and was here educated. His first employment was with Philip Albright, a pioneer local express man located at Fourth and Penn streets, with whom he remained three years. The next two years were spent with the Reading Hardware Company, in the lock department, after which he went to learn the hatters' business with William H. Rennoll & Co., at the corner of Tenth and Spruce streets. After learning his trade, Mr. Anderson engaged with R. H. Savage & Co., at Thirteenth and Muhlenberg streets, for thirteen years, at the end of which time he was employed by Bell & Cadwell of New York, for whom he traveled two years. Returning to Reading Mr. Anderson embarked in business with John F. Doremus, at No. 823 Penn street, engaging in the sale of men's furnishing goods, shoes and hats, under the firm name of Doremus & Anderson from Sept. 25, 1895, until Jan. 1, 1904, when Mr. Anderson purchased the interest of his partner, and since this time has continued in business on his own account, carrying a full line of hats, shoes and men's furnishing goods of all kinds. His straightforward way of doing business and the fine quality of the goods which he offers for sale have won him the confidence and patronage of the people of Reading to a large degree, and he is enjoying an ever-increasing trade.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1895, Mrs. Annie Barrett Glasser, and they reside at No. 914 Franklin street, Reading. Mrs. Anderson was the mother of two children by her former marriage, Ella F., the wife of Rev. H. Rupp; and Jean M. In religion he is a member of Grace Lutheran Church, and he has served as deacon and elder.

REV. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE DEATRICK, A. M., Sc. D. In the quiet country graveyard attached to the "Bender's Church" in Butler township, Adams Co., Pa., is a gray slate tombstone bearing the following inscription, in German text:

Hier ruht
Der Leib
Von : Iohan : nictlas : dietrich
Wahr : geboren : in : deudschlant
ten
Den : 15 : May : Im : Iahr
Unserres : Herren : 1727
ten
Und : ist : Gestorben : Den : 23
October : Im : Iahr : Unserres
Herren 1813 Und hatsein
Altergebracht Auf 86 iahr
5 monat Und 8 TaG=

A little space from the footstone of this grave is another headstone, also of gray slate, on which is this inscription in italic and gothic lettering:

Hier *RUht*
ANNA MARGYRETHA DIEDRICH
NICHOLAVS DIDRICHS :EHEFrAV
GebOhreN : DeN : XV : NOVeM=
ber : 1724 : VerheurAtheteN
: I : OCtOber : 1752 LebteiMeHe
stANT LV IAhr SIe StArbTeN XIX
TAG IULy : 1797 : ALT LXXII
IAHR : IV MONATh

It will be noted that the arithmetic of the stone-cutter is at fault—married in 1752 and dying in 1797, she could have been married fifty-five years, but born Nov. 15, 1724, and dying July 19, 1797, her age could not have been seventy-two years, *four* months. Of interest in this connection are two entries contained in the old records of a church in Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa. (discovered and transcribed by Luther R. Kelker, State Custodian of Public Records, of Harrisburg). They were made by Rev. John Waldschmidt, a pioneer Reformed minister, who served widely separated congregations in eastern Pennsylvania. These records are as follows:

"*Baptisms:* Dietrich. Johann Balser, son of Johann Nicholaus, and Anna Margaretha his wife, born Dec. 23, 1754, baptized Jan. 26, 1755, Balser Bosshaar and wife Anna Maria sponsors."

"*Marriages:* Nicholaus Dietrich, son of deceased Johann Jacob Dietrich, married 31st October, 1752, Anna Margaretha, daughter of Johann Gerhart Shafer."

Unless the Waldschmidt records refer to other Dietrichs, which seems improbable, it is likely that his "Oct. 31" is more accurate than the "Oct. 1" on the inconsistent tombstone. Whether the Johann Jacob Dietrich in the Waldschmidt record emigrated from Germany to this country or died in the Fatherland is uncertain. A certain Jacob Dieterich, aged forty, is recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives as having landed at Philadelphia from the ship "Charming Nancy," Nov. 9, 1738. A Hannus Diedrich came on the ship "Thistle," Sept. 19, 1738, and Johannes Diterichs and (probably his wife) Ann Dederick arrived on the ship "Samuel," Aug. 17, 1731. Whether either of these was the father of John Nicholas is uncertain. There is no record of a John Jacob Dietrich as an immigrant after 1731. As to the date of arrival of John Nicholas Dietrich we have, at present writing, no certain information. The Archives show, however, that on Oct. 7, 1749, one Nicholas Dietrich landed from the ship "Leslie," Captain J. Ballendine, from Rotterdam. On this ship came 121 immigrants, among them Frederick Bender, Johan Rudolph Müller, Johan Wilhelm Arendt, Georg Müller and Peter Miller. These being names of early settlers in Adams county (then York), it may be reasonably inferred that the Nicholas Dietrich arriving at that time was the "Johan Nictlas dietrich" of Bender's churchyard, whose stone declares that he "wahr geboren in deudschlant." The "Pennsylvania Archives" also give a "Niclas Deederich" as arriving on the ship "Mary Galley," qualifying on Sept. 7, 1748. His name is first on the list and was spelled on the original list "Derrick."

To John Nicholas Dietrich and his wife Anna Margeretha were born (in addition to the Johann Balser of Waldschmidt's record, of whom we have no further knowledge), according to tombstones in the same churchyard: Nicholas Dietrich, whose wife Mary Ann "Deatrick" lies buried by his side; Margret Tietrich; William Dietrick; Michael Dietrich; and Martin Dietrich.

Nicholas Dietrich and his wife Mary Ann died childless, but tradition has it that they acted as father and mother to the children of others, bringing up in their home, as some say, no less than seventeen children of other families. Margaret and William never married. On the tombstone of William is this line: "A Patriot of the Revolution." As he was only twenty-one years of age at the close of that war he must have been a youthful soldier. He fell asleep on his country's birthday, July 4, 1848, at the ripe age of eighty-six years.

Michael Dietrich married Sophia, daughter of Rudolph Spangler (or Spengler), who resided near Heidlersburg and later near Abbottstown, Adams county. To this couple were born nine children: Nicholas, Jacob, Rudolph, Michael, Christiana (m. Jesse Smith), Mary (m. George Keyser), Sarah (m. Daniel Fidler) and Margaret and Catherine, the last two of whom died unmarried.

Nicholas Dietrich, eldest son of Michael, married March 21, 1822, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca (Bushey) Miller. Nicholas was a hard-working, industrious farmer, owning an estate in Tyrone township, known as "Cranberry," from the wild cranberries growing

in a marsh near the farm house. Their seven children were: William Miller, Michael, John Bushey, Anna Elizabeth (m. Adam Bream), Jacob Spangler, Abraham, and Howard Nicholas. Of these John B., who died unmarried, was a soldier in the Civil war.

The eldest son, William Miller Deatrick, was born Jan. 22, 1823. At an early age he was impressed with a desire to become a minister of the Gospel. The way to this calling did not seem open, and so for some time he worked at the trade of milling. At last he gathered funds to go to college, and in 1848 he graduated from Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa. He continued his studies in the Theological Seminary of the (German) Reformed Church, at the same place, graduating from that institution in 1851, and was licensed to be a minister of the Reformed Church. He was ordained in 1852, and his first charge was at Huntingdon, Pa. During his time of preparation for the ministry, he taught school at Norristown, Mifflinburg, and Milton, Pa., also at Manchester, Md. In 1856 he removed to Pattonsville (now Loysburg), Pa., where he served the "Yellow Creek Charge," a laborious field. In 1862 he removed to Friends Cove, Pa. This charge was also a laborious one, the minister being obliged to ride on horse-back across a high mountain, over a bridle-path (there was no driving road) to serve several of the more distant congregations of his extended parish. He was, indeed, a pioneer abundant in labors. In 1875 he gave up the active work of the ministry to become the Financial Secretary of Mercersburg College, an institution in which he was deeply interested. To attend to the duties of his new office he removed with his family to Mercersburg, Pa. Later he became President of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College, and to the service of that institution he gave unstintedly of his time and money, the latter hard earned and saved with incredible economy. During the dark days of that institution which now, as Mercersburg Academy, enjoys a high degree of prosperity and ranks, under Dr. William Mann Irvine, as one of the foremost schools for boys in America, Dr. W. M. Deatrick bore for some years the brunt of the financial burden, really saving the school from bankruptcy and extinction, and preserving it for the church he loved so well. For forty-four years he was Stated Clerk for Mercersburg Classis, and for thirty years its treasurer. He was also Stated Clerk of the Potomac Synod for twenty-eight years, and treasurer of the Board of Education of the Synod for twenty-five years until his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles V. Smith, at Bedford, Pa., May 6, 1901. He was also President of the Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows until he was called from the labors of earth. The Rev. W. M. Deatrick received from his alma mater the degree of A. M. in course, and in 1887 had conferred upon him, in recognition of his signal services in behalf of his church, by Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Deatrick married Nov. 9, 1852, Miss Harriet Peyton Sohn, born March 3, 1818, in Martinsburg, W. Va., daughter of Conrad and Ann Ranson Sohn, of Mercersburg. Her mother's maiden name was Christian and she came of a prominent Virginian family, intermarried with the Ransons, Peytons, and Washingtons of that State. She died Aug. 3, 1884, and is buried by the side of her husband and parents in the beautiful "Fairview Cemetery," on the southern outskirts of Mercersburg, the home of her youth and last years. This union was blessed with three children: (1) William Wilberforce Deatrick, A. M., Sc. D. (2) Rev. Edward Ranson Deatrick, B. D., born in 1856, graduated from Mercersburg College in 1879, and from the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster in 1884. In the same year he was sent as home missionary to Baltimore, where he succeeded in founding a number of churches, becoming settled pastor of one in Woodberry, one of the suburbs of that city, and remaining in charge until May of 1906, when he assumed the pastorate at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. He married in 1890, Miss Mary A. K. Everhart, and one child, Anna Marguerite, has blessed this union. (3) Ann Margaret, born in 1864, graduated from the female department of Mercersburg College in 1884, and in 1896, she married Charles V. Smith, A. M., then professor in Mercersburg Academy, lately principal of Kittanning Academy, Kittanning, Pa.; they have two children, Arthur Deatrick and Harriet Peyton.

William Wilberforce Deatrick was born in Huntingdon, Pa., Aug. 1, 1853. He and his brother, Edward R., attended public school in an old stone school-house near their father's church in Friends Cove. For several terms in summer he attended an academy known as Allegheny Seminary at Rainsburg, about four miles from his home, the daily journey being made, for the most part, on foot. When only sixteen years of age he began teaching, being employed to teach a short unexpired term of the home public school. From 1870 to 1872 he taught regularly in the public schools of the township, having won in examination under the county superintendent a certificate averaging only a slight fraction over one. Latin and Greek were studied under his father and, in the autumn of 1872, he entered Mercersburg College as a freshman. Here he came under the influence of the eminent educator and theologian, Dr. Elnathan E. Higbee, to whose inspiration he attributes, in large measure, the success he has himself attained as a thinker and teacher. In 1876 he graduated from the college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing his studies, he received from the same institution, three years later, the degree of Master of Arts. In the autumn of 1876 he took up the study of theology in the Theological Department of Mercersburg College. To secure, in part, the funds necessary to the prosecution of his studies he engaged, during his vacations, in the sale of books and during the winters served as tutor in the preparatory school attached to his alma mater. During the summer of 1878 he was a member of the faculty of Juniata Collegiate Institute, a secondary school or academy, located at Martinsburg, Pa. In the autumn of 1878 he entered the senior class of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, from which institution he graduated in May, 1879. He was licensed to preach a few days later by the Mercersburg Classis of the Reformed Church, then in session at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

No call coming to him at that time to a pastoral charge, he returned to Martinsburg, where he taught again during the summer. Late in the same year he was elected principal of the public schools of Milton, Pa., closing his work there at the end of the school year, declining a re-election, on the night preceding the day of the dreadful fire of 1880 which laid the beautiful town in ashes. By this time he had received three calls to churches, one being in Washington, D. C. Of these he accepted the call to the New Centerville charge in Somerset county, Pa., where he began his labors as pastor on June 1, 1880, receiving ordination on the 18th of the same month. In this field of ministerial activity he labored for three and one-half years. In December, 1883, he removed to Rimersburg, Clarion Co., Pa., and in January, 1884, re-opened the Clarion Collegiate Institute in that town. This institution of the Reformed Church had been closed for some time. Under his management as principal the building was put in excellent repair, a considerable debt paid, and a vigorous school built up. For seven and one-half years he labored here with indefatigable zeal and was instrumental in preparing a number of young men for college, of whom a goodly proportion found their way into the ministry of the denomination under the auspices of which the institution was conducted.

In 1891 he was elected to the chair of Psychology and Pedagogy in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., then under the principalship of Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph. D., the present Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania. Later, owing to enlargement of the faculty and consequent re-arrangement of the work, his duties were slightly changed, and he is now, as for some years he has been, Professor of Psychology and Higher English, the Higher English comprising rhetoric, English literature, and the English classics. Since his connection with the Normal school he has been active as an institute instructor, and a worker and lecturer

at Chautauquas and elsewhere. His engagements at county institutes have taken him not only to many counties in his native State, but to the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. For a number of seasons he was on the teaching force of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mount Gretna, giving, in addition to classroom work, each year an illustrated lecture.

Although not serving as a pastor in charge since 1883, he has been active as a clergyman. During the eighties he "supplied" churches of his denomination at DuBois, St. Petersburg, Emlenton, and Kittanning. In 1903 he filled the pulpit of the First Reformed Church in Reading, during the illness of the pastor, Rev. Dr. H. Mosser, for a period of eight months, preaching regularly each alternate Sunday. A part of his duties at the Normal school during the past eighteen years has been to take turns with other ministerial members of the faculty, in preaching to the students in the chapel, about once every three weeks. Frequent summons from churches in Reading and elsewhere have kept him fairly well occupied in sermonizing. In addition to these labors, he has been, for eighteen years, chorister of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, in the Sunday-school of which church he was superintendent for ten years.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his duties in school and church he has yet found time for some literary work. He has been a contributor to religious and educational periodicals. For half a year before he left Rimersburg he edited and published *The Rimersburg Courier,* a weekly local newspaper. For about thirteen years past he has been on the staff of *The Kutztown Patriot,* writing weekly editorials, many of which have attracted the attention of, and been reprinted by, colleagues of the press. From June, 1902, to September, 1905, he was editor, and manager for most of the time, of *The Pennsylvania Chautauquan,* the quarterly and, during the sessions of the Assembly, the daily organ of the Mount Gretna Chautauqua. He was one of the joint authors of a voluminous "History of Clarion County," published in 1887. He is author of a text-book on physiological psychology, entitled "The Human Mind and Its Physical Basis," now undergoing revision for a second edition. He has under way, in addition to this revised and enlarged edition of the psychology, two smaller manuals, one on the study of poetry and the other on letter writing. In recognition of his ability as an educator, of the thoroughness of his scientific studies and his scholarship, as well as of the excellence of his book, Franklin and Marshall College, at its Golden Jubilee in 1903, bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Educational Association, having organized the Child-Study Section of that body and been for several years president of the Child-Study Section. He has been for eighteen years an "active member" of the National Educational Association, and for ten years has maintained membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society. He is also a member of the Berks County Historical Society. In November, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board, this council being composed of about a hundred of the leading educators of America.

On June 15, 1881, Dr. Deatrick married Miss Emma Jane, daughter of Levi and Matilda (Hackenberg) Balliet, of Milton, Pa. Mr. Balliet was a son of John and Elizabeth (Schreiber) Balliet. This John Balliet was a son of John Balliet and his wife, Catherine M. Mickley (a daughter of John Jacob Mickley, who hauled the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown during the American Revolution), both of Whitehall, Lehigh county. The elder John Balliet (1761-1837) was the fourth son of Paulus Balliet who, with his wife Maria Magdalena (Wotring) Balliet, lies buried in the southeast section of the old walled burial ground of the Union Church in Whitehall. This Paulus Balliet was the first of the race of Balliets in Whitehall. He was a French Huguenot, born in the Province of Alsace on the Rhine, in 1717. "At the age of about twenty-one years he was compelled, with many other French Protestants, to seek refuge in a foreign country, on account of the terrible persecutions of the Huguenots after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantes at the close of the seventeenth century, by the then reigning King Louis XIV. He embarked for America on board ship 'Robert Oliver,' of the Palatines, Walter Goodman, commander, Sept. 10, 1738." He located at what is known as the "Old Balliet Stand," in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, in 1749, on a tract of land containing a little over ninety-seven acres, secured by a deed from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. From time to time Paulus added to his lands, until his estate embraced over 700 acres. According to tradition, he was known as "Bowl" Balliet, a name given to him by the Indians to whom he was accustomed, as landlord at Ballietsville, to furnish refreshments from a wooden bowl. He became a naturalized American citizen in the year 1759. His wife, Maria Magdalena Wotring, according to tradition, "was born A. D. 1727, in the province of Lothringen (now Lorraine) in France. She died in 1802, aged seventy-five years. It is presumed that they married in this country. Paulus died March 19, 1777, aged sixty years."

Mrs. Matilda (Hackenberg) Balliet, born Aug. 1, 1825, at Freeburg, Union (now Snyder) county, Pa., died Sept. 26, 1903, at Kutztown, was a daughter—the fourth child in a family of eleven children—of Johann Peter Hachenberg and his wife Anna Mary (born Haines). She was fifth in direct descent from Peter Hachenberg, prince of a township and "dorfe" of about 2,000 inhabitants in Germany, which bears the name of "Hachenberg" to this day, known from his love of the chase as "the Hunting Prince of Hachenberg." He was the father of Caspar Frederick Hachenberg, who, going to England, held a Greek professorship in one of the universities, where he wrote one of the most perfect of Greek grammars, the basis of the one by Goodrich used generally in American colleges some years ago. He was also author of a law book, "Hachenberg's Media," still quoted in American courts. His youngest son, Johann Peter Hachenberg, came to America in 1764 and settled at Freeburg, where, being a skilled linguist, he taught Latin, Greek, French and German. He also had local fame as a mathematician. As ensign of "the Flying Camp" of Col. Baxter's regiment he served through the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington (one account says "at Trenton"), and was sent by the British to Long Island. He died March 4, 1820. His son, Peter Hachenbefg (1773-1847), was a surveyor, justice of the peace, register and recorder of Union county (1821) and county commissioner (1830). He spent the latter half of his life in New Berlin but, with his wife, lies buried at Freeburg, the home of his youth. His fourth son, the father of Mrs. Balliet, Johann Peter Hachenberg (1800-1870), was in youth a carpenter and joiner by trade, following also the occupation of surveyor and conveyancer. In 1823 he, too, was appointed justice of the peace, holding office till 1836, when he removed from Freeburg to McEwensville, Montour county, where later he conducted a general store. In 1834 he was Antimasonic delegate to the New Berlin Convention. In 1836 he was appointed supervisor of the West Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. Two years later he gave up this office to devote his time to building and contracting. While thus engaged, in partnership with John P. Schuyler, he erected the bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Northumberland. In 1854, having sold his store to Levi Balliet, he moved to White Pigeon, Mich., where he engaged in merchandizing to the day of his death. Levi Balliet and Matilda Balliet, parents of Mrs. Deatrick, are buried in the "lower" cemetery at Milton, Pennsylvania.

To William Wilberforce and Emma (Balliet) Deatrick have been born five children. Of these the two eldest, boys, died in early childhood. There are living at the present writing: Ethel Matilda, born 1886, who graduated, June, 1909, from the classical department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Eugene Peyton, born 1889, a member of the class of 1911, in the classical department of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; and Anna Louise, born 1896, who is a student in the Keystone State Normal School. The family lives on "Normal Hill," in a substan-

tial and comfortable home, a brick building, owned by Dr. Deatrick and built by him in 1898.

EMIL HOFFMANN (deceased), of Reading, where for many years he was employed in a woolen mill, was of German birth and ancestry, but has spent most of his adult life in this country. Born in Breslau, Prussia, March 4, 1828, he remained in his native land until he reached manhood.

In 1858 Mr. Hoffmann came to America, landing in New York. He at once went to Reading, and secured work at Brumbach's Mill, as boss weaver. Later he was engaged in woolen manufacturing on Fifth street, and still later went into the carpet business for himself, employing from five to eight people. His work became so favorably known that Mr. Hoffmann was called upon to help install the looms in the Berks County Prison, and to teach the prisoners to weave carpets. His business enterprise proved a successful one, and he continued to conduct it until his death, which occured from heart disease Nov. 1, 1886, when he was aged fifty-eight. He was a member for a number of years of the I. O. O. F. In his political principles Mr. Hoffmann was a Democrat and had the welfare of the community at heart. The best man for the place always received his vote, whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. Mr. Hoffmann was a man of many good traits of character.

On Aug. 29, 1865, Mr. Hoffmann married Miss Augusta Beck, and a family of ten children was born to them, four of whom are deceased. The others, all of Reading, are as follows: George K.; William S.; Charles D., a baker; Annie M., wife of William C. Dersch; Emil, m. to Emma Smith, and they live in Reading; and Augusta, m. to Frederick Niethamer, Reading. John A., who was a printer, died Sept. 13, 1908, aged forty years.

Mrs. Augusta Hoffmann was the daughter of John Beck, a machinist and file cutter from Germany. He came to this country May 1, 1840, and at first settled in York, Pa., where he was employed as a machinist in the shops of Small & Sillinger. He had learned his trade in his native land, and was an expert in file cutting. In 1850 he removed to Reading, and secured employment with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, continuing with them until ill health compelled him to give up his position. In his later years he worked as a locksmith and the lock for St. John's Lutheran Church was made by him. He married Anna Maria Siegner, and both were members of the Lutheran Church. The children born to them were: Augusta, wife of Mr. Hoffmann; and Anna Maria, widow of Isadore Messenson, and residing in Reading.

Mrs. Hoffmann resides at No. 238 South Third street, Reading.

HARVEY K. WEASNER, one of the thrifty young farmers of Douglass township, Berks county, was born there Aug. 1, 1869.

The name of this family has been variously spelled, and the first to bring his family into Douglass township, Berks county, from the earlier Pennsylvania home in Chester county was John Weisner, who was born there Sept. 14, 1774, and died in Douglass township, on a farm (now the property of Charles Brintzenhoff) which he had purchased but four months before, Aug. 1, 1825. He is buried in the old cemetery near the Reformed Church. He was twice married. His first wife died in Chester county. To that union there were six children: Polly m. Samuel Acker, of Cedar Hollow; Catharine (Walter); Betzy (Beidler); John lived in Chester county, as did also Lewis; and Jacob. John Weisner married (second) a woman from Lower Berks county, Catharine Kuetz, daughter of Conrad Kuetz, and to this union were born five children: Israel; Conrad; William, 1825-1848; Susan (Shanely); and Mrs. Weaver. At the side of John Weisner is buried one "Ludwig Weisner, born Feb. 29, 1808, died Oct. 25, 1829, in the 22d year of age"—probably another son.

Jacob Weasner, son of John, lived in Douglass township, and there owned the farm of seventy-five acres now owned by a member of the Schmeck family. He was born in Chester county in June, 1801, and accompanied his father to Berks county. By trade he was a blacksmith and had a smithy above Worman in Earl township, where he worked for seven years. Some time before 1839 he located on his farm, and there he died in April, 1866, and was buried at Boyertown. He married Mary Romich, daughter of John Romich. She was born in 1801, and died in 1868, and is buried at Boyertown. They had six children: Sarah, m. to John Davidheiser; Harriet, m. to John Eagle; Jacob, unmarried; John R.; Mary, m. to Isaac Eagle; and Eli, m. to Susan Albright, and a resident of Boyertown.

John R. Weasner, son of Jacob and Mary, was born in Douglass township, Sept. 14, 1839, on the old Weasner homestead. He was a farmer from 1867 until his retirement, when he was succeeded by his son. He built the present frame dwelling on his farm in 1880. Since 1904 he has lived in a nice home at Gilbertsville, and besides his farm and residence, he owns property in Boyertown. He has always been industrious and frugal, and owes his present comfortable circumstances to his good management. He and his family are Lutheran members of the Boyertown Church. In 1866 he married Lovina Kepner, born in 1839, daughter of William Kepner, of Montgomery county. They have one son, Harvey K.

Harvey K. Weasner received the educational advantages of the common schools and from his boyhood assisted on the home farm. In the spring of 1896 he began on his father's farm, where he has since continued. He has an excellent outfit of farm implements and up-to-date machinery—all that he could possibly use in the cultivation of his ninety-five acre tract. His farm is located in the center part of the township, in the Mauger school district. Everything about the place indicates the care and thrift of the owner. Mr. Weasner has taken a keen interest in public affairs as a Democrat, and for three years was supervisor of Douglass township. He has been greatly interested in the development and progress of the public schools. He and his family are members of the Lutheran congregation of the Boyertown church.

In 1895 Mr. Weasner married Mary Weller, daughter of William and Hettie (Fraunheiser) Weller, and they have one son, Lawrence W.

JOHN W. RAPP, who is engaged in the building and contracting business, resides at No. 170 West Oley street, Reading, Pa. He was born April 5, 1870, at West Leesport, Pa., son of Alonzo and Susan (Drayer) Rapp, and grandson of John Rapp.

John Rapp, grandfather of John W., was an early settler and shoemaker, living in the vicinity of Leesport. He had four children: Washington, Thomas, Elmira (m. the late Dr. Snyder, of Leesport, and is deceased) and Alonzo.

Alonzo Rapp, son of John, was a railroader, and lived in Reading. He was born about 1849, and died in March, 1877, and is buried at Hinnershitz Church. He married Susan Drayer, and they had two sons and two daughters: Harry G., of Reading; John W.; and Minnie and Mary, who both died in infancy.

John W. Rapp secured his education in the schools of Reading, whither his parents had moved when he was a boy. At the age of fifteen years he learned the paper hanging and painting trade, and after following that occupation for some time engaged in the grocery and meat business at No. 704 North Sixth street, which business he followed there and at other places in Reading for six years. In 1905 Mr. Rapp engaged in the building business, and in this he has continued

to the present time, erecting three modern stone residences on Weiser street.

Mr. Rapp was married to Miss Jennie Shadle, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Houpt) Shadle. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have two children: Lloyd E. S., at school; and Marguerite S. Mrs. Rapp is a member of the Windsor Street M. E. Church. Mr. Rapp is connected with the P. O. S. of A., and the Sons of Veterans, his father having been a soldier in the Civil war.

JUDGE GEORGE W. BRUCKMAN (deceased), one of the last two associate judges of Berks county, which office was abolished during his term of service, in 1873, was one of the most prominent citizens of Reading in his day. He was born there, son of Carl A. Bruckman, who emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, and located in the city in early life, here learning the printer's trade. For ten years (1816-1826) he published a German newspaper known as the *Readinger Postbote*. In 1800 he became a partner of Gottlob Youngman in the publication of the *Weekly Advertiser*.

George W. Bruckman resided in Reading throughout his life. After receiving his education in the public schools he served an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, and followed that business for ten years, until he became clerk to the county commissioner. He served in that position for the following ten years, acted as deputy prothonotary for three years (1851-1854) under Dr. Charles H. Hunter, and served as city treasurer during the years 1857-1858. Later he acted as teller in the Bushong Bank for a time, in 1867 re-entering official life as jury commissioner of Berks county, and continuing as such until 1870. He was one of the first to serve in that office in the county. In 1871 he was elected associate judge of Berks county for the full term of five years, but during 1873 this office was done away with. From 1880 until 1883 the Judge was a member of the select council from the Eighth ward, and this office he filled with the highest credit. At the time of the failure of the well-known Bushong Bank he was appointed assignee and that all who knew him had equal confidence in his high sense of honor and executive ability is demonstrated by the fact that he was chosen to settle many estates. In the discharge of such duties he became well known all over Berks county, of which he was one of the most respected citizens. His friends were numerous, and he was a prominent figure on the streets of Reading for many years. His death, which was widely mourned, occurred May 19, 1897, at his residence, No. 925 Penn street, and was caused by paralysis, from which he had been a sufferer for several years. He came from old Lutheran stock.

Judge Bruckman married May 22, 1896, Miss Caroline H. Heilman, daughter of John B. Heilman, and she survives him, residing at the Penn street home.

John B. Heilman, father of Mrs. Bruckman, died in Reading, May 10, 1903, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a native of Germany, where he followed the calling of a shepherd. He remained in that country for a long time after his marriage, coming to America in 1852. As he was unacquainted here and had no plans for settling, he went from New York to Reading with a Mr. Haak, whom he had met on the boat. Soon after his arrival he found employment in the Philadelphia & Reading shops. He remained with the company for the unusually long period of forty years, a fact which speaks well for the record he made. Before his death he made a visit to his native land.

Mr. Heilman married C. Frederika Sturgzboch, who died Feb. 16, 1888, and they are buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. They had children as follows: William F., a retired cigar manufacturer, who resides with his sister, Mrs. Bruckman; Charles F., a resident of Reading; Mark G., who is engaged in the cigar business in Pottstown; John B., Jr., late of Hot Springs, Ark., who died Aug. 3, 1908, leaving two sons, William J. and Harvey M.; George; and Caroline H., who married Judge Bruckman.

GEORGE M. ZELLER, the popular proprietor of the well-known "American House," at Stouchsburg, Marion township, is a representative of one of Berks county's oldest and most honored families. Mr. Zeller was born Sept. 30, 1863, in Marion township, son of Reily W. and Rebecca (Troutman) Zeller.

Between 1733 and 1751 there landed (qualified) at Philadelphia three emigrants of the name of Zoller, and between 1740 and 1767 a number of Zellers and Zollers are there recorded. But the Tulpehocken Zellers have for their ancestor John Henry Zeller (sometimes Zoeller), who came from Schoharie, N. Y., as the following account from the Rev. Mr. Stapleton's "Memorials of the Huguenots in America" shows:

"Among the Huguenot exiles were several branches of the ancient Sellaire or Cellier family of France. The name is met with among the refugees to England and America prior to the Revocation (1685), and even in faraway Cape Colony, where a descendant, General Cellier, became famous as a Boer leader in the Transvaal war. One branch retired to the Palatinate about the period of the Revocation. Of this family was Jean Henri Sellaire, who, with his family, followed the great exodus of Palatinates to London in 1708. In 1709 he came to New York with the Palatinates, where his name and that of his son John as 'Zeller' appears among the settlers of Livingston Manor in 1710. About 1727 he came overland through the trackless wilderness to Tulpehocken, locating near the present town of Sheridan, where he established a considerable estate and where he died at a very advanced age in 1756. His house, a massive stone edifice, erected with a view to protect the family and neighbors in case of an attack from the Indians, is still standing." This house, now an historical relic of the section, and known as "Zeller's Indian Fort," was erected in 1745, on the banks of the mill creek, and, as stated, was used for a fort. But the author of the paragraph quoted was not quite accurate when he called it a "massive stone edifice." The walls are massive enough, but the building could hardly be called an edifice. He also erected the first meeting-place of these early Schoharie settlers for worship, defense and mutual conference. He died in January, 1756, and his will, made Aug. 3, 1754, was probated Jan. 20, 1756. This will shows a wife, Anna Maria, and children: John George (who obtained the homestead), John Henry, John David, Hartman (The Rev. Mr. Stapleton gives this name as Martin), John, Anna Maria Sa'tzgeber, Barbara (or Barbaralis) Lerew, Catharine Pontius and Anna Elizabeth Battorf. The executors are shown as his son John and son-in-law Leonard Anspach,—accordingly there must have been another daughter.

It appears that some of the descendants of John Henry Zeller removed to Heidelberg in Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, where the proprietary and State tax lists of Lancaster county for 1779 show David Zeller (110 acres), Henry Zeller (100 acres), Peter Zeller (100 acres) and Michael Zeller (40 acres). The first three of these are also shown for 1771. In case of the old townships it must not be forgotten that where mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Stoever and other early preachers they did not always have definite boundaries. Heidelberg, for instance, extended rather indefinitely westward and perhaps through what is now Lebanon county. Tulpehocken and Heidelberg seem also to have overlapped in some places.

The following memoranda undoubtedly refer to some of the children of John Henry Zeller, the emigrant:

John G. Zoeller and Hartman Zoeller are shown by Rupp as members between 1735 and 1755, of the Tulpehocken Reformed Church, formerly known locally as Leinbach's Church, situated in the pike between Stouchsburg and Myerstown. Hans Heinrich Zeller and Johannes Zeller are mentioned by Rupp as among those, above twenty-one years of age, who passed the winter of 1710 and the summer of 1711 in Livingston

J H Beers & Co

Geo W Breckman

Manor, N. Y., and who appear to have settled in Schoharie, N. Y., and from that place to have removed to Tulpehocken in 1723 or later.

Rev. John Casper Stoever's record of Baptisms and Marriages is obtained the following information:

Marriages: Jan. 14, 1743, John Pontius and Anna Catharine Zoeller, of Tulpehocken; Dec. 28, 1743, John Zoeller and Maria Becker, of Tulpehocken; Oct. 5, 1772, Michael Zoeller and Cathrine Dillman, of Heidelberg.

With regard to the descendants of John Pontius and wife Anna Catharine Zoeller, Rev. Mr. Stapleton in his "Memorials of the Huguenots" has the following account: "In 1738 John Pontius arrived and located in Tulpehocken. He was born in Alsace (France), in 1718. In 1743 he married Anna Catharine, a daughter of John Zeller (should be John Henry Zeller as he correctly states in an article in Notes and Queries by Dr. William H. Egle, Annual Volume, 1898). He had a considerable family and his sons were great pioneers. They were John Henry, born in 1744; John Peter, born in 1747; John, born in 1751; Andrew; Nicholas; George; and Frederick. Several were among the first settlers in Buffalo Valley in (now) Union county, and many of the next generation were of the first in Ohio and Illinois."

Baptismal Records: John Henry Zeller, Jr., tailor, of Tulpehocken—John Henry, born March 5, 1745; sponsors, John Henry Zeller, Sr. and wife on March 26, 1745; John Zoeller, Jr., of Tulpehocken, Frantz Paul, born April 8, 1751.

There are shown as having acted as sponsors: In 1730, Henry Zeller and wife in family of Michael Schauer (now Shower), of Heidelberg; in 1744, John Henry Zoeller and wife in family of John Pontius, of Swatara; in 1745, John Henry Zeller, Sr. and wife in family of John Henry Zeller, Jr., of Tulpehocken; in 1746, John Nicholas Zeller and wife in family of John Peter Wissenandt, of "Moden Creek" (supposed to be Muddy Creek in Lancaster county).

From the Proprietary and State Tax lists of Berks county for the years 1767, 1768, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784 and 1785 is obtained Zeller information as follows: As of Tulpehocken—Hans Zoller for 1767 and 1768, with 100 acres; John Zeller for 1779 and 1780, no land; George Zeller (also Zoller) for all years, with 100 to 375 acres; Peter Zoller (single) for 1768; Andrew Zeller for 1779 and subsequent years, with 133 to 140 acres; Francis (or France) Zeller for 1779 and subsequent years with 167 acres; Peter Zeller (Albert's estate of 150 acres) for 1784. In 1784 the number of persons for George Zeller is given as nine, for Francis, ten and for Andrew, six. None are shown for Peter. As of Reading, Nich's Zeller, laborer, for 1779. As of Cumru, Nich's Zeller for 1780 and 1781.

Johannes Zeller, of Tulpehocken township, evidently son of John Henry, the emigrant settler, made his will May 13, 1795, and it was probated Dec. 23, 1805, the witnesses being Christian Lower and Johan Dieffenbach, and the executors Francis (Frantz) Paul Zeller and Valentine Sailes. Johannes Zeller's children were: Francis, mentioned below; Peter; Elizabeth, who married John Beitenour; Catharine, who married Philip Zehring; Margaret, who married Valentine Seiler; and Mary, Mrs. Lefever, who had four children, John, Henry, George and Catherine. Johannes Zeller, the father of this family, built the house now on the Weaver farm in Marion township, which is in a substantial condition and likely to last many years. On the east gable the following inscription appears: "Wan Ich einmahl starben Musta," and another inscription reads: "Hannes Zeller, Kattarina Zellerin, 1772."

At Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa., in the old part of the cemetery just south of the town, lie buried Peter Zellers, born in 1745, in Tulpehocken township, Berks county who died in 1817; and Catharine Zellers (wife of Peter), born in 1742, who died in 1808, daughter of Jacob Wilhelm. (This Peter Zellers was probably the son of John Zeller.)

Frantz Paul (Francis) Zeller, son of Johannes, and great-great-grandfather of George M., was born April 8, 1751, and died Oct. 5, 1821, aged seventy years, five months, twenty-seven days; and his wife, Elizabeth, who was born Dec. 16, 1762, died April 23, 1819 aged fifty-six years, four months, six days. Both were buried in the old graveyard at the Reformed Church in Tulpehocken, across the line of Berks in Lebanon county. Frantz Paul Zeller was a sergeant on the roll of John Lesher's company during the Revolutionary war, and in the same company was one Andrew Zeller, a fifer, who it is believed was Frantz Paul's brother. Michael Zeller, a private of Capt. Peter Dechert's company in 1776, was also a brother. [N. B. Neither Andrew nor Michael are mentioned above in list of Frantz Paul Zellers brothers and sisters.] Frantz Paul Zeller owned the old house built by his father in 1772, a stone, pebble-dashed, weatherboarded structure, with a wall two feet thick and plaster between the stones as hard as steel. The farm during his generation consisted of 154 acres, and he it was who erected the present barn. In his will, which he made June 12, 1820, he said that he was old and weak in body. It is signed "Frantz Zeller," was witnessed by Adam Sheetz and Jacob Becker, and was probated Oct. 24, 1821. His children were: Jacob (was bequested the plantation), Catherine, John, Benjamin, Peter, Elizabeth (m. Christian Hantz), Daniel, Valentine, Anna Maria (m. Frederick Kuster), Jonathan, Henry and David.

Jacob Zeller, grandfather of Reily W., and great-grandfather of George M., was born June 8, 1790, and died April 4, 1872, aged eighty-one years, nine months, twenty-six days, and was buried at the Tulpehocken Reformed Church. He owned the original homestead, and was a farmer all of his life. Mr. Zeller married Susanna Trautman, who was born March 23, 1791, and died Dec. 12, 1842, in her fifty-second year. The children born to them were: Lydia, m. to Peter Walborn; Elizabeth, m. to Isaac Weigly; Jonathan; Catherine, m. to Eli Gehret; Lavina, m. to David Dundore; Jacob, m. to Caroline Kilmer; and John, born in 1833, who died in 1888, m. to Beckie Schell.

Jonathan Zeller, grandfather of George M., was born July 10, 1815, and died Jan. 12, 1894, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a farmer by occupation, owned the homestead in Marion township, which he cultivated for many years, and was well-known in the community for his public spirit. He was buried at the Tulpehocken Reformed Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Zeller was married to Catherine Wilhelm, born Feb. 27, 1817, died Feb. 12, 1901, aged near eighty-four years. Their children were as follows: Reily W.; Elizabeth m. (first) Henry Kachel, deceased, and (second) George Foos, deceased, and whose son is Dr. Charles S. Foos, superintendent of Reading public schools; and Mary m. Dr. Frank J. Kantner, of Reading.

Reily W. Zeller, father of George M., was born Feb. 17, 1843, in Marion township, and from his youth until 1893 was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In that year he removed to his dwelling at Stouchsburg, where he lived retired. In 1897, however, he returned to the farm, which he operated for a period of three years. Again disposing of his farming property, Mr. Zeller returned to Stouchsburg, and since that time has lived retired from active pursuits. He was the owner of sixty-five acres of land, a part of the original homestead, which he sold to Lewis Webber in 1903, Mr. Webber also owning the old Zeller stand. Mr. Zeller is a Democrat in politics, was school director for six years, four years of which were spent in the capacity of treasurer of the board, and has been a delegate to numerous county conventions. With his family he attends the Tulpehocken Church, of which he is a deacon.

In 1864 Mr. Zeller was married to Rebecca Troutman, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Leiss) Troutman,

and three children were born to this marriage: George M.; Wilson B., of Reading; and Mary, m. to Charles H. Spangler.

George M. Zeller was reared upon his father's farm, and worked for his parents until he was twenty years old, at which time he went to learn cigar making under James Zerbe, at Stouchsburg, where in 1893 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He continued in this business until 1897, also conducting a cigar store, disposing of his product to local houses. Mr. Zeller then engaged in packing cigars for George Druber, a cigar manufacturer at Stouchsburg, until the fall of 1900, when at public sale, he purchased the property of the "American House," at Stouchsburg, from the Isaac L. Moyer estate, and this he has conducted with much success to the present time. This famous hostelry which was established many years ago by Mr. Moyer, has been greatly remodeled by Mr. Zeller, who now has one of the finest stands in the county. The hotel contains twenty rooms, has one of the best tables to be found in Berks, and has the liberal patronage of the traveling trade between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Mr. Zeller is one of the best-known and most popular men in his township, and also has a large acquaintance in the southern and western portions of Berks county. In addition to his hotel and store building he owned a comfortable residence at Stouchsburg, and he has been prominently identified with the progress and development of his section. He keeps a fine span of horses, is a great fisherman, is one of the crack shots of the Keystone Gun Club, of Lebanon, Pa., where he won medals for marksmanship for five consecutive years, having a record of fifteen straight birds. He has a very valuable bird dog. Mr. Zeller was the pitcher of the star Marion base ball club that held the amateur championship of the county in the early nineties. In politics Mr. Zeller is a stanch Democrat, and takes an active interest in his party's success, having never missed an election since attaining his majority. Fraternally he is connected with Washington Camp No. 237, P. O. S. of A., Stouchsburg; Reading Encampment No. 1, and the Commonwealth Casualty Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Zeller and his family are members of Tulpehocken Reformed Church of Marion township, to which he gives his liberal support.

On Sept. 26, 1885, Mr. Zeller was married to Lizzie J. Bright, daughter of Aaron Bright (see sketch elsewhere). To this union has been born one son, Harry Bright Zeller, born on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1886, at Stouchsburg. He graduated from the township schools, and later attended the Lebanon Business College and the Elmer Deck School of Shorthand and Typewriting, at Reading.

WILSON B. ZELLER, son of Reily W. and brother of George M., was born in Marion township Oct. 1, 1865. His education was obtained in the public schools, in Palatinate College, Myerstown, and in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. He taught three terms at the Zeller school in Marion, and two terms in the Moyer school in the same township. He learned the duties pertaining to a farmer's life at home, and he gave his assistance to his father until he was twenty-one years old. He then entered the general store of his father-in-law, Isaac L. Moyer, a merchant at Stouchsburg. There he continued for nine years. In January, 1898, he was appointed a clerk in the Recorder's office at Reading, and there he gave satisfactory service under Recorders Reeser and Bressler. In 1904 he became traveling salesman for S. M. Hess & Bros., manufacturers of fertilizers at Philadelphia, and he now represents that firm in twenty-four counties in Pennsylvania. He possesses the happy faculty of making friends.

In 1885 Mr. Zeller was married to Ada A. Moyer, eldest daughter of the late Isaac L. Moyer, of Marion township. They resided in Stouchsburg until their removal to Reading in April, 1901. Three children have been born to them: (1) Robert M., born May 27, 1887, graduated from the Reading high school in 1905, with highest distinction. He taught the same school in Marion township in 1905-06 that his father had taught, and is now on the editorial staff of the Reading *Eagle*. (2) Edna M. (3) Sarah R., born March 20, 1893, died July 12, 1902. Mr. Zeller and his family are members of St. Mark's Reformed Church, Reading. During the residence in Stouchsburg Mr. Zeller was connected with the Union Sunday-school for ten years, being superintendent for seven. Socially he is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F., of Womelsdorf; Washington Camp, No. 237, P. O. S. of A., Stouchsburg, of which he is a past officer, and was district president of District No. 3, for one term. He also belongs to the T. P. A. In his political faith he is a strong Democrat, and of great influence in his party. For eleven years he filled the office of school director in Marion township, for nine years being secretary of the board. He was a frequent delegate to county conventions under the old system. In June, 1909, he received the nomination for the office of recorder of deeds of Berks county, after a hard fight.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, son of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Reading, Pa., was born Sept. 13, 1837. He was educated as a civil engineer in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., and served in the engineer corps in the location and construction of the East Pennsylvania railroad. In 1859 he accompanied his father, who had been appointed United States Minister to Austria, and served as attaché to the legation until November, 1861. Having returned to America, he studied law under his father's instruction, and was admitted to the Reading Bar in April, 1863. In the same year he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since actively practised his profession. He was solicitor to the park commissioners during the laying out of Fairmount Park, from 1869 to 1874; was the candidate of the Democratic party for city solicitor of Philadelphia in 1874; counsel for the Department of Protection, Centennial Exposition of 1876; and special deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia under President Cleveland from 1885 to 1889. In 1890 he organized The Trust Company of North America, and served for many years as vice-president of that corporation. For twenty-one years he has been one of the managers and for the past ten years chairman of the board of managers of Christ Church Hospital. He is an able lawyer and was prominent as counsel in many of the notable contested election cases in the Philadelphia courts and made a great reputation for the thoroughness and ability with which he sifted out the frauds of a number of municipal elections and unseated the wrongful holders of many important offices.

Mr. Jones for many years has been identified with the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he is chairman of the board of managers and treasurer, and the Colonial Society, of which he is president. Several of the papers he has read before these societies, notably those relating to the encampment of Washington and his army on the banks of the Neshaminy and at Whitemarsh during the year 1777, are replete with the most interesting information and charming descriptions of the thrilling events of that wonderful year, and have attracted universal attention as the best history of the immortal days of the Revolution covered by the period of that narrative. He is the author of a number of works of history and fiction, among them the "History of the Campaign for the Conquest of Canada in 1776," in which several companies from Berks county figured conspicuously, under the command of his great-grandfather, Col. Jonathan Jones, a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army; "Genealogy of the Rodman Family from 1620 to 1886," containing 2,892 names of the descendants of his maternal ancestors, among them

being William Rodman, who served as an officer on the staff of General Lacey during the war of Independence and was a member of Congress in 1812; "Davaults Mills"; "Recollections of Venice"; "A Pedestrian Tour Through Switzerland"; and "The Life and Memoirs of J. Glancy Jones."

JOSEPH W. RICHARDS, cashier of the First National Bank, of Reading, Pa., is the oldest son of Rev. Elias J. Richards, D. D., and his first wife, Emily Theresa Ward; the latter a daughter of Joseph Ward, a merchant of Bloomfield, N. J., and a descendant from Puritan stock which settled in Connecticut in 1635. Mr. Richards was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1844; was educated in preparatory schools at Reading, Danbury (Conn.), and Pottstown (Pa.), and was a student of medicine at the outbreak of the Civil war. On Aug. 10, 1862, he was mustered into service as a private in Company A, 128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted for nine months, and served until May 19, 1863, the expiration of the term. The regiment participated in the severe battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. In the summer of 1863 he served as a corporal in Company C, 42d Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, a part of the emergency force raised for State defense during the Confederate invasion, and enlisted for three months. From 1865 to 1869 he was engaged in the oil business in Cleveland, Ohio, and upon returning to Reading was appointed a clerk in the First National Bank. Of this institution he was in 1899 elected cashier.

Mr. Richards married, in 1872, Annie O. Kerper, a daughter of William Kerper, merchant, of Reading, and a member of one of its oldest families. Of their three children, one, a son, survives. Mr. Richards is a member of Keim Post, No. 76, G. A. R., of Reading.

REV. ELIAS J. RICHARDS, D. D., for upwards of twenty-five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pa., was born Jan. 14, 1813, in the Valley of the Dee, in the West of England, not many miles from the town of Llangollen in Wales, and was the son of Hugh and Jane Ellis (Jones) Richards. His ancestors were tillers of the soil, following the principal industry of the surrounding region. His father was an adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and his mother a devout member of the Church of England. The latter died when her son Elias was but four years of age. About a year afterward Hugh Richards, with four of his children, including the subject of this sketch, left his native land for America, whither his elder brother, John, a land surveyor, had preceded him. The family resided for a time in Warren county, N. Y., and subsequently at Utica, where the father died. Through the friendly interest of Judge Jonas Platt, an eminent lawyer of the latter place, the youth was enabled to secure an education. After attending preparatory schools in New York City and Bloomfield, N. J., he entered Princeton College in 1831, and graduated in 1834. Having chosen the ministry as a calling, though opportunities for entering other vocations were open to him, he returned to Princeton, graduating at the Theological Seminary in 1838, and the same year was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York. In 1839 he preached as an evangelist at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1840 he organized the Second Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., to which he ministered for two years, being called in 1842 to the Western Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

In 1846 he accepted the repeated and urgent invitations of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading to become its pastor, being installed Oct. 14th of that year. Here his real life work was wrought. A new and handsome Gothic church edifice was built and dedicated in 1848, taking the place of the humble house of worship used by the congregation for the preceding quarter of a century; the membership steadily increased, and the church became the leading one in the Presbytery of Lehigh. In his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, preached July 9, 1871, and subsequently published in a memorial volume issued at his death, Dr. Richards most feelingly recapitulated the labors and events of his long pastorate in Reading. This was the last pulpit production he ever wrote. Delicate in health from his early manhood, his constitution soon after succumbed to mortal disease, which terminated his life March 25, 1872, in the sixtieth year of his age. Many notable tributes of affection and respect were paid to his memory at his burial by his clerical brethren and sorrowing friends.

Dr. Richards was a man of rare scholarly attainments, and well versed in English literature, especially its standard poetry, which so fittingly reflected the refinement of his tastes and the aspirations of his soul. His sermons were equally noted for their devotional spirit and literary grace. His heart was warmly enlisted in the success of his country's cause during the Civil war, and his discourses delivered upon occasions of national observance were lofty utterances of civic faith and patriotic impulse. In the personality of the man there was intermingled a native dignity of manner, with a pervading tenderness of spirit, which riveted the attention and abided in the memory. The example of his saintly life and character irradiated an influence for the moral uplifting of the entire community, which recognized in him a leading mind and mourned his departure as a public loss. A marble tablet to his memory expressive of these sentiments was erected in the church by the congregation a few months after his decease. His rank in his own denomination was deservedly high, and as a recognition of his especial fitness for the office at the time it was conferred, he was, in June, 1870, by a unanimous vote, elected first moderator of the reunited Synod of Philadelphia.

Dr. Richards was twice married. By his first wife, Emily T. Ward, who died in 1857, he had five children, of whom one son and two daughters are living. He married, second, Elizabeth Frances Smith, who, with one daughter, now deceased, survived him.

HIESTER FAMILY. [Taken from Rupp's History of Berks County (1844) pp. 295-297.] The name of Hiester is so extensively connected with the general and State governments, that a brief sketch of the family may not be uninteresting. Their remote ancestors were of Silesian origin. From that country they were distributed throughout Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Switzerland and the countries bordering on the river Rhine. The immediate ancestors of the present race of that name in this country emigrated from Wittgenstein in Westphalia, and arrived in America in the early part of the 18th century. They consisted of three brothers, Daniel, John and Joseph, who took up their residence in the first place at Goshenhoppen, then in Philadelphia, now in Montgomery, county. Here Daniel at once purchased a farm which was somewhat improved. After exploring and becoming better acquainted with the country, they united in purchasing from the Proprietary government upward of two thousand acres of land in Bern township, now Berks county. Here John and Joseph settled, while Daniel remained at the homestead. Having thus, with the characteristic prudence of those primitive days, first secured the means of supporting families, they next, in due time, formed matrimonial alliances with American women, and "set themselves down, each under his own vine and fig tree," to enjoy, in the pursuit of agriculture, the fruits of their virtuous enterprise.

As they had been induced to leave their own native country by the vassalage of an oppressive government, which exacted, not only onerous taxes, but also a portion of the time and labor of its subjects, they naturally cherished in the minds of their descendants, a lofty spirit of freedom. Accordingly, when the Revolutionary war broke out, they were among the first to enroll themselves in the list of Associators. The efficient services of this class of citizen soldiers (which were organized by electing two Brigadier Generals at Lancaster on the 4th of July, 1776), afterward rendered in the campaigns of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and the lower part of Penn-

sylvania, is a well known matter of history. Daniel (of Montgomery), John (of Chester), and Gabriel (of Berks), the three eldest sons of Daniel, entered the service as field officers, the two former with the rank of Colonel, and the latter with that of Major. William, the fourth and youngest son of Daniel, although also enrolled, did not, on account of his extreme youth and the infirmity of his aged parents, serve more than one campaign. [He was the great-grandfather of Isaac Hiester, Esq., whose sketch follows.]

Joseph Hiester, afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, the only son of John, entered the service as a captain in the "Flying Camp," and having been made a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and confined on board the notorious Jersey Prison Ship, "New Jersey," he was, after his exchange promoted to the rank of Colonel. After the war, he and his two cousins, Daniel and John, were elected to the rank of Majors General of the militia in their respective districts. The popularity these men gained by their devotion to country, and the public spirit during the eventful struggles of the Revolutionary war, never forsook them. After the declaration of peace, they all enjoyed, by the suffrages of the people, a large share in the councils of the State, and general Government.

General Daniel Hiester was the first representative in Congress under the present constitution, from Berks county, of which he had in the meantime become a citizen. In 1796 he removed to Maryland, where he was again repeatedly elected to the same office, from the district composed of Washington, Frederick, and Allegheny counties, until the time of his decease, at Washington city, in the Session of 1801-02.

Joseph Hiester was elected a member of the convention, which met in Philadelphia, in November, 1787, to consider and ratify, or reject, the first constitution of the United States; and in 1789, he was a member of the convention which formed the second constitution of this State. Under that constitution, he and Gabriel Hiester (who had also been a member of the convention which formed the first State constitution), were repeatedly elected to the Legislature, the latter continuing either in the Senate or House of Representatives, uninterruptedly, for nearly thirty years. General Joseph Hiester, after the removal of Daniel to Maryland, represented his district, composed in part of Berks county, in Congress, and about the same time General John Hiester was also chosen a member of the same body from Chester county. Both were re-elected for a series of years—the former until he resigned in 1820 and he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and the latter until he declined a re-election and retired to private life.

Gabriel Heister. [Taken from Montgomery's Berks County in the Revolution (1894) p. 232.] Gabriel Heister, a son of Daniel Hiester (native of Wittgenstein, Westphalia), and Catherine Schuler, was born in Bern township June 17, 1749. He was brought up as a farmer and given such an education as the neighborhood afforded at the school connected with the Bern Church. In 1776, he was selected as one of the representatives from Berks county to the Provincial Convention for the formation of a constitution. In 1778, he received the appointment of justice of the Common Pleas Court of the county, which he held for four years. He was afterward elected to the Assembly, and represented the county for eight years, 1782, 1787-89, 1791, and 1802-04. He was in the Assembly when the question of framing a new constitution was discussed but he voted against the propriety of calling a convention for this purpose. He was senator from the district which comprised Berks and Dauphin counties for ten years, 1795-96 and 1805-12. This continued selection by his fellow-citizens indicates their confidence in him as a man of ability and integrity. He was a brother of Col. Daniel Hiester, of Montgomery county; of Col. John Hiester, of Chester county, and a cousin of Col. Joseph Hiester of Berks county.

He died on his farm, in Bern township, Sept. 1, 1824. His wife was Elizabeth Bausman, who survived him eight years, dying in the 81st year of her age. He had four sons, Gabriel, Jonathan, William and Jacob, and two daughters, Mary (m. to Frederick A. Shulze), and Elizabeth. The family name was commonly written Hiester, but he wrote it Heister.

Isaac Hiester, attorney-at-law at Reading, and president of the Second National Bank, was born at Reading Jan. 8, 1856. He was educated in the local schools, and after graduating from the high school in 1871, entered Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1876. He then studied law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., for two years, and was admitted to the Bar of Berks county Aug. 13, 1878. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, not only in the County courts, but also before the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State, as indicated by the published reports of cases. He has been prominently identified with the Berks County Bar Association, having served as vice-president for nine years until 1906, and since then as president. He has also been a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for a number of years.

Mr. Hiester has officiated as a director and the counsel for the Reading Trust Company since its organization in 1886; also as the president of the Second National Bank of Reading since 1890, having been one of its organizers in 1881. He is also connected with the management of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, the Reading Library, the East Penn Railroad Company, the Reading Gas Company, and the Reading Electric Light & Power Company as trustee or director.

On Dec. 4, 1905, Mr. Hiester was married to Mary Kimmel Baer, daughter of George F. Baer, Esq. They are members of Christ Episcopal Church. He has been a vestryman since 1879. He took an active part in the Sunday-school for many years, officiating as superintendent from 1880 to 1889.

William Muhlenberg Hiester, (father of Isaac); was born at Reading, May 15, 1818, and after receiving his preparatory education in the West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, entered Bristol College, from which he was graduated in 1837. He then studied law in the office of Hon. John Banks, at Reading, attended a course of law lectures at Harvard College, and was admitted to the Bar at Reading in 1840. In 1843, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Harvard College. Soon after his admission to the Bar, he went to Erie, Pa., for the purpose of engaging in the practice of the law at that place, but after remaining there four years he returned to Reading to form a law-partnership with Henry A. Muhlenberg, Esq., and they together established a large and successful practice. Both of them took an active interest in Democratic politics, and their abliity and devotion were so highly appreciated that they were elected to the State Senate, the former serving from 1850 to 1853, and the latter from 1853 to 1856. Mr. Hiester, during his last year in the Senate, officiated as Speaker.

Upon the election of Hon. William F. Packer as governor of the State, he selected Mr. Hiester as secretary of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Hiester filled this important office with great success from 1858 to 1861. During the exciting presidential campaign of 1860, he supported Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, but when the Civil war broke out he encouraged the Lincoln Administration in the earnest prosecution of the war to the utmost of his ability. In 1863, Governor Curtin, in appreciation of Mr. Hiester's patriotic spirit, appointed him as one of the mustering officers, with the rank of major, and during this year he mustered into the service eight regiments of volunteers who had answered the Governor's call for 60,000 men to repel the invasion of the Rebels. These regiments were assembled in the Fair Grounds at the head of Penn street, and the encampment was called "Camp Hiester," after Mr. Hiester. His adherence to the Republican party led to his nomination for Congress by the Republicans of this district in 1864. After the Civil war he lived practically in retirement until his de-

cease Aug. 16, 1878. He was identified for many years with the management of the Charles Evans Cemetery, the Reading Gas Company, and the Reading Library as a director; and he contributed liberally toward the support of local charity. He was married to Julia F. Roland, daughter of Henry Roland, and they had one son, Isaac (above). His wife died Oct. 27, 1904.

Dr. Isaac Hiester, a distinguished physician for nearly fifty years at Reading, was the grandfather of Isaac Hiester, Esq. He was born in Bern township, near the Bern Church, about eight miles from Reading, June 22, 1785. He was given a thorough education at the University of Pennsylvania for the practice of medicine, and after serving as an attending physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia for five years, located at Reading, where he practised his profession in a most successful manner until his death in 1855. During his practice he prepared a number of articles on medical subjects which received much favorable comment.

Dr. Hiester manifested great interest in local affairs, whether of a medical or of a financial, industrial, literary and scientific nature, and his superior character exerted a powerful influence in the successful development of Reading during its really formative period for forty years from the close of our war with England (1812 to 1815). When the Berks County Medical Society was organized in 1824, he was chosen its first president, and upon assuming the duties of the office, delivered a most interesting address. [The proceedings of the meeting and a copy of the address are published in Rupp's History of Berks County (1844), pages 290-294.] He co-operated heartily with other enterprising men of Reading in establishing railroad communication with Philadelphia on the south, and with Pottsville on the north; in supplying the townspeople with spring water for drinking purposes and gas for lighting purposes; and in founding the Reading Academy for increasing the facilities of higher education at home; and when Charles Evans, Esq., came to appoint the first board of trustees for the management of the cemetery which he founded at Reading, he selected Dr. Hiester as one of them.

In 1810, Dr. Hiester was married to Esther Muhlenberg (daughter of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, who distinguished himself by patriotic service during the Revolution), and they had four children: William M. (above); Peter M.; Anna M. (m. to Hon. J. Pringle Jones, judge of Berks county from 1851 to 1861); and Frank M.

HON. DANIEL ERMENTROUT, late of Reading, has left a record of devotion to the interests of that place which has been equalled by few of its citizens, in any day. He was a descendant of the old German stock to which this portion of Pennsylvania owes its principal development, and which is still represented here in large numbers by the posterity of the early settlers. As a lawyer of ability he stood at the head of his chosen profession; as a public official he performed services which will be felt for many years to come; as a gentleman of brilliant mental gifts and winning personality he was sought and welcomed in circles where the highest ideals of social intercourse prevailed. His memory is cherished by many in Reading, for though his life lines broadened until they touched other communities and embraced many interests, yet his home city always had first place in his heart and received the benefit of the best efforts of his mind. The fellow-citizens who encouraged his earlier endeavors were the same who applauded the achievements of his mature years, and, augmented by the vast array of sincere friends he made in his journey through life, were the same who mourned most deeply his sudden taking away. Mr. Ermentrout was distinctly an American citizen, his family having been settled in this country for a hundred years before his birth, but nevertheless he owed many of his most characteristic qualities to the race from which he sprang, and some reference to his ancestors will be of interest.

The family is of German noble origin. The head of the house in Europe was living, in 1899, at Monersaszstiska, in Galicia, near the Russian border. Carl Friederich, Baron von Irmtraut, as the name is now found in Austria, was born at Stuttgart Dec. 29, 1810, was lieutenant-colonel in the Imperial Austrian army, and Knight of the Military Order of Merit, and had long lived in retirement. He married a relative, Anna, Baroness von Irmtraut, and there were no children.

The recorded history of the family begins in 1339, when it was already among the oldest members of the German nobility, forming part of the old "tournament ring of Franconia." To belong to any one of the four tournament circles of those days it was necessary to prove descent from four noble families, all eligible, on both paternal and maternal sides. In other words, the Knight had to prove his "quarterings." Several Ermtrauts took part in a tournament, at Frankfort, as well as in the celebrated Nürnberg tournament of 1433, during the first year of the reign of the Emperor Sigismund. These proofs of eligibility are still preserved.

In ancient documents and old genealogical notes the name is spelled Ehrendraud, Ehrentraud, Ermentraut, Ermtraut, Irmentraut, Irmtraut, just as it sounded at the moment to the clerks who wrote these papers, as the Knights of those early days were indifferent spellers and usually signed their documents with the imprint of their armorial bearings embossed on signet rings or sword pommels.

The earliest known seat of the family was located in Hadamar, Nassau, where the name is still perpetuated in the little village of Irmtraut, situated on the outskirts of the Westerwald. There they had their feudal holdings and manor house, and in accordance with the customs of the day the family name was given to the place. A great stone barn carved with the Irmtraut coat of arms was all that remained in 1864. The castle was but a mass of ruins. They intermarried with other great families in their own and neighboring counties, Nassau, Franconia, Suabia, the Palatinate, etc., and present-day descendants of these marriages include the Counts of Bassenheim in Bavaria, the Princes and Counts of Metternich in Austria, the Counts of Schwarzenburg in Austria, the Hatzfelds in Prussia, the Schoenborns in Austria, the Barons von Stein on the Rhine and in Prussia, and others of equal importance.

In religion the Irmtrauts at present are Protestants, probably becoming such at the time of the Reformation, as in earlier days members of the family served as Abbots and Abbesses, in "noble knightly abbeys" and convents. In the service of the Crown, the Irmtrauts made their reputation as military men. Some seem to have been inclined to adventure, as it is recorded that two, who were in the Spanish Moorish wars, were killed by the Moors in Spain. One of them was intrusted with a diplomatic mission to the Duke of Burgundy, in the sixteenth century, and succeeded so well that he was rewarded by his sovereign with the augmentation of his "arms."

Taking up the line in America, we find the same superior ideals of civic duty and manly achievement prevailing in every generation. From its foundation here, the family has been among the most influential and notable in Berks county. Representatives of the name have borne their full share of the burden of public duties and lived up to the most intelligent standards in private life.

John Ermentrout, the first of the name on this side of the Atlantic, came hither from his home in the Palatinate in 1739, and permanently settled in what is now Berks county, Pa., where the family remained until 1829.

Christopher Ermentrout, son of John, was born Feb. 8, 1754, in the family home, near Womelsdorf. His son, John, the grandfather of Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, was born April 27, 1777, and was a Jefferson Democrat. William Ermentrout, son of John, was born Dec. 12, 1799, near Womelsdorf, and died at Reading Jan. 21, 1880, to which city he had removed in 1829. He was active in the local municipal service, as well as a successful merchant, holding the office of county treasurer from 1851 to 1853, and serving for many years as a member of the board of controllers of the public schools of the city, and was

treasurer of the board from 1869 to 1877. His religious connection was with the Reformed Church brought by his ancestors from the Old World.

William Ermentrout married Justina Silvis, and to them were born ten children, namely: John Silvis, William C., Benjamin F., Philip M., Daniel, Joseph C., Dr. Samuel C., James Nevin, Ellen (m. H. C. Ritter) and Elizabeth (m. de Benneville Bertolette).

Daniel Ermentrout, fifth son of William and Justina (Silvis) Ermentrout, was born Jan. 24, 1837, in Reading, at the homestead, No. 52 North Fifth street, and was identified with the city throughout his life. He began his education in the public schools, prepared for college in the classical schools and received his higher literary training in Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., and in Elwood Institute, Norristown, this State. Meantime he had followed intermittently the profession which has been the stepping-stone for many an ambitious student, teaching for several years, in Reading, Conshohocken and Norristown. Further, he had commenced the study of law, under the able direction of Hon. David F. Gordon, who had served as president judge of the Berks district from 1849 to 1851, and who then had a law office in Reading. On Aug. 3, 1859, Mr. Ermentrout was admitted to the Bar, and thus formally launched upon his life work began a career which made his name one of the most honored among the native sons of Pennsylvania.

Even at the outset of his independent practice Mr. Ermentrout had more patronage than falls to the lot of the average young lawyer. Success seemed to be his portion, the people gave him their confidence intuitively. But he was a young man of sincere purpose, an indefatigable worker, and a diligent student, and though his honors came fast none grudged him his reward, for it was fairly earned. He soon entered public life by the professional road. Just three years after his admission to the Bar, in 1862, he was elected district attorney of Berks county, for a term of three years, and during that time not only formed a wide acquaintance in the legal fraternity of this section of the State, but also found ample exercise for all of his talents, the diversified demands of the work bringing into practical use many acquirements for which there is little call in ordinary practice. Moreover, some of the most important public services he performed in his later years, as a legislator, may be traced directly to his experiences in the discharge of his first public office. Having proved his ability and public spirit, he was again and again called to services of responsibility for his community, being almost continuously in office until his death. In 1867 he was chosen city solicitor and was twice re-elected, serving until 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate, for a term of three years. Meantime, in 1874, the term was lengthened by a year, and when he was re-elected, in 1876, it was a four-year term. At the close of that period, in 1880, he was chosen to represent this district in the National Congress, and, by re-election, was a member of that body for four successive terms, 1881 to 1889. In 1896 he was again elected, and at the end of his term was chosen to succeed himself in 1898, so that he was a member of the LVIth Congress, at the time of his sudden death.

In October, 1877, while a member of the State Senate, the Governor appointed him a member of the Pennsylvania Statuary Commission, authorized by the State Legislature to select the two Pennsylvanians to be represented in Statuary Hall, at the National Capitol. A contemporary says of this: "Governor Hartranft was a Republican but he saw Daniel Ermentrout was the man for the place." Mr. Ermentrout used his influence to the utmost in securing the choice of General Muhlenberg and was particularly gratified in the selection, inasmuch as the General was an ancestor of the family of the same name in Berks county, as well as one of the most notable representatives of the early German stock. Afterward, when he became a member of the National House of Representatives, he proved his lasting interest in the matter by delivering a brilliant address on the Muhlenberg and Fulton statues; by offering resolutions presenting the thanks of Congress for the statues, and by introducing a bill to authorize the printing of the proceedings of Congress in accepting them.

During his first term in Congress Mr. Ermentrout, besides looking after various minor affairs of local interest, accomplished an object which has given him a permanent place among the public benefactors of Reading. Although for twenty years the Congressional representative of this district had tried in vain to get an appropriation for a public building in Reading, Mr. Ermentrout, a Democrat in a Republican House, tactfully overcame every obstacle and succeeded in obtaining the amount necessary to put up the handsome post-office which Reading has since enjoyed. It was typical of him that the victory was not won by aggressive methods, but by the exercise of his comprehensive understanding of parlimentary rules, together with a fine discrimination and *bonhomie,* that won friends for himself as well as for his pet project. His success had wider results than were originally anticipated, for, with the Reading building as a precedent, many other Pennsylvania towns have since been likewise favored. Mr. Ermentrout's efforts in behalf of his home city, directly and indirectly, gained many benefits for Reading, but none, perhaps, gave him more pleasure in the doing than this, and the Reading post-office stands as his best monument—the work by which he is best remembered.

In 1882-83 he also presented bills to change the name and location of the Kutztown National Bank; to furnish condemned cannon to McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R.; petitions and papers from the citizens of Pennsylvania for the passage of a bill to establish a Superior court; for an appropriation to American steamships for ocean mail service, and for medals for the Ringgold Battery, First Defenders, in recognition of their services during the Civil war. He took a strong position in favor of the restriction of Chinese immigration, making several speeches on that subject; also in favor of the extension of the National bank charters, and against the appointment of a tariff commission. His succeeding terms were marked by similar activity. He introduced a number of private pension claims which were afterward successfully established, offered petitions and papers to increase the pay of the Capitol police; petitions and papers from the citizens of his State for the enforcement of the eight-hour labor law, and for the establishment of penny postage; from the Berks County Medical Society for a building for a medical museum; from the Reading Druggists' Association for free alcohol, and from the Reading Typographical Union, No. 86, for the Chance-Breckinridge currency bill. While in the Lth Congress he was honored with a place on the committee which had charge of the inaugural ceremonies of President Harrison, and was a teller in the count of the electoral vote. It was he who offered the motions and resolutions to admit ladies to the floor of the House; to reserve portions of the House gallery; and to appoint a committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

It was his boast on one notable occasion that he "stood shoulder to shoulder with 'Sam' Randall in defense and support of the tariff interests of Pennsylvania, until his party in National and State conventions decided upon a new policy, and then," said Mr. Ermentrout, with solemn uplifted hand, "I go with my party, and if necessary will go out of Congress for so acting and voting." His vote for the "Mills bill," which was made a party question, in the Lth Congress, lost him the Democratic nomination for the next (LIst) Congress, but he was amply vindicated by his nomination and election to the LVth and LVIth Congresses. He insisted that a loyal Democrat he must follow his party flag, and that its National platform, under the leadership of a Democratic President, was binding on him until a new policy was decided upon. "He was the only man in Berks county that ever survived a defeat and again by native force forged to the front and gained a personal victory."

When he resumed his work in the LVth Congress, it was evident that his public spirit had suffered no abatement. He presented a bill and joint resolutions donating cannon to the G. A. R., at Allentown; for the relief of Herman Van Marsdorf; also papers and petitions from

the Reading Cigarmakers' Union against increase in the tariff on tobacco; from Freedom Circle, Reading, relative to alien ownership of land; from the Penn Hardware Company of Reading, against duty on emery ore; from the Reading Tinplate Company, relative to placing tariff on tinplate; from St. Lawrence congregation, against placing church goods on the free list. He used his good offices to obtain all the Government appointments possible for his constituents, secured pensions for numerous families and was instrumental in obtaining flowers and plants for the improvement of the public park at the head of Penn street. It was also through his influence, during this term, that Henry May Keim was appointed consul to Prince Edward Island.

In Reading Mr. Ermentrout was particularly active on the question of public education and was a member, from the Seventh ward, on the board of school controllers for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Ermentrout was a local leader in the Democratic party from the time he made his first campaign, as candidate for the office of district attorney. He had decided taste and acknowledged talent for the contests of the political arena, served several years as chairman of the Berks county committee, and never missed a State convention of his party. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National convention that was held at Cincinnati, where he supported Samuel J. Tilden as long as that gentleman was a candidate. When the hope of nominating him was abandoned Mr. Ermentrout had the honor of presenting General Hancock's name to the convention for nomination.

Though his official duties were multitudinous Mr. Ermentrout continued the practice of law throughout his life, and made a reputation in the profession which would have been notable had it not been overshadowed by the more conspicuous results of his public service. He was engaged as counsel in important trials from an early stage in his career, both in the local and in the State Supreme Courts, and his term as district attorney, covering three years of the Civil war period, was filled with interesting and important work. In addition to the usual criminal cases he conducted a number of trials which were the center of wide interest at the time, with the ability which won him much valuable patronage upon his return to private practice.

These are the plain facts regarding Mr. Ermentrout's life and work. They give some indication of his devoted services and of the achievement of his dearest ambitions. But, unqualified by any reference to the other side of his nature, they give a totally inadequate idea of the man. His gifts as an orator, his literary attainments, his social qualities, were appreciable factors in the success of many of his undertakings. During the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, while a member of the State Senate, he made a memorable address on "The Pennsylvania Germans in History." Though he made no pretense of oratorical skill he had a reputation throughout his Congressional life as a clever and able speaker with that personal magnetism which has power over an audience, when combined with the faculty of saying things well, and he was often called upon for speeches and addresses, in the most distinguished gatherings.

At one of the many Washington dinners, where he was usually the life and soul of the party, the brilliant Blackburn of Kentucky, then just elected to the Senate, in speaking of the contest on the Mills' bill and of the division of the House thereon, said: "Mr. Chairman, it was once said that the Pennsylvania Democracy was divided into three factions, the Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson Democrats and the Pennsylvania Dutch—thousands of votes being cast in that State every four years directly for Andrew Jackson, who was still thought to be very much alive. But, Mr. Chairman, I want to add to that list. I would class them as the Pennsylvania Democrats, the Pennsylvania Dutch, the Randall Democrats and *Daniel Ermentrout.*" This sally created great laughter, and quick as a flash Mr. Ermentrout was on his feet. "Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, for the compliment he has sought to pay me, by making me 'flock by myself.' But, Mr. Chairman, I want him and everybody present to know that on that occasion I 'flocked' with the Democratic President of the United States, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, with five exceptions, the entire Democratic membership of the House of Representatives; and I want to say that, when the time comes, I shall always be found 'flocking' with my party and standing on its last National platform, if I have to 'flock by myself' in the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation. I prefer to be an humble private citizen of Pennsylvania and retain my self-respect, through fealty to my party, than cast a vote to curry local and temporary favor. Legislation, whether State or National, is, after all, but a compromise; but I shall always be found following the party leader and the party flag." Three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Mr. Ermentrout.

It was said of him, by his contemporaries in Congress, that "he had all the nerve, courage and stubborness of his race, and an iron will, which fought to the bitter end. He hated intrigue and despised all shams. He was open, frank, honest and manly to his opponents. He wore no mask. He had as positive convictions as any man who ever held a seat upon this floor, and he was always loyal to his convictions. On non-essential questions, where men might honestly differ, he was as generous and kindly-tempered as a woman."

During the visit to Nashville, Tenn., of a large Congressional party at the invitation of the Managers of their Centennial Exposition, in 1896, Mr. Ermentrout so won the hearts of the people that they sent him word they would give him the greatest office in their gift, governor or United States senator, if he would make his home among them. It was then said of him: "He was the center of attraction wherever he went, whether in a circle of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, or with the very humblest of the immense throngs that visited our Centennial. He was liked by all. He loved to make everybody happy. He was a champion of the cause of pleasure-making, adding always refinement and zest to each and every occasion. He was the joy of the party."

Throughout his busy life he continued to be a close student, finding his most delightful recreation in his books, into which he delved with characteristic earnestness. His taste was discriminating and he acquired an astonishing intimacy with the best in the classics and general literature. His linguistic attainments were also unusual, including proficiency in French and German, which he spoke and wrote with ease, and a familiar knowledge of Italian and Spanish, sufficient for ordinary conversation. He was a profound Latin scholar. Undoubtedly Mr. Ermentrout received his first impulse in this direction while a pupil in the classical school under Mr. Kelly, who was born in France, of Irish parentage, and whose influence had a lasting effect upon his researches and studies. He wrote fluently and convincingly, his wide experience giving him an outlook both broad and generous. His practical, intelligent views of life, gained in so many different ways, tempered by the kindliness of disposition admired by all, and augmented by study and travel, both in his own country and Europe, gave his spoken and written thoughts a permanent value. This fact is apparent today whenever his opinions or advice are recalled.

Mr. Ermentrout's last appearance at any public affair was at a dinner given by the Reading Press Club, a few days before his death upon which occasion he was an honored guest and made his last speech. He was an associate member of this club, a member and one of the founders of the Historical Society of Berks County, a member of the Pennsylvania German Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and of the Americus Club. In 1862 he was a member of Company G, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.

As may be judged from his connection with the local historical societies he was deeply interested in the settlement of Pennsylvania and the history of his own county, and his researches along this line made him one of the most thoroughly informed men in the State. But in this, as

in everything else, he made no pretense of being an authority. His natural modesty and refinement made him chary of exploiting his attainments and he never won ill-will by undue display of his gifts or knowledge.

Mr. Ermentrout passed away at six o'clock, on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 17, 1899, at his beautiful home, Graustein, on the slope of Mt. Penn, after a day's illness. In death, as in life, he was honored as few citizens of Reading have ever been. His remains were interred in the Charles Evans cemetery, at Reading, on Sept. 21st, with Congressional honors. The funeral committee selected by the clerk of the House was representative, its members being: Congressman A. C. Harmer, H. H. Bingham, William McAleer, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Ryan, Pottsville, Pa.; Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood, Pa.; William Alden Smith, Michigan; C. F. Joy, Missouri; W. P. Hepburn, Iowa; J. S. Salmon, Boonton, N. J.; W. D. Daly, Hoboken, N. J.; J. J. Gardner, Atlantic City, N. J.; James A. Norton, Ohio; Amos Cummings, New York City; James L. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.; M. Brossius, Lancaster, Pa.; Senators Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Kean, New Jersey; Kenny, Connecticut; Wellington, Maryland; Vest, Missouri; and Morgan, Alabama; J. H. Hollingsworth, clerk.

The honorary pall-bearers were members of the Reading Bar Association, namely: Hon. H. W. Bland, Charles H. Schaeffer, Esq., Richmond L. Jones, Esq., and C. H. Ruhl, Esq. Numerous letters of condolence were received by the family, from the Governor and other distinguished citizens of the State, members of Congress from all over the country, and social acquaintances and friends. The local and State papers paid glowing tributes to his life and work; and resolutions of sympathy were passed by the Bar Association of Berks County, by McLean Post, G. A. R,. and by various Democratic organizations.

The following interesting paragraph appears at the close of a memorial pamphlet issued shortly after Mr. Ermentrout's death:

"As a matter of historical interest in Mr. Ermentrout's career, it may be mentioned that up to the time of his death he was the last one remaining of a party of six who were gathered in his committee room at Washington, discussing civil service reform. They were John F. Andrews, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Secretary Gresham, of Illinois; Arnott, of New York; Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; and himself. At the death of Congressman Andrews, which took place in June, 1895, Mr. Ermentrout wrote in his diary the following quotation from Whittier on the death of Longfellow; 'Who next shall fall and disappear? I await the answer with awe and solemnity, and yet with unshaken trust in the mercy of the All-Merciful.' Alas! the dread summons came to our friend and fellow-member all too soon!"

Mr. Ermentrout was united in marriage with Adelaide Louise Metzger, daughter of John Metzger, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., and to them were born two children, Fitz-Daniel and Adelaide Louise Washington, the former now a practising attorney in Reading. Mrs. Ermentrout's culture and superior accomplishments enabled her to fulfill fittingly the social obligations imposed by her husband's conspicuous position. In Washington they enjoyed the best that that delightfully cosmopolitan society could give them, meeting representative people from all quarters of the globe. One of the most noteworthy functions in which they participated was the grand historic ball given at Reading, in 1879, which surpassed anything of the kind ever attempted in this section and which drew guests of prominence from all over Pennsylvania, the Governor, with his family and entire staff, making a special trip to Reading to honor the assemblage with their presence. The ball was planned and arranged by Mrs. Ermentrout, as Vice Regent of the Valley Forge Association, in aid of the Valley Forge Fund, and was a memorable success socially and financially. Mrs. Ermentrout founded the first Chapter in the United States of the Children of the American Revolution, although the idea originated with Mrs. Lathrop, of Concord, Mass.,—the writer of children's stories. The Conrad Weiser Chapter of Reading, Pa., is the name of this historic society.

She was also appointed to take charge of Woman's Day, during Reading's Sesqui-Centennial, in 1907, and had a notable gathering on the morning of that day, at the Academy of Music, addressed by the President of the Colonel Dames, the President of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the President of the Women's Clubs of Pennsylvania. This was followed in the afternoon by a reception to the women of Reading, by these distinguished visitors, who assisted Mrs. Ermentrout in receiving them, at her home, Graustein, on the Hill Road.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Ermentrout spent four years in Europe, with her daughter, the latter completing her education in England and France. During the school vacations and for one entire year they traveled, and upon their return to this country toured the United States for a year and a half, visiting numerous places of interest. They still maintain their pleasant home at Wyomissing, a suburb of Reading, passing the summer and autumn there and wintering in one of the large cities.

Miss Ermentrout has had unusual social and educational opportunities. While still pursuing her studies in Paris she was presented, with her mother, at the first Court of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, held at Buckingham Palace, London, Friday evening, March 14, 1902. They were also presented to President and Madame Loubet, at a ball given at the Elysee Palace, the official Paris residence of the Presidents of France. In 1900 Mrs. Ermentrout was granted an interesting interview with Cardinal Satolli, at his residence in one of the old Roman palaces. During an earlier visit to Rome, in 1888, she was the fortunate recipient of three distinct attentions from the Vatican, during the Jubilee year, when the Holy City, was thronged with visitors, thousands of whom were unable to obtain even a glimpse of the Holy Father. Her extensive travels, in the United States, Cuba and Europe, have been diversified with various other unique and interesting experiences and privileges.

The Metzger family, to which Mrs. Ermentrout belongs, is German and of noble extraction, residing at Dornik for several hundred years, until the death of Sigismund von Metzger, in 1590. He was appointed military architect and later colonel of artillery, by Charles V. of Spain and Austria, and accompanied that monarch in all of his war-like expeditions, in Europe and Africa, dying at a very advanced age. He left two sons, Cornelius and Gustave, brave and expert warriors, whose descendants are still to be found in the Netherlands, Westphalia and North Germany. Mrs. Ermentrout is a descendant of the Netherlands branch. On her mother's side she is descended from the first white settlers of Lancaster county, Pa., in 1709, who, being relentlessly persecuted for their religious belief, fled from Switzerland—some of them French refugees—and found safety and peace in the New World. She numbers among these two of the first clergymen and the first physician ever known in Lancaster county.

PHILIP BISSINGER, president and manager of the Reading Brewing Company and founder of the Bissinger Café, was born Jan. 24, 1842, in Duerkheim, Germany, and received his preliminary education at that place, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age. He then accompanied his parents in their emigration to America, landing at the port of New York. He attended private schools at Lancaster, Pa., for several years, and then secured a position as clerk which he filled until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, on Sept. 19, 1861, for the term of three years. He became sergeant-major of the 79th Regiment, P. V. I.; was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F in January, 1863, and to captain in December, 1863, having command of the company until Sept. 12, 1864, when he resigned.

Shortly after returning home Captain Bissinger removed to Reading, and on Jan. 1, 1866, established a saloon and restaurant at No. 611 Penn street, which he soon developed into the most popular resort at Reading. His success was extraordinary from the start, and in 1882 he purchased the property, making extensive improvements to accommodate the increasing demands of his patronage;

C. A. Bissinger

and in 1890 he erected a large four-story brick building for offices and halls and storage purposes on the rear of the lot at Court street. By this time the "Bissinger Café" had a reputation for superiority and first-class catering which extended throughout the State and nation. Numerous banquets came to be held there in celebration of events in the history of societies of all kinds, more particularly of a fraternal, political and musical nature, and in honor of popular and prominent individuals; and visiting strangers and travelers from all parts of the world found satisfactory entertainment. After having operated the café for thirty years, until 1895, he sold the business to a faithful employe and manager for many years, Wellington B. Krick, and then retired to enable him and his wife to take a long-anticipated trip to Europe, and for nearly a year they visited the prominent centers there.

In 1886 Captain Bissinger encouraged the establishment of another brewery at Reading, and with the aid of local capitalists succeeded in organizing the Reading Brewing Company. He became the first manager of the plant and filled the position for three years, having in this time secured a large patronage from the community and made the new enterprise a success. In 1897, upon his return from Europe, he resumed his active interest in this company as a director, and in 1898 became its president and general manager; and he has served the company in these responsible positions until the present time, having in the past ten years developed its annual production from 17,000 barrels to 75,000, remodeled the plant entirely, and made it one of the finest brewing establishments in the country in point of equipment and sanitation.

For over forty years Captain Bissinger was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing Rajah Temple at Reading in 1892, and the plans for its unique and attractive hall, erected in 1904, were designed by him. He has also been prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic (Keim Post, No. 76), Loyal Legion, Veteran Legion, and Army of the Cumberland. In 1891 the city councils selected him as the park commissioner for the northeast division of the city and he officiated in this position until 1897, when he removed his residence to the southeast division, where he had erected a fine home on Mineral Spring road.

But it was in the musical culture of Reading that Captain Bissinger was especially influential and successful for a period of twenty years, from 1864 to 1883. Immediately after locating at Reading he became a member of the Reading Maennerchor, and the society, appreciating his great talent and enthusiasm, selected him to be its assistant musical director. He filled this position with remarkable success for some years, and then the society united with the Harmonie Gesangverein, another and older musical organization at Reading. In the reorganization of the two societies, the name Harmonie Maennerchor was adopted and Captain Bissinger was selected as the musical director of the new society. His recognized ability as a leader, together with his popularity and sociability, soon won increasing support and encouragement, and the society's concerts at Reading and other cities were highly appreciated and largely patronized. He continued to serve as the director until 1879, when he declined a re-election. During this time he was also interested in the Germania Orchestra and aided materially in its successful reorganization. In 1876, by special invitation, the Harmonie Maennerchor and Germania Orchestra attended the United States Centennial at Philadelphia and rendered a program of classical selections in a superb manner, for which they were given high praise by leading musicians of this country and also foreign countries. In October, 1878, the society held a bazaar for a week in its commodious hall in the Academy of Music, which was a great success and evidenced the superior ability of its members and the efficiency and popularity of its director. The numerous musical numbers were specially prepared by Captain Bissinger for the occasion, which involved extraordinary labors, patience and perseverance. In 1879 he organized the Philharmonic Society and directed its admirable concerts until 1883, when he was obliged to devote his entire attention to his own business affairs.

In 1880 Captain Bissinger married Ida Sebald Rosenthal (daughter of William Rosenthal, proprietor and publisher of German newspapers at Reading for forty years), who was graduated from the Reading Girls' High School in 1865, and in 1871 taught the French and German languages there.

George Bissinger, his father, was a native of Germany, and after his emigration located at Baltimore, Md., about 1855, and there followed the teaching of music until his decease, in 1866.

LLEWELLYN U. WELLS, who is in the grocery business at Reading, was born near West Chester, Pa., Oct. 16, 1848, son of Isaac and Sidney (Hoopes) Wells.

Isaac Wells was born Jan. 9, 1820, in Chester county, and received his education in the schools of that locality. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, making a specialty of stair building, becoming an expert and following this occupation for a number of years throughout the eastern section of the State. During his residence in Williamsport, Mr. Wells' health failed him, and he engaged in farming for a short time, and in 1858 located in Reading. Two years later he went to Lebanon county, and subsequently settled for five years in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, where he remained until locating in Northumberland county, and there continued to reside until 1869. In this year Mr. Wells returned to Reading, where he made his home until his death in 1894. His wife was a daughter of Sidney Hoopes, a native of Chester county, and a descendant of an old and prominent family. She died in 1889, aged sixty-eight years, the mother of four children: Olivia W.; Llewellyn U.; Anna, m. to William Phillips, deceased; and John Westley, who died in infancy. The family were members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Wells was a Republican.

Llewellyn U. Wells was educated in the schools of Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties, and when a young man was taught the trade of carpenter, which was the trade of his father, and he followed this occupation for several years. In 1879 he settled permanently in Reading, and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, engaging in business at the corner of Minor and Laurel streets, where he remained one and a half years. At the end of that time he located at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets, and here he was located until he sold out.

Mr. Wells was married Sept. 9, 1875, to Miss Ella Fichthorn, daughter of William Fichthorn, and to this union three children have been born: Irma, a teacher in the Reading public schools; Aletha, who died aged nine years; and Clarence, employed at the Dun Mercantile Agency, Reading. Mr. Wells is a member of Vigilance Lodge No. 394, I. O. O. F., and of Reading Encampment. In his political views he is a Republican. Mr. Wells and his family are connected with the St. Peter's M. E. Church, of which he is now serving as steward.

AUGUSTUS B. HASSLER, proprietor of the "Germania Hotel," at Ninth and Penn streets, Reading, is of German parentage, but is of American birth. His father, also named Augustus, left Germany for the United States in 1852, and settled in Reading where he died.

Augustus B. Hassler was born in Reading in 1854, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He first went to work as a bar clerk at the corner of Fifth and Penn streets, and afterward bought out the Washington Library Cafe, continuing there until 1881, when he bought out Harry Snyder, who had succeeded Major Ebner as proprietor of the place he first worked in, now known as the "Colonial Hotel." He ran that very successfully for twelve years, and then retired from business. But he was soon eager for the harness, and before long was once more in the hotel business, and

in 1894 was running what was known as the "Klapperthal Pavilion" at Klapperthal. He remained there from 1894 until 1895, when he became manager of the Penn Hotel Cafe. In 1901 he became proprietor of the "Germania Hotel," which occupies a building four stories in height, 26x100 feet in dimensions. A portion of the structure is finished off as flats of a high class, while the rest is devoted to the hotel proper, which is one of the most up-to-date places in the city, and is very handsome in its appointments and finishings. The entrance and office are laid with tile flooring. Mr. Hassler gives his whole attention to the management of the place and being very popular his hotel ranks high.

Mrs. Hassler was a Miss Annie Kohler, and her marriage to Mr. Hassler occurred in 1878. They have had a large family of children, of whom four died young. The others are: Harry, Rosa, Joseph, Cecelia, Bernard and Anthony. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hassler is a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Knights of St. John, Columbus Commandery, Eagles, Reading Turn Verein, Bonifacius Society, Reading Liederkranz, Bavarian Society, Quaker Society, Mt. Penn Family Circle, Mountain Spring Association, Rainbow Fire Company, Veteran Fireman's Association, and Encampment No. 43, Union Veteran Legion.

THOMAS C. BAUSHER, a plumber and gas, steam and hot water fitter of Reading, Pa., whose place of business is situated at No. 105 North Sixth street, was born April 12, 1873, in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bausher received his education in the schools of Montgomery and Berks counties, and when a boy clerked in his native city in a cigar store. In 1889 he came to Reading and apprenticed himself to E. S. Summons, a plumber, and with him served his time for four years. He then engaged with Haage & Tomney, with whom he remained for about seven years, when he returned to the employ of Mr. Summons, continuing with him about six years. In October, 1904, Mr. Bausher opened his present business at No. 105 North Sixth street, with a complete line of plumbing and steam and hot water heating supplies. Mr. Bausher is an expert in his business, and his trade has grown to such proportions that he has been compelled to hire from three to five men to assist him. Mr. Bausher is a member of the Master Plumbers Association and is secretary of the local at Reading; is connected with Friendship Fire Company, of which he was president from 1896 to 1897; is a member of the Knights of Malta and the P. O. S. of A.; and is also identified with the Reading Firemen's Relief Association.

In 1898 Mr. Bausher was married to Sarah Spyker, and to this union there have been born four children: Earl F., Helen M., Florence, and Ralph (died in infancy). Mr. Bausher and his family are members of St. Paul's Reformed Church. The success which Mr. Bausher has gained is but the just due to an ambitious, honest man, who through his own enterprise and energy has worked his way to the top. He may be truly called a self-made man.

J. G. RHEIN, who is engaged in the paper hanging, painting and decorating business at No. 721 Walnut street, Reading, was born July 5, 1850, in Bernville, Berks county, son of Daniel Rhein, the latter a butcher and farmer of Bernville, who also engaged at the shoemaker's trade.

J. G. Rhein attended the public schools of his native town, and when a young man located in Reading and learned the paper-hanging trade, shortly afterward engaging in this business, which he has followed to the present time, having offices at No. 721 Walnut street, and at No. 101 Walnut street. Mr. Rhein was married (first) to Katie Foust, daughter of Jesse Foust, of Bernville, and she died in 1892, the mother of these children: Annie, m. to Levi Boyer, of Reading; Edward, m. to Jennie Wiend, of Reading; Lizzie, m. to James Jacobs, of Reading; Florence, m. to Robert Richardson, typewriter at the Boys' high school, Reading; and Carrie, m. to William Rhode; and John, at home. Mr. Rhein's second marriage was to Mrs. Mary E. Heckman, widow of the late Henry N. Heckman.

Henry N. Heckman was born in Pricetown, Berks Co., Pa., Aug 7, 1847, son of Nicholas Heckman. He attended the public schools and the high school of Reading, and was then employed as a clerk with S. M. Hart, of Penn street. He later engaged in the flour and feed business on Walnut street, continuing therein for several years, when he engaged as a clerk for A. K. Brown, and continued in that gentleman's employ for about four years. Mr. Heckman was then employed by the Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart department store, having charge of the upholstery department for seventeen years, or until his death, Feb. 7, 1902. Mr. Heckman was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was buried at the Charles Evans cemetery. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Mary E. Rhein was the daughter of John G. and Amelia (Seider) Kuder, the former of whom was born in Lehigh county, near Allentown, and came to Reading when a boy. Learning the cabinet making trade, Mr. Kuder followed that occupation all of his life, and died in Reading aged fifty years, his wife surviving him and attaining the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Rhein was the only child born to this couple.

WILLIAM KATZENMOYER, deceased, was an employe of the East Penn car shops for many years. He was born at Reading, March 30, 1844, son of William and Catherine (Schreffler) Katzenmoyer.

Ludwig Katzenmoyer, grandfather of William, lived in Heidelberg township, but late in life moved to Reading, where he died advanced in years. He was buried at Alsace Church, where several generations of the family are interred. He was a farmer and owned much land about Hampton, now a part of Reading. He was married four times, surviving all his wives. Among his children were: John, Jacob, William, Polly, Fannie (who went West, was never heard from, and her estate is still unclaimed), Kate and Magdalene.

William Katzenmoyer, Sr., son of Ludwig and father of William, was a farmer in Berks county many years, then moved to Reading, where he died at the age of sixty-three years. His children were the following: Ludwig; Jacob, who died young; Catherine, m. to Henry Snyder; Susan and Rebecca, who both died young; and William. William, Sr., had one step-brother, Henry Beidler, and one step-sister, Eliza, wife of Peter Leise.

William Katzenmoyer attended the district schools near his home and then worked for some years on the farm. He came to the East Penn shops, and remained in continuous employ of the company for twenty-three years. His last work before retiring was the painting of engines. Judge Ermentrout then appointed him tipstaff at the court house, in which position he served several years. He died April 26, 1899, at the age of fifty-five years, one month and seven days, and was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

Mr. Katzenmoyer was married, May 30, 1868, to Mary E. Koch, daughter of John and Catherine (Hoff) Koch. They had sons as follows born to them: William H., connected with the Scott Works, at Reading; Irvin D. and George L., both working in the J. H. Sternbergh plant; and Lyman H., all industrious young men and all living at home with their mother at No. 505 North Eighth street, Reading.

JOHN H. HENNINGER, who conducts a grocery and market at No. 122 Hamilton street, Reading, was born in 1862, in Bethel township, Berks county, son of Isaac and Malinda (Stoop) Henninger, the former of whom followed agricultural pursuits throughout his life in Bethel township, where he died in the faith of the Lutheran Church. The parents of John H. Henninger had three children, Cyrenus W., John H. and Thomas M.

John H. Henninger received his educational advantages in the schools of his native township, and his boyhood was spent much the same as other Pennsylvania farmer lads. He worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age, when he hired out among the farmers in his vicinity, finally acquiring enough to rent a farm. This he cultivated for fourteen years, and then engaged in butchering, at which business he continued until 1903, and in this year came to Reading, establishing his present business. He carries a full line of meats and fancy and staple groceries, and from the start his business has been steadily growing. He is an honest and upright business man, and deserves the patronage of his community.

Mr. Henninger married, in 1882, Susan Brown, of Brownsville, Pa., and to this union were born six children, four of whom are deceased, two sons and two daughters. Those surviving are Paul and Robert, the latter of whom married Annie Miller, of Fleetwood, Pa. In his religious belief Mr. Henninger is a Lutheran. In political matters he is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

ISAAC MAURER, now living retired, was for a number of years extensively engaged in contracting. Mr. Maurer was born in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa., May 31, 1835, son of Daniel and Hannah (Eisenman) Maurer.

John Maurer, grandfather of Isaac, was one of the early residents of Lower Heidelberg township, and a representative farmer of that section of the county. He and his wife were the parents of these children: Daniel, Isaac, John, Samuel, and three daughters. The family were members of the Reformed Church. In politics Mr. Maurer was a Democrat.

Daniel Maurer was born in Spring township, and early in life engaged in farming, also carrying on freighting between Reading and Philadelphia, and in driving the old stage, this being the only means of transportation between these two points at that time. His last days were spent in farming, and his death occurred in Heidelberg township. His children were: Isaac, Amanda (m. to Adam Becker), Hannah (m. to John Texler, deceased); and Maria (m. to Michael Kech).

Isaac Maurer was educated in the common schools of his native township, and he was reared to farm labor, after three years of which he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade and this he followed for several years. He next engaged in millwrighting, and he followed this trade for a time, being employed in the old Deisher planing mill. Later he engaged in contracting and building to a considerable extent, and many evidences of his skill as a builder may be found in this vicinity, including his own handsome, modern residence, which is a model of perfection and will stand as a monument to his memory.

Mr. Maurer married Anna Texter, and to this union these children were born: Hannah, Abbe, Daniel (deceased), Valeria, Emma, Ella (deceased), Mamie, Gertrude, Alice, Annie (deceased) and Harry. In politics Mr. Maurer is independent, voting rather for the man than the party. Honorable in all of his dealings Mr. Maurer is considered an ideal citizen, and a worthy representative of the community in which he resides.

ISAAC MERTZ, who at the time of his death, Sept 18, 1902, was living retired in Fleetwood borough, Berks county, was for a number of years engaged in farming in Ruscombmanor township, where he was born Feb. 12, 1826. Mr. Mertz was educated in his native township, and was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, continuing at this occupation until his retirement, when he removed to Fleetwood borough. He was connected with the Reformed Church.

Isaac Mertz was married Dec. 6, 1853, to Florenda Yoder, daughter of Reuben Yoder, and granddaughter of Jacob Yoder, both farmers of Pike township, who also engaged in tanning. Mrs. Mertz was born in Pike township, Oct. 20, 1827, but since her husband's decease has resided at Fleetwood. To Mr. and Mrs. Mertz were born seven children: Reuben; Jonathan m. Ludema Leibensperger; Eli m. Hettie Merkel; Maria m. William Schlegel; Edwin and Annie died in infancy; and Clara m. (first) Peter Berg (who died in 1892) and (second) Alfred Bauscher.

The father of Isaac Mertz was Abraham Mertz, also of Ruscombmanor township, where he was born in 1791, and reared to farming. He died in 1883. Abraham Mertz m. Eva Hoch, and to them were born seven children, as follows: John m. (first) Anna Warener and (second) Sarah Taylor; Susan m. John Merkel; Daniel m. Polly Kohler; Amos m. Sallie Yoder; Isaac m. Florenda Yoder; Mary m. Jacob Van Buskirk; and Abraham m. Susannah Hoch, a daughter of Gen. William Hoch.

DANIEL S. RITTER, who for many years was engaged in various business enterprises in Reading, Pa., passed away at his home in that city, Feb. 7, 1897, after a long and eventful life. He was born in Exeter township, Berks county, in 1817, son of the late David S. Ritter, Sr.

David S. Ritter, Sr., was born in Alsace township, Berks county, Feb. 9, 1776, and died June 15, 1853, having spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Susannah Snyder, born July 28, 1790, who died Sept. 3, 1875, and they became the parents of these children: Benjamin S., born in 1811, died in April, 1890; Esther, born April 13, 1814, died Dec. 9, 1898; an infant, born June 6, 1816, died June 21, 1816; Daniel S.; Reuben, born Dec. 25, 1819, died in 1826; Louisa, born Feb. 5, 1823, died Oct. 3, 1904; Ferdinand S., born Feb. 18, 1826, died Jan. 30, 1898; William, born Sept. 13, 1828, died May 12, 1862; and Frank, born Aug. 24, 1833, lived at Stonersville, Exeter township, Berks county, and died Feb. 16, 1907.

Daniel S. Ritter received his education in the public schools, and when still a young man came to Reading, where he worked at his trade of wheelwright for some time. He then purchased the coal, flour and feed business of his brother Ferdinand S., in 1860, continuing that business for one year at Eighth and Cherry streets. Mr. Ritter then located on the old homestead in Exeter township, but after six months returned to Reading, locating on Penn street, above Seventh, where he spent a period of fifteen years, during this time being employed at the Philadelphia & Reading shops in building freight and passenger cars. He was also employed on the North Eighth street steam forges then owned by Henry Seifert, being there a period of twenty years, and for a time worked at the Scott foundry as boss repairer. He engaged in the manufacture of brick for a few years. Mr. Ritter's last employment was with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, and he resigned from their employ about six years before his death. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, and in 1870-72 served his ward, the Ninth, as a member of the council. He was a member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Mr. Ritter was connected fraternally with Germania Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F. In his death Reading lost one of its good business men and representative citizens. He was broad and liberal-minded in his views, and his kindly, genial manner won him many friends.

On Sept. 20, 1846, Mr. Ritter married Rebecca Glase, daughter of Peter and Mary (Weisner) Glase. She was born in Alsace township in 1835 and died Jan. 5, 1907. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritter were: Rose, born Jan. 3, 1850, died Jan. 22, 1855; Lucy A., born April 1, 1852, died June 20, 1853; James E., born July 12, 1859, died Nov. 11, 1861; Mary J., born Sept. 14, 1862, is the only survivor of the family; and George H., born Sept. 24, 1864, died April 13, 1872.

JOEL W. D. WHITMAN, one of the old and honored residents of Reading, Pa., who has been engaged in painting in the city for over forty years, was born Dec. 17, 1832, in Montgomery county, son of George and Catherine (Deliger) Whitman.

George Whitman was a weaver by trade and followed that occupation in Montgomery county, where he died at the age of forty-seven years. His first wife died at the age of thirty-five years, and he married (second) a Miss Culp, by whom he had these children: Jesse; Lydia Ann, and Lucy A. (m. to John Schol). To George Whitman and his first wife were born these children: Sarah, Maria, Kittie, Hetty, Fayette, David, Ephraim, Joel W. D., all being deceased except Ephraim, who resides at Pottstown, Pa., and Joel W. D.

Joel W. D. Whitman attended the schools of Montgomery county, and when a young man learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which, however, he followed but a short time. He next took up painting as an occupation, and April 3, 1866, came to Reading, where he has made his home to the present time. He still resides at his first location, No. 322 North Ninth street, and is one of the oldest men of the district. In 1860 Mr. Whitman married Lucy Ann Sassaman, born July 2, 1841, daughter of Christina C. and Maria B. Sassaman, and to this union there were born children as follows: Hemmer died when nine months old; Luther C. S., who died Jan. 5, 1894, m. Mary M. Smith, and had one child, Helen M. S., who lives with her grandfather; Katie m. Edward Moyer of Reading; Ella S. died Oct. 28, 1873, aged six years, seven months; Annie E. died in December, 1870, aged six months; and Lucy M. died in 1873, aged one year, ten days.

Mrs. Whitman has been a teacher in the Sunday-school since her sixteenth year, and since 1878 has had charge of the primary class of St. Luke's Lutheran Church. Mr. Whitman has also been active in church work, and has for many years been a teacher in the Sunday-school. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias No. 65, while in political matters he is a Republican.

JOHN S. HARTMAN, a leading business man of Reading, Pa., well and favorably known in the building and contracting line, was born May 11, 1861, in Muhlenberg township, Berks Co., Pa., son of Absalom and Caroline (Felix) Hartman, grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wrightmeyer) Hartman, and great-grandson of Valentine Hartman.

Valentine Hartman was born in Alsace township, near Spies's Church, and he subsequently owned a farm in that vicinity, where both he and his wife died. They were worthy members of the Reformed Church. In political views he was first a Whig but afterward was inclined to the Republican party. The children of Valentine Hartman and wife were: Samuel, William, Abraham, and Kate (m. Valentine Ritter).

Samuel Hartman learned the wheelwright's and millwright's trades, and followed same for many years. He also operated a small farm. His death took place at the age of eighty-two years, and that of his wife, Elizabeth Wrightmeyer, when she was aged eighty-one years. They had ten children, all of whom grew to maturity and married, their names appearing as follows: Lewis, Gideon, Absalom (born April 28, 1827), Augustus, Samuel, Israel, Christy (of Reading), Elizabeth (m. John Gechter), Emma (m. Jacob Snyder), and Valentine. In politics he was first a Whig, but later became identified with the Republican party.

Absalom Hartman attended school in Alsace township and then learned the wheelwright's trade with John Feiss, which he followed for several years, and then engaged for several more years in a hotel business at Reading. Prior to his retirement from business cares he conducted a store at the corner of Centre avenue and Exeter streets. During the Civil war he was employed by the U. S. Government as a wheelwright, and was first stationed at Martinsburg and later at Harper's Ferry, Va. In 1887 Mr. Hartman entered the Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops where he continued until 1899. He died May 3, 1907.

In 1855, Mr. Hartman was married to Caroline Felix, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Fisher) Felix, and they have had children, as follows: Emma E., born July 13, 1856, died aged five years; Catherine R., born Oct. 22, 1857, is deceased; Amelia, born July 4, 1859, m. F. F. Seidel; John S.; Lillie E., deceased, born Jan. 26, 1864, m. John Forney; Howard L., born in 1866, died in infancy; Annie, born March 21, 1867, m. John Barto; Caroline E., born in 1870, died aged three months; Caroline (2), born Sept. 9, 1871, m. Dr. Abraham Warner; William A., born July 3, 1875, a steel worker, m. Sallie Schwenck; Solomon F., born July 26, 1878, m. Carrie Steiff; Edwin M., a cigar manufacturer, born May 30, 1881, m. Gertrude M. Young.

The father of Mrs. Hartman, Solomon Felix, served in the Mexican war. He was born at Reading and was engaged in various lines of business in this city at different times. He was a stone mason, a quarryman, a shoemaker and a butcher. He acquired a good estate and was a well-known citizen. His children were the following: Lucetta m. Adam Shadler; Catherine m. William Moyer; Emma m. Lewis Reigel; and Caroline m. Mr. Hartman. Mr. Hartman is a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife belong to the Reformed Church. Formerly he was connected with the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

John S. Hartman attended school both in his native township and in the Reading schools. He then learned the molding trade with the Reading Hardware Company, and he worked as a molder for some years and then learned the wheelwright's trade under his father, which he followed for two years. He was next employed by the Philadelphia & Reading company, as a carpenter, and remained with this organization for five years, working in different departments. Mr. Hartman then engaged in carpenter work and bridge building, following the same for three years, after which he engaged with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, as a carpenter, in a very short time being appointed foreman of his division. After a faithful service with this company which extended over fourteen and one-half years, Mr. Hartman remained one year with the Reading Stove Works. In 1900 he engaged in a general contracting and building business and has met with well deserved success, his experience being long and thorough.

Mr. Hartman was married to Nellie Hollenbach, daughter of William and Susan (Haines) Hollenbach, and they have two children, Harrison J. and L. Elizabeth. The former was a graduate in 1906 in the Reading high school and is now taking a collegiate course. The latter, born Sept. 10, 1891, is a high school pupil. The family home of Mr. Hartman is situated at No. 204 Douglass street. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to Camp No. 61, P. O. S. of A.

WILLIAM R. BUCKS, of Reading, now living retired in his comfortable home at No. 1135 North Eleventh street, was born on the old Bucks homestead near Bernville, in Bern, now Penn, township, Berks county, Jan. 10, 1834.

John Bucks emigrated to America from Berne, Switzerland. He had been engaged in the dairy business in his native land, where the mountains and meadows in the valleys supplied the people with good pasture and water. On coming to America Mr. Bucks began prospecting for just such an ideal location, finding it at what is now Scull's Hill, where the hills were adorned with a rich growth of trees and shrubbery, the valleys fertile, and where many of his countrymen had already located. He selected a tract of four hundred acres, the hills covered with wood and shrubbery, and two meadows with fine streams of water running the entire length. Between the meadows, on a slight elevation, he erected the buildings and commenced clearing the land for cultivation. There is an old record that shows that in the year 1759, when the first tax was levied in Bern township, John Bucks paid a tax of nine pounds, a considerable amount in those days.

John Bucks, grandfather of William B., was born on the homestead in 1779, and later on became the owner of it. He was a farmer and with the exception of the last years, passed all his life in his native locality. He married Elizabeth Riegel, born in 1780, and they had four

children: John; Catharine m. Daniel Dundore; Elizabeth m. Isaac Dundore; and Mary m. Jacob Rieser. They both died in Marion township, and were buried in the Tulpehocken cemetery, he in 1845, aged sixty-six years, and she in 1851, aged seventy years.

John Bucks, son of John and father of William R., came into possession of the old homestead, and was engaged in its cultivation until 1840, when he sold it and purchased the Jacob Reed farm of 125 acres in Marion township, one-half mile northeast of Stouchsburg, and removed there, carrying on farming very successfully for many years. In 1853 he tore down the old stone mansion built a century before with strong, thick walls. It was provided with a dark room on the second floor, at the head of the stairs, where shelter could be found against the Indians then numerous in that section. On the site of this old house he erected a large brick dwelling. In 1864 Mr. Bucks' son Aaron took charge of the farming, and Mr. Bucks lived with him in retirement until his death in 1889, in his eighty-second year. He married Catharine Rieser, born April 10, 1810, died 1884. They were buried in the cemetery adjoining Tulpehocken church, of which they were devoted members. Their children were: William R.; Mary R. m. Dr. George Crum, deceased; Aaron R., who first engaged in farming, and then moved to Reading and engaged in the coal business, died in 1894; Emma R. m. Jacob Miller, deceased; John R. resides in Myerstown; Sarah E. m. Henry Krum, deceased; Frank S. resides in Stouchsburg; and Allen died in Reading in 1900.

William R. Bucks attended Stouchsburg Academy during the winter months, and assisted his father on the farm the remainder of the year. In 1853 he taught one term of school in Tulpehocken township—the year before the county had a superintendent of public instruction. He then attended a boarding school at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, for a term, and taught the following year in Marion township. He next taught five terms in Jefferson township. In 1861 he was employed in Bern township where he taught eight terms, one at Epler and seven at White Oak Hill (so named because of the many stately trees of that species adorning a hillside nearby). In 1867 Mr. Bucks turned his attention to a feed, grain and grocery business along the Schuylkill canal, below Leesport, where he was located for thirty-nine years. He also cultivated a small farm, which he owned, and his place was one of the busiest to be found along the canal. In 1906 he retired and went to Reading, purchasing his present property.

On Oct. 5, 1865, Mr. Bucks married Amelia Z. Herbine, daughter of William and Catharine (Zacharias) Herbine, of Bern township. She was a consistent member of Epler's Church, and later of Trinity Reformed Church, at Leesport. She died Dec. 18, 1904, and is buried in the Charles Evans cemetery, Reading. Two children were born of this union: John W., who is engaged in the grocery business, m. Emma Irene Fritz, and resides at the corner of Twelfth and Green streets, Reading; and Deborah A., who resides with her father, taught school for a number of terms, and later on gave private lessons in elocution. Mr. Bucks was a member of Trinity Reformed Church at Leesport, where he served as deacon and elder. After locating in Reading, he transferred his membership to St. Thomas Reformed Church, this city. In politics he is a Democrat, as were both his father and grandfather. He served eighteen years as school director, ten of which he was secretary of the board, and at different times president. He also served on the election board. Mr. Bucks, together with James Rieser and Jeremiah Parvin, owns a large tract of woodland in Bern township. It is on the highest point in the township, and bears the name of Seidels' Hill. The Buckses as a family have always been people of substance and respectability.

JARIUS WEISER ZIEGLER, who died May 13, 1909, was one of Reading's well-to-do and well-known citizens, who with his son was engaged in the wall-paper business at No. 154 North Ninth street, under the firm name of J. & B. W. Ziegler. He was a native of Pottsville, Pa., where he was born July 8, 1856, son of Capt. Elijah Ziegler.

Capt. Elijah Ziegler was born near Fleetwood, Berks Co., Pa., and when a young man went to Schuylkill county, locating at Tamaqua, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He was here married to Priscilla Turner, daughter of Abraham Turner, and after their union purchased a farm in Schuylkill county, living thereon for a few years. He was elected county commissioner, and soon thereafter removed to Pottsville, where he was later engaged in the hotel business, carrying on farming operations as a side line for seven years. Removing to Pine Grove, he became engaged in the lumber business for seven years and then purchased a farm at Friedensburg, Schuylkill county, but six years later returned to Pottsville and served the county as prison warden for three years when he again removed to his farm. For some years prior to his death he was engaged in bridge contracting and in the cattle business. He died in 1902, at the age of sixty-two years. During his entire life he was a stanch Democrat, and he was one of his community's most active and influential men. His children were as follows: Emma, Elmira, Loretta, Florenda, Clara, Jarius W. and Erasmus.

Jarius Weiser Ziegler was educated in the public schools of Schuylkill county, and continued in his father's employ until coming to Reading in 1885, when he became a clerk. Later he engaged in business for himself, following painting and paper-hanging for some time, and in 1900 opened his wall paper store. He and his son, in partnership, had about ten men in their employ and their business grew to large proportions. They were jobbers in water colors, art novelties, etc., and one of their specialties was the 16 x 20 frame.

In 1883 Mr. Ziegler was married to Miss Henrietta Gerber, daughter of Amos Gerber, of Reading, and one son, Bruno Weiser, was born to this union March 12, 1882. He married Elsie M. Lessig, daughter of George D. Lessig, of Reading, and they have one son, Howard. In politics Mr. Ziegler was a Democrat, and he and his family were members of the Reformed Church. Fraternally he was connected with Lodge No. 549, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection; Philadelphia Consistory; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

FREDERICK W. CRANSTON, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania, and a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Reading, was born Sept. 29, 1859, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of William and Fannie (Curtis) Cranston.

William Cranston was born June 9, 1822, in Glasgow, Scotland, and in that country and England learned the trade of machinist. He came to America in 1845, locating at New York City, whence he removed to Reading some time later. On reaching the latter city he secured employment in the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, under Superintendent Missimer, but later he connected himself with the Scott Works, where he manufactured sugar-making machinery. He was later sent to the island of Cuba to erect machinery, and while there became superintendent of a sugar plantation. On his return to the United States, he went to Philadelphia, where he worked in the Baldwin Locomotive Works until his retirement. Mr. Cranston married Miss Fannie Curtis, a native of Dorsetshire, England, who died at the age of fifty-four years, and to them there were born the following children: Mary m. George Roemmele, a chemist with Powers & Weightman; Frances m. George W. Phillippi; Edwin, a machinist, died at the age of twenty-two years; Alfred W., is a contracting machinist of Philadelphia; and William Mac., a machinist. In religious belief William Cranston adhered to the faith of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife was a Methodist. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, having joined the order sixty-five years ago, and is also connected with the Knights of Pythias.

Frederick W. Cranston was graduated from the public schools of Philadelphia when nineteen years of age, and immediately thereafter came to Reading and entered the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, where he remained several years. He was also in the employ of Abraham T. Phillippi, in the plumbing, steam fitting and metal working business, and then became associated with the Carpenter Steel Works, where he had charge of the steam fitting department. On Dec. 1, 1898, he was appointed Deputy United States Revenue Collector for the First District of Pennsylvania, in President McKinley's administration, and since that time the business in the cigar trade has been increased from 74,000,000 to 144,000,000, Mr. Cranston having the largest division to cover of any deputy in the State. He has proved himself to be an efficient, faithful official, filling the duties of his position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1879 Mr. Cranston was married to Miss Emma C. Fox, daughter of John Fox, a veteran of the Civil war, and to this union there have been born eleven children, seven of whom survive: Robert D., who is employed at the League Island Navy Yard, m. Anna Clingaman, and has children, Robert D., Jr., and Dolly; Mary R. m. Peter R. Weldmann, and has one child, Carrie; Frederick W., Jr., a street car conductor, m. Hannah Barlett, and has one son, Frederick W. (3); Edwin B., is a cigar maker; William Mac is at Little Falls, N. Y.; John F.; and Charles H. is at school. Mrs. Cranston died in April, 1907. Mr. Cranston m. (second) Sarah Kern, born in Lehigh county, Pa., the daughter of farming people near Topton, Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cranston is a member of Camp No. 329 and Nathan Hale Commandery, P. O. S. of A., and served as Senior Vice Commander of United States for one year (1897).

SIMPLECIUS REBER, residing at No. 19 South Second street, Reading, is descended from a family identified with Berks county since 1783, when the paternal grandfather, Johannes, settled there.

Johannes Reber came to America from his native Germany when a boy of only twelve years, and part of his education was acquired in this country. From his very arrival he lived in Bern township, and became one of the influential farmers of that region. He owned very valuable land there and also operated a mill for many years. He married Magdalina Roadmacher, and their children were Joseph, Sally, Polly, Rebecca and Bessie, the last named of whom married a Mr. Ahrens. So far as known, the family were members of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Reber died in Reading, and her husband died in 1847, aged seventy-six. He was a Democrat in his political principles.

Joseph Reber, father of Simplecius, was born in 1802, at the old Reber homestead, and remained there nearly all his life. He carried on the farm and operated the old Reber Mill, situated on the Tulpehocken, but about 1874 he moved on to a small farm which he had bought some time previously, and there passed the last six years of his life, dying in 1880. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Minnich, passed away five years before him, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of ten children: Elias, to whom the father gave over the operation of the farm and mill; Maria, m. to Joshua Eyrich; Fietta, m. to Henry Rose; Elizabeth, m. to Charles Gring; Harrison; Sarah, m. to James Adams; Priscilla, m. to William Reeser; Henry; Rebecca, m. to Jacob Richenbach; and Simplecius. Most of the family belonged to the Reformed Church. Joseph Reber was a Democrat like his father.

Simplecius Reber was born on the homestead in Bern township, March 2, 1838, and received his earlier education in the public schools of that section. Later he attended school in Reading. He remained at home helping in the work on the farm until he was thirty-three years old, when he came to Reading and took a position with the Stichter Hardware Company. After learning the details of the business with this company, he engaged with the Bright Hardware Company and remained with them fourteen years. In 1901 he left that firm and accepted a position with James A. Schoffer, as engineer in his bakery and he still fills that capacity.

On Sept. 26, 1857, Mr. Reber married Sarah A., daughter of Isaac Herbein. Their four children are: Ellen, m. to Charles Tobias; Emma, m. to Storm Miller; James; and Sarah A. The family belong to the Second Reformed Church, while in politics Mr. Reber is a Democrat. Their home is at No. 19 South Second street, Reading.

JOHN COLLER HEPLER, late a highly esteemed citizen of Reading, Pa., was superintendent of the Charles Evans cemetery from 1880 until his death, during which time he made this burial ground one of the most beautiful spots in Berks county. Mr. Hepler was born April 17, 1829, in Reading, son of John and Elizabeth (Coller) Hepler, and died Sept. 26, 1907.

The ancestors of this family, who came from Wales, were among the early settlers of Philadelphia. William Hepler, grandfather of John C., located there in 1793, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where, during the yellow fever epidemic, he was engaged in hauling the bodies of the victims to the place of interment. In religious matters he adhered to the faith of the Reformed congregation, and in politics he upheld the principles of the Whig party. His children were: John; Henry and George, who died single; Gideon, a cigar maker; and Elizabeth, m. to Dr. William Palm.

John Hepler, son of William, was born Dec. 26, 1800, in Philadelphia, and when fifteen years of age came to Reading and apprenticed himself to the house carpenter's trade for four years and six months. This occupation he followed all of his life and at the time of his death in Reading Dec. 22, 1862, he was a very prosperous man. He was a Republican in political matters, and until 1842 was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, in this year becoming one of the organizers of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. Mr. Hepler m. Elizabeth Coller, daughter of John and Catharine (Bickley) Coller. To Mr. and Mrs. Hepler were born: William P., a soldier in the Mexican war, going out as a private in the Ringgold Battery, United States Regulars, and serving under Zachary Taylor until his death of a fever at Saltillo in 1847; John C.: and Henry A., and Catharine A., twins, the former of whom died in Reading in 1880, while the latter became the wife of Capt. Joseph G. Holmes, and is now also deceased.

John C. Hepler's education was limited to a few months at a pay school during the winter term, and at the age of fourteen and one-half years he became an apprentice to the trade of a tailor under his uncle the late William I. Clous, serving in that capacity for five years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he worked for six months and learned cutting. Returning to Reading he entered the clothing and tailoring business for himself, and carried it on successfully until 1860, when failing health compelled him to give up this work. For some time he was employed on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and then he removed to a small farm in the Hockley Out lots, where he continued until 1880, when he was appointed superintendent of the Charles Evans Cemetery at Reading, taking up the duties of that office on April 1st of that year. This cemetery, which was incorporated in 1846, includes a tract of 118 acres, and under Mr. Hepler's careful management many improvements were made. He performed the duties of his position in a most efficient manner, and inaugurated a system of records for burials of persons who were not lot owners, which is one of the most complete in the United States, it recording as follows: The name, number of permit, date of burial, age of deceased, name of lot owner upon which deceased is buried, and number and section of cemetery in which such lot is located. In this Mr. Hepler was ably assisted by his son, John A., who has a thorough knowledge of all the records. During his administration nearly 16,000 bodies were interred in this cemetery.

Mr. Hepler also conducted a greenhouse on the corner of Schuylkill avenue and Greenwich street, which is in

a prosperous condition. He was a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and held an official position in the "Home for Friendless Children."

On Sept. 18, 1854, Mr. Hepler was married to Hermelinda Abbott, daughter of William Abbott, a native of England who came to Reading in 1842, and who was a forty-niner of the gold fields of California. Mr. Abbott was a taxidermist, and was employed by the Smithsonian Institution to secure specimens. Mr. and Mrs. Hepler were the parents of these children, all of whom, together with the widowed mother, survive: Mary Meta, at home; George H., a mail carrier, who married Margaret S. Lease, of New Oxford, Pa.; and John A., who married Katharine E. Bean, of Spring City, Pa., and has two children, J. Merrill and Erme K.

In politics Mr. Hepler was a Republican, and represented the Seventh ward, now the Fourteenth, in the common council from 1882 to 1888. He was a life-long member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, taking an active part in the building of the old church at the corner of Franklin and Pearl streets in 1842, and acting as chairman of the building committee for the new church at Fifth and Elm streets in 1889. It was greatly through his efforts that the mortgage on the new church was cancelled, he having the honor and pleasure of burning the mortgage in the presence of the congregation. If Mr. Hepler acknowledged a fad it was the collecting of buttons, and he had, perhaps, the largest collection of this kind in the country, his specimens numbering about 78,000. Among these are buttons of every description, some of them interesting relics of the battlefields in various parts of the world. He also had a collection of 500 varieties of wood, gathered from all parts of the world, and in addition thereto collected many curios of various descriptions.

WILLIAM F. KERPER, a lifelong resident of Reading, now living retired, was born in that city May 24, 1842, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Boyer) Kerper. He is a member of the fifth generation of his family in this country, and of the fourth generation settled in Berks county.

Abraham Kerper, the great-great-grandfather of William F. Kerper, came from Germany to America in 1735, locating in Germantown, Pa., where he spent the balance of his life. His son, Valentine Kerper, removed from Germantown to Reading in 1750, while yet a young man, being one of the earliest settlers of the city, and at the time of his death was a large property holder there. He was an active member of the Reformed Church. Daniel Kerper, his son, and grandfather of William F., was one of the early hotel-keepers of Berks county, conducting a hostelry nearly all of his life. During his younger days he took an active part in politics, and served as sheriff of the county for two terms. He was united in marriage with Rosina Stultz, whose father conducted a blacksmith shop at Eighth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary war, and to them were born the following children: Abraham, father of William F.; Margaret, m. to William Silvis; Catherine, m. to Joshua Keeley; Charles; Daniel; John; William, and Caroline.

Abraham Kerper was born in the borough of Reading Aug. 12, 1796, at the old Kerper homestead at the corner of 5th and Walnut streets, and at an early age became an apprentice to the tanner's trade, which he followed successfully the remainder of his life, becoming very prosperous. He was considered wealthy at the time of his death, in 1872. In political matters he was a Democrat, and he served two terms as director of the poor. He was an adherent of the principles of the German Reformed Church. Abraham Kerper married Elizabeth Boyer, who was born in 1804 and died in 1879, and twelve children were born to this union: Rosa, who died in infancy; Daniel, deceased; Mary, m. to James H. Parker, now deceased; Henry, a retired tanner of Reading; Rosanna, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who died in early childhood; Ellen B., m. to Sadosa S. Stevens, deceased, of Reading, and mother of William Kerper Stevens, a prominent attorney-at-law of Reading; James R.; George B., of Cincinnati, Ohio; William F.; Kate, m. to Charles Ringle, both being deceased; and Abraham Charles, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

William F. Kerper was educated in the common schools of Reading, and when but a boy entered the employ of his father to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed for the long period of forty-five years. In 1899 he was appointed police sergeant under Mayor Adam Leader's administration, and he subsequently accepted a position at the Reading Pipe Mill, where he continued until 1904, in which year he was appointed to the position of janitor at the county court house, his term expiring in 1906. Mr. Kerper is now living retired, his home being at No. 409 South Fourth street.

In 1880 Mr. Kerper married Jeanetta Foreman, daughter of John Foreman, of Sinking Spring, and four children were born to this union: Charles R., who is a hatter; John, deceased; Carrie M., and Walter W. Mr. Kerper is a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife attend the Reformed Church. For a period of forty-five years Mr. Kerper was a member of the Junior Fire Company, and he is now identified with the Reading Veteran Fire Association.

JOHN E. BUBP. In the death of Mr. Bubp not alone his family but the whole community suffered a distinct loss, for he was an integral part of the city's life in several different fields, while his private benefactions had endeared him to numbers of his less fortunate fellow-townsmen. He was born in 1837 in Lower Amity township, Berks county, son of Jacob Bubp.

Jacob Bubp was a well-known butcher, and farmer of Brumfieldsville, Lower Amity township. He married Miss Lydia Engle, and they became the parents of two sons; William H., a successful horsedealer, who died in Reading in 1903; and John E. The father and mother both died at their home in Lower Amity.

John E. Bubp spent his boyhood days upon the farm, but his natural bent towards business was early apparent, and he left home when a mere boy to clerk in a country store. As this did not furnish sufficient scope for his energies, he soon left and when only about seventeen years old came to Reading. Although a mere stripling, his business sagacity was early recognized and he soon really entered upon his career by forming the firm of Levan & Bubp, conducting a general merchandise business at No. 747 Penn street, where the business is now located. They were very successful but in 1867 the new firm of Levan, Bubp & Metzer was formed to do a wholesale crockery business at No. 441 Penn street. After one year however, Mr. Bubp withdrew and formed a similar connection with W. R. Hinnershitz. This new firm, Hinnershitz & Bubp, conducted a thriving business at No. 747 Penn street, until 1891, when the senior partner retired leaving Mr. Bubp alone in its management. His foresight and sagacity never failed him, and at the time of his death, Feb. 23, 1899, he left a large estate, accumulated by his own efforts. The business has since been continued by his sons, and the firm is now known as John E. Bubp's Sons.

Probably no man in the community stood higher in the honesty and integrity of his dealings than Mr. Bubp and his sudden demise was universally regretted. Progressive in his methods he was the first to introduce delivery wagons in the grocery business into Reading. He was vice-president of the Retail Grocers' Association, and a member of the Board of Trade, as well as an honorary member of the Friendship Fire Company. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, 4th Pa. V. I., under Capt. D. G. Rhoads and served the term of his enlistment with distinction. In politics he was a Republican, but never held office. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Second Reformed Church and was a member of the consistory for some thirty years. His loss was deeply felt in the church as it was also in the Y. M. C. A., in which he was a member and a generous contributor.

In 1868 John E. Bubp married Miss Clara Getz, who was a member of one of the very early families in Berks county, and daughter of Aaron and Mary (Hushower) Getz. Aaron Getz was a blacksmith by trade, and lived in Muhlenberg township. For a number of years he lived retired, passing from this world at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died aged seventy-three. There were five children besides Mrs. Bubp, namely: Sarah, Mrs. Kuterman; Amanda, Mrs. Alvin Boyer; Emma; Aaron, Jr.; and Harry, a United States Express agent at Allentown, where he died Nov. 25, 1905. Mrs. Bubp survives her husband and still lives in the family residence on North Ninth street. To her and Mr. Bubp were born four children, as follows: Harry G., who for a number of years was on the reportorial staff of the Reading *Telegram*, but who is now carrying on a drug business; Bert G. who is now carrying on his father's business; Charles E.; and Nora May, the wife of Howard C. Phillips, teller in the Schuylkill Valley Bank at Reading.

The last illness of John E. Bubp which ended in his death Feb. 23, 1899, was the result of a fall. Eight days previously he fell while going into the cellar and struck with great force. While his injuries compelled him to keep in the house there were no indications of serious trouble till the morning of February 21st, when he was taken violently ill and finally passed to his reward. Thus at the age of sixty-two years passed from the scene of his earthly activities a man whose deeds reflected only credit on his memory, and whose life may well serve as an example to those following him.

WILLIAM H. LUDEN, prosperous manufacturing confectioner since 1879, with a national reputation in his branch of business, was born at Reading March 5, 1859, and received his education in the local schools. In 1879, before he was of age he began manufacturing candy in limited quantities and disposed of it successfully, which encouraged him to continue. This modest start in business life was made at No. 37 North Fifth street, where he was brought up and where his father had carried on the jewelry business. He continued there ten years, gradually increasing his production of various confections, and then moved into larger quarters which he had secured at the northeast corner of Sixth and Washington streets, and equipped with improvements to meet the demands of his trade. He occupied the entire building (four stories), employed nearly one hundred and fifty hands, and worked up a car-load of sugar weekly, and by this time his trade had come to reach out into the Eastern, Middle and Southern States. By the year 1900 his trade was developed to still greater proportions, so that he was again obliged to secure larger quarters, and he accordingly purchased a property on North Eighth street, beyond Walnut, with a siding extended from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, where he erected a substantial and commodious four-story brick structure (165 feet front and 110 feet deep) and supplied it with all the necessary improvements and appurtenances for his business and employes. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in June of that year, and the enterprising proprietor was given many earnest congratulations. And here, too, his business kept on increasing year after year until 1909, when he enlarged the building by erecting a four-story addition at the south end, 60 feet front and 110 feet deep, making his establishment altogether 225 feet front and 110 feet deep and one of the prominent industrial enterprises of Reading. He now employs between four hundred and five hundred hands constantly and produces all kinds of confections, in large quantities, which are shipped to all parts of the United States. During the last several years, his establishment has made a specialty of "Luden's Menthol Cough Drops," which have become very popular throughout the country, the annual sales amounting to five million five-cent packages. From twenty to twenty-five tons of sugar are required daily in the manufacture of his various confections; and the siding from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad to his plant affords the necessary facilities for his enormous shipments, which shows its importance as a factor in the dispatch of his large and growing business.

Mr. Luden is recognized as one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of candy in the United States. During his career, from the beginning, he always treated his employes with great consideration and as a natural consequence they have come to be as much devoted to his prosperity as he is to their comfort and welfare. For a number of years past he has given them an annual "outing," at different places, along some railroad, paying all the expenses himself, which evidences his generous spirit. The high degree of mutual respect and confidence which has been developed between him and his employes is truly admirable and worthy of imitation by other large manufacturers.

Mr. Luden has been a devoted and generous member of the "Church of Our Father" (Universalist) from his early manhood, and his straight-forward spirit has contributed a great deal toward the welfare of the congregation. He served as a trustee of the church for a number of years. In 1890, Mr. Luden assisted in organizing and establishing the Schuylkill Valley Bank of Reading and since then has served as one of its directors; and upon the decease of John Kissinger, the president, in 1906, he was selected to officiate in his stead, which important position he has filled until the present time. In 1904 he established the "Reading Natatorium," on North Fifth street, which was immediately appreciated, and since then it has been patronized extensively. The basket-ball exhibitions there during the winter and spring seasons have been highly appreciated by large and enthusiastic audiences. Mr. Luden is prominently identified with the National Confectioners Association, the Wyomissing Club, the Berkshire Club, and the Reading Board of Trade.

In 1889 Mr. Luden married Annie Ritter, a daughter of William Snyder Ritter and Julianna Shearer, his wife, and they have eight children (four sons and four daughters): Harry Ritter, Albert Musser, Dorothy, Marjorie, Frederick Shearer, Milford Dirk, Jeanette and Wilma. His wife and children have also taken great interest in the welfare of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Luden is a member of Berks Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a lineal descendant of John Christopher Shearer, who emigrated from Germany in 1769 and then settled at Reading, in Berks county, where he came to enlist in the Revolution, and subsequently filled the office of justice of the peace for nearly twenty years, dying in 1830, aged seventy-seven. She is also a lineal descendant of Francis Ritter, the progenitor of the Ritter family in Exeter township, who died in 1825 and left four sons—Daniel, John, Jacob and Samuel—and four daughters, Daniel having been her grandfather.

Jacob Luden, the father of Mr. Luden, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, where he learned the trade of watchmaker and jeweler and followed that business until about 1850, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Reading. In 1855 he established a store on North Fifth street (now Nos. 35-37) and carried on business as a jeweler successfully until his decease in 1864, aged forty-two years. He was married to Sarah A. Musser, of Reamstown, Lancaster county, a descendant of one of the early families of that vicinity, and they had six children: Caroline (m. William L. C. Bailey); Edward Musser (m. Lizzie Etzel); William H.; Sallie A. (m. James B. Marsh); Jacob C. (m. Annie Benson); and one that died in infancy.

RICHARD G. BORKERT, of Reading, Pa., one of the well known contracting Borkert Brothers, and a leading

W. H. Luden

business man, was born in that city, Sept. 1, 1840, son of Daniel Borkert, a complete sketch of whom will be found elsewhere.

Richard G. Borkert attended the Franklin street school, of the Third ward, until he was eighteen years old, and then learned the hatter's trade, which he followed for about five years, after which he engaged with his father in the brick laying business. When his father died, Mr. Borkert engaged in the contracting business with his brothers, and under the firm name of Augustus Borkert & Bro., was in business with his brother, Augustus, until the latter's death in December, 1908. Mr. Borkert resides at No. 926 Penn street. He married (first) Sarah Bink, who died in 1898. They had two children, both deceased. Mr. Borkert's second marriage was to Elnora, widow of John Leininger, and one child has been born to this union: Richard, now attending high school. Mr. Borkert is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken an active part in party work. He is a Lutheran in religious belief. Mr. Borkert served one hundred days in the Civil war, being a private of Company A. 48th Pa. V. I., and was assigned to guard duty. He was mustered into service at Reading, and received his honorable discharge in the same city.

William Young, the father of Mrs. Borkert, was born in Reading, and received a common school education. He learned the cigar making business, but did not follow that occupation for any length of time, engaging in the confectionery business at Seventh and Penn streets, where he became well known in that line, and also as a fruit dealer. Mr. Young had a large vineyard at what is now Twelfth and Walnut streets, and was very prosperous. He died at the age of seventy-four years. He married Sarah Bishop, who died at the age of sixty-three years, and both are buried in the Charles Evans cemetery. Their children were: Fredericka E.; Elnora, the wife of our subject; Wilhelmina, widow of Emil Bishoff; William, of Lock Haven; John; Theophilus; Annie C., wife of William M. Bond; Sarah, wife of Ed. H. Scheaffer, of Reading; Isaac B., (twin to Sarah), m. to Katie Lease, of Reading; and Ida Rebecca, of California.

JOSEPH G. KLINE, who died July 28, 1905, at his home, No. 230 North Ninth street, Reading, was for twenty years one of the city's prominent business men, and a veteran of the great Civil war. Mr. Kline was born May 8, 1844, at Baumstown, Berks county, son of David and Esther (Gressmer) Kline.

David Kline was for many years engaged in the coal business on Sixth street, Reading, and later engaged in the butcher business at Eighth and Walnut streets, continuing in the latter business for twenty years. He died in Reading, the father of these children: Amason; Joseph G.; Jeremiah, of Oklahoma, Kans.; Isaac, of Reading; Mrs. Charles Wann; and Mrs. John Vogel.

Joseph G. Kline attended the public schools of his native city. Until seventeen years of age he worked with his father, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, Aug. 23, 1861, in Company A, 88th Pa. V. I. He was promoted sergeant and given the rank of lieutenant June 14, 1865, serving faithfully for four years, and being discharged July 10, 1865. He served in a number of the fiercest engagements of the war, and was slightly wounded in the left ear. After his return to Reading Mr. Kline engaged with the Philadelphia & Reading Company, continuing therewith for a period of twenty-one years, first as brakeman and later as fireman. In 1885 he engaged in the grocery business at Tenth and Elm streets, and continued therein very sucessfully until five months previous to his death, when he retired. Mr. Kline was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery.

On Dec. 25, 1886, Mr. Kline was married to Catherine E. Koch, daughter of John and Catherine (Hoff) Koch. They have had children: David, born Sept. 22, 1868, died May, 1869; Ellen E. m. Frederick Knipe, who is engaged in the manufacture of saratoga chips, having a large and growing business; Joseph A. is attending business college. Mr. Kline was a member and trustee of the Otterbein United Brethren Church. He belonged to the G. A. R., Brotherhood of the Union, Union Veteran Legion No. 43, Freedom Circle and Mt. Penn Council No. 495, Royal Arcanum. He was a well-known and highly respected man, and made many warm friends. His widow, who survives him, resides at the Ninth street home.

CHARLES LITSCHI, who is now living retired in Reading, is one of our substantial citizens. Born in a foreign land, he has proved himself loyal to the country in which he has earned his competence, by being an upright, public-spirited and progressive citizen, interested in the development and the moral and material welfare of his adopted land. He is a native of Switzerland, born at Wollerau, on the banks of Lake Zurich, Nov. 29, 1850. He received his education in the schools of his native land, and after leaving school learned the business of printing on cloth. This he followed at different places before crossing the Atlantic to the New World. On Nov. 21, 1871, he went to Lorrach, and after a time to Koburg, where he worked from March 9, 1873, until July 8th of the same year. He then went home by way of Stuttgart, and after a two weeks visit with his friends and relatives sailed for America, Aug. 20, 1873, from Havre, France, then in the grip of a cholera epidemic. The eighteen-day voyage was by way of Southampton to New York, and was without incident of note. On September 16th they landed at Castle Garden, and two days later the Jay Cook bank failed and threw the whole country into a panic. Times were very hard, and Mr. Litschi, going at once to Philadelphia, found himself at the end of fourteen days still without work. Idleness was something of which he knew nothing, and not finding the kind of work he sought, he did the next best thing, he took the first work that presented itself. This was as an apprentice at the baker's trade, and for his services he received his board and fifteen dollars a month. At this trade he worked from Oct. 18, 1873, until Feb. 24, 1879, when he was married to Katharina Kobel, of Klein Zimern, Hessen Darmstadt. The next day he went to Boyertown, Berks county, and there purchased the bakery owned by a Mr. Reifsnyder. On March 24, 1879, he opened up for business, and he met with success from the start. He had thoroughly learned the art of baking, and as his wares were first class, and his business methods above reproach, he soon won a good patronage and many friends. He continued at this business at Boyertown until Sept. 10, 1899, when he sold out, but he worked for his successor until April 1, 1900. When he had sold the bakery the previous September, his family had moved to Reading, and they have since lived at No. 805 North Tenth street. Since coming here Mr. Litschi has been enjoying his well-earned rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Litschi have become the parents of the following children: Joseph, of Reading; Henry, Charles, and Frank, all deceased and buried at Pottstown; Lewis, a professional base ball player; and Andrew. All of the children were born at Boyertown. The family all belong to St. Joseph's Catholic Church. In 1898 Mr. Litschi visited Europe, his trip, which included the principal cities of the Old World, covering more than 8,000 kilometers.

ALBERT LEINBACH, now living retired from active work in Reading, is a native of Cumru township, born June 27, 1835, son of Frederick and Maria (Guldin) Leinbach.

Frederick Leinbach, the father, was also a native of Berks county. While he learned thoroughly the blacksmith's trade and followed it more or less all his life, he also engaged in farming near Leesport, giving the major part of his time to this work. Later in life his farming interest were all in Exeter township. He died at Reading at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Guldin, lived to the age of sixty. Only five of their family still survive, namely:

Daniel, Albert, Mahlon, Jonathan G. and Mary, the latter being now the widow of James Levan, and a resident of Reading.

Albert Leinbach was reared upon his father's farm, and worked there until he was nineteen years of age. He then went to work in Brumbach's wool factory, at St. Lawrence, where he remained upwards of fifteen years. He continued at this work until his retirement, being spinning boss the last forty years. Like many of his family Mr. Leinbach is thoroughly versed in the wool business. Since June, 1904, he has not been actively engaged at anything. In politics he is a Republican. During the Civil war he served in the Pennsylvania militia, and was in a terrible railroad wreck where so many of the soldiers lost their lives.

On Jan. 9, 1859, Mr. Leinbach married Miss Sarah Nagel, who was born Jan. 1, 1840, daughter of William and Henrietta (Ermold) Nagel, of Reading, and granddaughter of Peter Nagel. The Nagels are prominently identified with the early civil and military history of Berks county. William Nagel died May 1, 1848. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to this union: William H., a resident of Atlantic City, N. J.; Benjamin F., of North Fourth street, Reading; Sallie E., widow of John F. Morriston; and Hattie, who married Warren J. Thomas, and they reside with her parents. The family residence is at No. 415 N. Fifth street. Mr. Leinbach and his family are all members of the Reformed Church, and are active in its work. They rank among the substantial and highly esteemed citizens of Reading.

ALLEN H. DUNKLE, who for many years was one of the best known hotel men and distillers in Berks county, and now is residing retired in his beautiful home at Temple, Pa., was born Feb. 24, 1837, in Berkley, Berks Co., Pa., son of James and Eliza (Herbine) Dunkle.

William Dunkle, his grandfather, was the owner of the hotel at Berkley later owned by his grandson, and was operating it as early as 1812, also conducting a farm of sixty acres adjoining. He married Anna Grim, a native of Maxatawny township, and they had but one child, James. In religious belief they were Lutherans, and in political matters Mr. Dunkle was a Democrat.

James Dunkle was born in Ontelaunee township, Berks county, where he acquired his education, and after leaving school he engaged in working on his father's farm until he took charge of the hotel, which he conducted until his death, in 1860, when he was aged sixty years. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and became the parents of four children: Alfred, who died at the age of six months; Rufus, deceased, who married Kate Rahn and had three children, Webster, Lillian and Francis; Annie C., who married E. Andrews and had one son, William, a physician; and Allen H. James Dunkle was one of the prominent Democrats of his locality, and during his long and useful life filled a number of important township offices.

Allen H. Dunkle was educated in the common schools of his native township, and as a boy worked on the home farm, later learning the miller's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for four years. At the end of this time he learned telegraphy, and for about three years was employed on the Berks & Schuylkill branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, then resigning to engage in the hotel business. He also built a distillery, which he operated until its destruction by fire, in 1899, after which he devoted his entire attention to the hotel business, conducting the hotel until 1905, in which year he purchased the Samuel High property in Temple, where he has since lived retired. During his residence here Mr. Dunkle has made many friends, and he and his estimable wife have the respect and esteem of all who know them. Mr. Dunkle is a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife is of the Reformed faith. In political matters he upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

In 1877 Mr. Dunkle was married to Mary Rahn, daughter of William and Susan (Merkel) Rahn, natives of Ontelaunee township, and three children have been born to this union: Robin, a telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who married Sadie Shearer; Lloyd, an electrical engineer, of Chicago, Ill., who married Millie Snyder; and Wayne.

WAYNE DUNKLE received his early education in the common schools and the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, after leaving which he attended State College. The next twelve months he spent in travel through Kansas, Colorado, Nevada and California, most of this time being spent in San Francisco, where he was engaged in the restaurant business. In 1904 he returned East and engaged in the bakery business, in which he has been very successful. At the start the capacity of his bakery was 500 loaves of bread weekly, but he now readily disposes of from 3,500 to 4,000 loaves weekly, requiring the services of two teams and three assistants. His oven was especially designed and built by Reading's expert oven maker, Jeremiah Seider. Mr. Dunkle operates a stall at the Tenth and Windsor street market house, and occupies stall No. 108 in the market at Ninth and Buttonwood streets. He is enterprising and progressive, and his honest dealings in business matters have given him an enviable reputation for integrity. Mr. Dunkle is unmarried, and makes his home with his parents.

WESLEY HORNING, who died Oct. 26, 1901, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Feb. 12, 1837, son of John and Mary Horning.

Possessed of a good mind and a keen desire for education, Mr. Horning was not satisfied with the work he could do in the common schools in his day, and in 1860 he began what proved to be a four years' course in Freeland Seminary. He then came to Reading and entered upon his apprenticeship as a carpenter, but before he had completed his term he enlisted in the army for a period of nine months. He served as a private in Company B, 128th Pa. V. I., under Capt. McNoll, was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1863. On his return to Reading Mr. Horning completed his apprenticeship, and then worked at carpentry for twenty-three years. He next became connected with the Reading Car-wheel Works, and was there employed at the time of his death.

On May 25, 1870, Mr. Horning married Miss Clara Whitman, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Wight) Whitman. No children were born to them, but they took into their home and hearts a niece of Mrs. Horning, Anna Whitman, and also another child, Stella Garman. The last named became Mrs. James Miller, while Anna Whitman married Philip Ganter. In religious belief the family were Evangelical, and Mr. Horning was an active worker in the church to which he belonged, at different times having held almost all the offices in it. He was universally held in high esteem for his well known honesty, and his genial disposition and kindly nature made him many warm friends. His wife was a worthy helpmate, and their thirty years of happy wedded life were filled with acts of charity and helpfulness to the needy or unhappy. Their motto was always the old Biblical command "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," and in its spirit they lived and worked.

In Masonic circles Mr. Horning was prominent. He joined Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., Dec. 19, 1865, and served as Worshipful Master in 1866. He joined Excelsior Chapter, R. A. M., Oct. 12, 1883, and was High Priest in 1888. On April 27, 1887, he was knighted in Reading Commandery, K. T., and was a member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His interest was largely absorbed by his lodge work, and he never took an active part in politics, although he was always a good Republican.

JOSEPH S. DE LONG, in his life time a highly esteemed and successful farmer near Topton, in Maxatawny township, Berks county, was born there Feb. 11, 1837, and died Feb. 25, 1896, aged fifty-nine years, fourteen days.

Joseph De Long, his grandfather, was a farmer. According to the tombstone in De Long's Bowers churchyard, his wife, Susanna De Long, nee Butz, was "born March 20, 1782, died Jan. 24, 1874, aged ninety-one years, ten months, four days."

Jacob De Long, son of Joseph, was born on his father's farm near Bowers, March 27, 1803, and died Oct. 23, 1851, his remains being interred at De Long's Church. He was a life-long farmer, and his home is now the property of the De Long estate. In his time the East Penn railroad had not been built, and in order to build his horse power shed, he was obliged to haul his lumber from Allentown. While on one of these trips, on going down Griesemer's Hill, he accidentally fell from the wagon, which passed over him, killing him instantly. His death caused great sorrow in the community, where he was universally esteemed. On May 1, 1836, he married Sallie Schaeffer, who was born Oct. 4, 1803, daughter of Jonas Schaeffer, of Fleetwood. She died June 22, 1906, aged ninety-two years, eight months, and eighteen days. Their children were: Joseph S.; Philip, living retired at Hamburg, who has children—Annie, Dr. Percy and Elsie; Alfred, a farmer at Monterey, who had ten children, six now deceased, the survivors being—Sallie, James, Luther and Ruth; and Elizabeth, who married Daniel Merkel, of Fleetwood, and has children—Ella, Lewis, Sallie and Daniel.

Joseph S. De Long passed his entire life as a farmer. In 1868 he came into possession of his father's farm, a fine tract consisting of 125 acres of land. He was also the owner of a valuable farm of 160 acres located near Zion's Church, in Maxatawny township, property that is now tenanted. In all his undertakings Mr. De Long prospered, and his investments were marked by sound judgment. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a member of the Reformed Church, and he is buried at De Long's Church.

On Dec. 25, 1869, Mr. De Long married Mary H. Yoder, a daughter of Martin and Catharine (High) Yoder, and granddaughter of Martin and Susanna (Peter) Yoder, of Oley township. Seven children blessed this union: (1) Katie, born in 1871, died in 1878. (2) Sallie born in 1872, died in 1877. (3) Harvey J., born in 1874, died in 1878. (4) Rev. Calvin Martin, born July 7, 1876, was educated in the public schools, the Keystone State Normal school (from which he graduated in 1894), Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster (from which he graduated with first honors in 1900) Chicago University, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of America, Lancaster (graduating in 1903). He was stationed at the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church at East Greenville, Pa., where he is still the honored pastor. He is a brilliant and interesting speaker, and an earnest worker. On May 5, 1906, he m. Bessie Mae Bauscher, and has one child, Emma Mary. (5) Lizzie m. Rev. John Stoudt. (6) Frederick H., born Sept. 23, 1879, attended the local schools, the Keystone State Normal School, and is now the farmer on the home farm. (7) S. Molly m. Marion Hertzog, a clerk at the Kutztown foundry, Kutztown, and they have a daughter, Erma De Long.

J. GEORGE SCHAEFER, who was for many years engaged in tailoring in the city of Reading, Pa,, was born in the Province of Hesse, Germany, Feb. 19, 1826, son of J. George and Elizabeth (Herbst) Schaefer.

Mr. Schaefer was the youngest of his father's family, and he received his education in his native country, there learning the tailor trade from his father. He came to America in May, 1847, and finished his trade with his brother, Peter C., at Reading. Mr. Schaefer came direct to Reading, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in tailoring, thirty years being spent with William Hackey, who had a place of business at Seventh and Penn streets. A short period before his death Mr. Schaefer lived retired, and he died Dec. 3, 1889, and is buried at St. Paul's Catholic cemetery, which is located at the foot of Neversink Mountain.

Mr. Schaefer was married to Fredericka Vogel, born July 17, 1834, six miles from Mr. Schaefer's birthplace in Germany, daughter of Frederick and Ottillia (Neiland) Vogel, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Mary A. resides with her mother; Clara is known in the church as Sister Marcus, and a teacher in a parochial school; Father Joseph A., born in Reading, attended the St. Paul's parochial school of Reading until his thirteenth year, Vincent College (Latrobe), Beatty P. O., Westmoreland county, and St. Charles Seminary at Overbrook, Montgomery county, was located at Pottsville, and for five years has been at Manayunk; Theresa, born Oct. 10, 1860, died June 23, 1867; John F., born Feb. 1, 1865, died Feb. 28, 1870; Mary E., born July 30, 1868, died Jan. 18, 1869; and George A., born Aug. 12, 1870, met his death while at the Philadelphia & Reading shops in the cyclone of Jan. 9, 1889.

Mr. J. George Schaefer was a faithful member of St. Paul's Catholic Church. He was a Democrat in his political views, but never took an active part in public matters. His widow, who survives him, still lives at the old home, No. 224 North Ninth street.

CHARLES H. MACHMER, who, as assistant superintendent of the Reading branch of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, is well and favorably known to a large body of his fellow-citizens, was born Oct. 21, 1878, at Bernville, Berks Co., Pa., son of Henry S., a veteran school teacher of Berks county.

The Machmer family is one of the old-established ones of Berks county that has a history that is interesting to preserve. The founder was Philip Machmer, who was born in Switzerland and came to America in 1753, settling in the rich agricultural domains of Berks county, Pa. He prospered, as in 1759, he paid a Federal tax of £4, in Bern township. He lived at least twenty years after settling here, as his last will and testament, dated Nov. 7, 1773, was registered Dec. 14, 1773. He and his wife Elizabeth had five children, and they were mentioned in the will as follows: Nicholas, who was under twenty-one years of age when the father died, obtained the homestead, and he was to pay £500 to his brothers and sisters; Mary m. Bastian Bartlet; Philip and George were ordered by the will to learn a trade when they should become sixteen years of age; and Margaret.

Nicholas Machmer, yeoman of Bern township, died in 1823. He and his wife, Eva, had a daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons, John and Peter.

George Machmer, son of Philip Machmer, died in 1840. He bequeathed John Machmer, son of Nicholas, $500, and John Machmer, son of Philip, $200, and also made bequests to David and Daniel Machmer, whose relationship he does not specify. He had no issue.

Peter Machmer, probably a son of Nicholas, was a farmer in Upper Bern township. He made his will Jan. 12, 1852, which was probated May 22, 1854. He and wife Magdalena had sons, John and Benneville.

Michael Machmer made his will Nov. 5, 1851, and it was probated in 1872, the year of his death. His wife, Sophia, was named executrix. The names of his daughters are not mentioned in the will, and, when it was made, his sons, Michael, Franklin and Meckley, were all under age.

William Machmer, born in Maryland in 1777, died in Upper Bern (now Tilden) township, Berks county, in 1865. Among his children were John F., Jonathan and Abraham.

John F. Machmer, son of William, died in 1882, in Upper Bern (or Tilden) township, and both he and his father are buried at St. Michael's Church.

Henry S. Machmer, son of John F., was born in Tilden township in 1847, and was educated in the common schools of his native township and in Hamburg, and later attended the Millersville State Normal School. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and taught in Upper Bern, Centre, Penn and Bernville. For seven terms he was principal of the Penn grammar school, and taught twenty-four terms in Lower Heidelberg. He is one of

the veteran teachers of Berks county, and is a well known figure at teachers' institutes. He served as justice of the peace in Bernville five years, and is now serving his fourth term in that position in Lower Heidelberg. He married Susanna Himmelberger, daughter of John Himmelberger, of Centre township. They had nine children, four of whom are deceased. The survivors are: Anson, of Wernersville; Annie, m. to William McGreth, of Alliance, Ohio; Edward H., a painter at Reading; Charles H.; and Willis J., of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Charles H. Machmer was reared at State Hill, in Lower Heidelberg township, and there attended the public schools, later entering the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, and still later took a commercial course, in 1899 graduating from the Lebanon Valley Business College. He also attended the Interstate Commercial College at Reading, where he was a student of merit. Prior to identifying himself with life insurance, he taught school in Lower Heidelberg township and one term at Robesonia. In May, 1901, he connected himself with the Prudential Insurance Company, at the Reading agency, and Dec. 23, 1903, he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent. He is a most successful insurance man and ably performs the many responsible duties of his position. Since 1902 he has occupied a home of his own, at No. 364 Schuylkill avenue.

In 1897, Mr. Machmer was married to Themson E. Speicher, a daughter of Jacob K. and Themson (Roeder) Speicher, of Robesonia, and they have had three children, namely: Elliott D., born May 22, 1898, died Jan. 4, 1899; Stanley E., born May 27, 1900, died Nov. 8, 1900; and Russell S., born June 19, 1906.

FRANCIS H. MEE, of Reading, Pa., who has been living retired since Sept. 30, 1904, was for many years a trusted employe in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad shops. Mr. Mee was born in Maiden Creek (now Berkley), Sept. 20, 1834, son of George and Julianna (Hafer) Mee, and a member of an old English Quaker family which came to Pennsylvania at an early date in the country's history, locating in Chester county.

Jonathan Mee came to Berks county from Chester county, and located in the Quaker settlement in Maidencreek township, where he engaged in farming, owning a part of the farm now the property of Charles Dunkel. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that vocation in addition to farming. He had been reared a Quaker, but on reaching manhood, married a woman of the Reformed faith. Both he and his wife are buried at Gernand's Church in Ontelaunee township. He had three sons and four daughters, namely: George, John, Charles, Hettie, Sallie, Annie and Mary (Polly).

George Mee, son of Jonathan and father of Francis H., was born in Maiden-creek township, where he followed the trade of a miller all of his life. He died in 1871, in his sixtieth year. He married Julianna Hafer, who died in 1858, aged forty-five years, and she, like her husband, was a member of the Reformed Church. In political matters Mr. Mee was an old-line Whig. To him and his wife were born childern as follows: Francis H., Charles, Mary (m. Alvin Luckenbill, deceased), Hettie (m. Henry Loy, of Hamburg, Pa.), and five children who died young.

Francis H. Mee received his education in the schools of Spring township, where his parents lived for a number of years, and for some time after leaving school worked at farm labor He then served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and in 1865 entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, with which company he continued until his retirement, a period of thirty-nine and one-half years, since which time he has lived a quiet life at his home, No. 1710 Centre avenue, Reading.

In 1858 Mr. Mee married Susan Kissinger, daughter of Abraham and Abby (Hill) Kissinger, and to them have been born seven children, all of whom are now living, namely: Sallie, George, Daniel, Annie, William, Alice and Ida. In religious belief Mr. Mee is a Lutheran, and his political sentiments are those of the Democratic party. While employed at the car shops he was connected with the Philadelphia & Reading Relief Society.

FRANKLIN R. HIMMELBERGER, the well known carriage and wagon builder of the borough of West Reading, was born near Garfield, in Centre township, Berks county, Feb. 5, 1861, son of Daniel P. and Rebecca (Richard) Himmelberger.

The home of the Himmelberger family is in Upper Berks county. This is an old family and at one time quite a numerous one. The Pennsylvania archives record that (I) Valentine Himmelberger emigrated to this country on the "Bilander Townshead," which landed at Philadelphia Oct. 5, 1737. George Himmelberger, a brother of Valentine, came over in the ship "Patience," which qualified at Philadelphia Sept. 19, 1749. They both located in Bern township, Berks county. Valentine died on his farm in 1788. He made his will Feb. 28, 1787, and this was recorded Aug. 2, 1788. His wife had died some time before. Their eight children were: Philip, Jacob, Elizabeth, Catharine, Clara, George, Susanna and Eve.

In the Federal Census of 1790 George Himmelberger is recorded as the head of a Bern township family of ten persons, as follows: the father and mother, two sons under sixteen years of age, and six daughters. George Himmelberger died in the fall of 1821. His will made April 19, 1821, was probated Oct. 15th of the same year, and is recorded in Will Book C, page 248. The testator at the time of his death lived in Bern township. The executors of his will were John Backenstose and others. Elizabeth, his wife, survived him. The will mentions the following eleven children: George, Jonathan, Valentine, Philip, Magdalena, Catharine, Elizabeth (Fisher), Sarah, Sybilla, Susanna and David (deceased, who had a son, Georg).

(II) In the Federal Census of 1790, Philip Himmelberger (son of Valentine the emigrant) is recorded as a resident of Tulpehocken township and the head of a family consisting of ten members, father and mother, five sons and three daughters. Two sons were then above sixteen years of age. The will of Philip Himmelberger is on record in Will Book A, page 360. He died in 1797. The executors of his will were his sons Valentine and John, and Adam Riegel. He left a large estate, and his many carpenter tools were given his sons. At this time of the making of his will he had two unmarried daughters. One of the daughters was named Sabila.

(II) The same Federal Census (1790) shows Jacob Himmelberger (son of Valentine) a resident of Bern township. His family consisted of ten members—father, mother, five daughters and three sons then under sixteen years of age. He died in 1824, and his will is on record in Will Book C, page 315. Among the children were Johannes, Elizabeth and Susanna.

(III) Valentine Himmelberger, son of Philip and grandson of Valentine, died in Upper Tulpehocken township in 1853. In his will on record in Will Book 10, p. 129, are mentioned sons Daniel and Johannes. The former was the executor of his father's will.

(IV) Daniel Himmelberger, son of Valentine, was a farmer in what is now Centre township. He had a forty-acre farm at Centreville (now Garfield) on which he lived and died. He is buried at Belleman's Church as is also his wife. They were members of the Reformed congregation. The maiden name of his wife was Philips. Their three sons were: Isaac, Moses and Daniel P.

(V) Daniel P. Himmelberger, son of Daniel, was born 1834-35, near Garfield, in Centre township, and there still makes his home. He is an excellent mechanic, being a carpenter, blacksmith and shoemaker. He followed carpentering many years, and built many dwellings in his and surrounding townships. His shop was a boon to farmers for many miles around, who went there to have shoes repaired, carpenter work done or blacksmithing. He married Rebecca Richard, and they had nine children: Adam, Daniel, Franklin R., Levi, John, Morris, Joel, George and Sarah (m. Milton Speicher).

(VI) Franklin R. Himmelebrger was reared on his father's farm, where he worked until he was nine years old, after which he was hired out and worked for different farmers until he was nineteen years old, when he learned carriage blacksmithing from Daniel Rapp, the well-known carriage builder at Reading. He remained in Mr. Rapp's employ for six years, and in 1885 he opened a small blacksmith shop at the west end of the Penn street bridge, where he followed his trade two years. In 1887 he associated himself with George H. Smith under the firm name of Himmelberger & Smith, and this firm existed for a period of thirteen years, engaged in carriage building and general wheelwrighting, being very successful from the start. When the Belt Line was built through West Reading, it passed through this firm's property, and the firm was mutually dissolved. Mr. Himmelberger built a large plant at the corner of Second and Cherry streets, West Reading, to which he has been adding ever since. The first buildings were erected in April, 1901, but the constantly increasing business has demanded much larger quarters. The main building is 40x100 feet in dimensions, four stories high, with cement basement. There is also a four-story repository 48x60 feet, and several other annexes making the total amount of floor space about 36,000 square feet. He employs from twenty-five to thirty-five skilled mechanics, and he makes a specialty of market and delivery wagons, heavy wagons and light pleasure rigs. His establishment is equipped with all the latest improved machinery, drying oven, ware houses, shedding, etc. Besides handling all kinds of vehicles Mr. Himmelberger carries a complete line of harnesses, blankets, whips, etc. He does work for a number of prominent business men, such as Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Leinbach & Bro., Sternbergh & Son, Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, W. H. Ludens, Whitners, Mould's, undertakers Seidel & Henninger, George F. Baer, A. L. Rhoads and many others. He is a thorough business man, and is the largest individual carriage builder in the county.

In March, 1882, Mr. Himmelberger married Alwilda Gabriel, of Earlville, later of Reading, daughter of Evan and Elizabeth (Becker) Gabriel. Four children have blessed this union: Libbie V., Beulah R., Ruth A. and Martha M. Socially Mr. Himmelberger is a member of Fidelity Chamber No. 5, Knights of Friendship; and Camp No. 212, P. O. S. of A., both of Reading. In politics he is a Democrat. When West Reading was incorporated into a borough, and the people were looking for a conservative man for their first chief burgess, they unanimously selected Mr. Himmelberger for that responsible position, May, 1907. The work of his administration has been marked by progress and by a business-like conduct of affairs, giving great satisfaction to the people. With his family Mr. Himmelberger belongs to the First Reformed Church of Reading, in which he is a member of the consistory, holding office since 1889. He was confirmed in Belleman's Union Church in Centre township in 1876. He is a consistent Christian gentleman, and is regular in his attendance at divine worship.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN, a tinsmith of Reading, employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, was born in Reading Jan. 1, 1860, son of Henry A. and Hannah S. (Hunter) Coleman.

Henry A. Coleman was born in Berks county, and married Hannah S. Hunter, daughter of Nicholas Hunter, of Oley township, Berks county. Their children were: Hunter, m. to Lavina Strohm, and residing at Fleetwood; William H.; Mary, m. to James Shunk, of Reading.

William H. Coleman was reared in Pleasantville, Oley township, by Isaac Yoder, and he received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he commenced learning the trade of tinsmithing at Pleasantville with Maybury Yoder, and after two and one-half years with him, he clerked for two years for F. R. Cleaver, merchant, at Pleasantville. He then went to Gabelsville, and for three years more was a clerk, but then he removed to Grim's Mill in Colebrookdale township where he farmed until 1899. At that time he found an opening at Reading with the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and has since continued with this corporation.

On Aug. 7, 1880, Mr. Coleman married Elmira R. Fegley, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Royer) Fegley. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have one daughter, Elizabeth, m. to William F. Dentzer, Jr., of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Dentzer have two children, Clayton C. and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have in their family a little girl of twelve, Esther Hartline, whose mother died when she was an infant and her kind foster parents have taken care of her since she was fourteen months of age.

The pleasant Coleman home is at No. 531 North Tenth street, Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are members of St. Paul's United Evangelical Church of Reading.

GEORGE KNAPP, who died May 20, 1904, was for many years a highly esteemed resident of Reading, Pa., and for a long period an employe of the Philadelphia & Reading car shops in that city. He was born in Reading in 1847, son of George Knapp, Sr., a resident of Reading, and a native of Germany.

George Knapp, Sr., was a stone cutter by trade and a skilled mechanic. He died at his home, No. 913 Buttonwood street, leaving these children: Margaret, m. to John Sauer, who is engaged in the shoe business on North Ninth street, Reading; Barbara, m. to William Klump; John; Rosa, m. to Frederick Merkel, a boss in the polishing department of the shops of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad; Katie, m. to Henry Spooer; and George.

George Knapp received his educational training in the schools of Reading, and when a young man learned the shoemaking trade with John Herman, at Ninth and Penn streets. After following that trade for a period of fourteen years he entered the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading shops, and was working in the bolt drilling department when he became paralyzed in his right leg, during the cyclone which destroyed the shops in 1889. From that time until his death Mr. Knapp lived retired.

Mr. Knapp married Miss Mary Reisinger, daughter of Wolfgang and Mary Reisinger, natives of Germany. Mr. Reisinger, who for a number of years was employed as a watchman at the Scott works, Reading, died at the age of seventy-seven years, three months. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp had the following children: Miss Maggie is at home; Rosa m. Peter Barkert, and has children—Mary, Charles, Loretta, Margaret, Jane and Naomi; Martha m. John Miller, a farmer near Blandon, and has five children—Ethel, Joseph, George, Helen and Bernert; Albert, a foreman in the machine department of the shops, m. Minnie Smith, and has one daughter, Dorothy; and Elizabeth m. William F. Burkhart, who is engaged in the ice business at No. 939 Moss street, and has one daughter, Irene. Mr. Knapp was a stanch Democrat in political matters and served on the election board of the Ninth ward. He was a faithful member of St. Paul's Catholic Church, and a member of the two lodges connected therewith. He was also identified with the Philadelphia & Reading Relief Association and with the Rainbow Fire Company. He was well-known in his community, where he had hosts of friends. Mrs. Knapp, who survives her husband, resides at No. 353 Moss street.

JOHN E. GOODMAN, of Reading, comes from a family resident in Berks county since the close of the Revolutionary war. So far as can be ascertained the first of the name came to this country in 1780, landing at Philadelphia and eventually settling in Oley township, Berks county.

Jacob Goodman, great-grandfather of John E., the first of the family born in America, passed his early years in Oley township, his birthplace, but on reaching manhood settled in Reading, on property now owned by Joseph Shearer, at the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets. Throughout his active life he followed his calling of a wheelwright, and he died in Reading aged sixty-two years.

John Goodman, son of Jacob, was born in Reading, and as he grew up he adopted his father's trade. For a year he was located at the corner of Liberty (then

Court) and Eighth streets, and then removed to Franklin and Lemon streets, where he remained until 1854, and in that year retired from business. He was interested in politics as a stanch Democrat, and served as councilman from the eastern district. John Goodman married Miss Catherine Allison, of Reading, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Mary, who died when a year and a half old; Henry; Catherine; Jacob; Maria; Eliza; Sarah, widow of James Koch; Daniel and Amanda. Mr. Goodman died March 13, 1875, aged seventy-three years, five months and fifteen days; his wife survived him and died March 14, 1881.

Jacob Goodman was born in Reading in 1830, and received a common school education. At first he carried on the family traditions by learning the trade of a wheelwright, but later he engaged in the butchering business, and was occupied in that line most of his life. His first butcher shop was on North Ninth street, near Penn, and he moved from there to Thirteenth street. Then followed an interval of four years which Mr. Goodman spent in Dover, Del., engaged in the lumber and cattle business, but in 1874 he returned to Reading, resumed the butcher's trade, and for seventeen years carried it on at Franklin and Peach streets. In 1891 he took up an entirely new occupation, going into the hotel business, and during seven years he ran the "Union House" on Penn street, meeting with the same success in this enterprise which had attended his earlier efforts. In 1898 he retired, and from that time until his death July 7, 1902, he was burdened by no heavy responsibilities, but was free to enjoy quietly his last years.

Jacob Goodman was married Dec. 14, 1851, to Elizabeth Breidegam who survives her husband, and lives with her son, John E. Three children were born to them, but the two younger ones, Clara and Samuel, twins, both died. Mr. Goodman was a Mason, a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227. Like his father he took a keen interest in political questions, was a strong Democrat, and was chosen to help direct municipal affairs, being the representative of the Third ward in both the common and select councils. He was well known in the city, and had many friends and left the record of a successful and well spent life.

John E. Goodman was born July 30, 1856, while the family were sojourning at Temple, Berks county. He grew up in Reading, attended the public schools, and then learned the butcher's business under his father. But he did not make this his permanent occupation, and instead took a position with the National Brass & Iron Works, where he was employed as a shipping clerk for thirteen years. At the present time Mr. Goodman is employed in the Mohn Hat Factory.

In 1883, Mr. Goodman married Miss Annie R. Harbster, of Reading, daughter of the late William and Ellen (Mathias) Harbster. Their only child is a daughter, Clara, now the wife of George N. Fehr. Mr. Fehr is a member of the firm of John N. Fehr & Son, dealers in leaf tobacco, Reading. Since 1877 Mr. Goodman has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Chandler Lodge, No. 227. His residence is at No. 824 Franklin street.

JAMES E. DAUTRICH is among the well known business men of Reading, Pa., engaged in contracting and building. He was born in this city June 7, 1861, son of James Dautrich.

James Dautrich was born in 1833, in Alsace township, Berks county, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade, coming to Reading when twenty years of age. Here from 1853 he followed his trade until 1865, in which year he engaged in contracting, an occupation which he continued to pursue until his death May 16, 1899. Mr. Dautrich contracted specially in stone and brick, furnishing the materials for some of the largest and most substantial buildings of the city, especially in the Northeastern section. Mr. Dautrich married Annie Borkert, daughter of the late Captain John Borkert, who for many years operated the flour and grist mill at Antietam Lake, Alsace township. She died in June, 1900, and both she and her husband are buried in Aulenbach's cemetery. Their children were: Jacob E., James E., Philip A. and Kate (deceased).

James E. Dautrich attended the public schools of Reading, and finished his education at the age of seventeen years in the grammer school. He then went to learn the hatter's trade, which he followed for a few years in Reading, after which he went to Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Dautrich remained in the New England States altogether eleven years, and at the end of this time returned to Reading, and here resumed his trade until the death of his father, when he took charge of his father's business, and has continued to conduct it to the present time, with great success. He employs an average of from twenty to twenty-five men, and also furnishes the brick and stone for the principal buildings in Reading. Among the buildings built by Mr. Dautrich in Reading may be mentioned the Curtis & Jones shoe factory, the Nolde & Horst stocking factory, terra cotta for the large Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart department store. Mr. Dautrich lives at No. 119 South Eleventh street.

Mr. James E. Dautrich was married Dec. 13, 1894, to Miss Amanda C. Gettis, daughter of James and Lydia (Garrett) Gettis, of Berks county. Politically Mr. Dautrich is a Republican, and under Mayor Adam H. Leader was appointed scavenger of the city, a position which he filled very satisfactorily for three years. He has also held a number of minor positions, being register assessor for a number of years. He is a member of Grace Lutheran Church. He is fraternally connected with Camp No. 560, P. O. S. of A., and the Friendship Fire Company.

AURY E. KALBACH, a member of one of the old established families of Berks county, resides at No. 316 North Second street, Reading. He was born at Womelsdorf, Pa., Oct. 28, 1861, son of Josiah L. and Catherine (Bennethum) Kalbach, and grandson of Daniel and Kate (Lash) Kalbach.

George Kalbach, great-grandfather of Aury E., was the German emigrant of the family, who came to Berks county at an early day and settled in Heidelberg township. He married Maria Spang, a member of one of the aristocratic and wealthy old German families, the Spang estate when settled being estimated at $7,000,000.

Daniel Kalbach, the grandfather, bought the old Bittner homestead in Spring township and lived there for many years, becoming a man of importance and establishing a reputation for strict integrity. By his first wife, Kate Yeagley, his children were: Israel, of Ohio; and Eliza, m. to Daniel Shenfelder, of Newmanstown. He m. (second) Mrs. Kate (Lash) Seibert, widow of John Seibert. She had one child of her first marriage, Mary Ann (m. Uriah Reifsnyder). By her second marriage, with Mr. Kalbach, she had the following children: Ellen, m. to Henry Behne; Josiah L. and William.

Josiah L. Kalbach learned the coach painting trade in young manhood, and followed this business for some years, and then went into the candy-making business, establishing himself at Third and Penn streets, where he carried on a successful business for twenty-two years, retiring in 1902. He now lives retired at No. 419 Washington street. Josiah Kalbach and wife, Catherine Bennethum, had three children, namely: Della, m. to Harry Deysher, shipping clerk at J. H. Sternbergh's steel plant; Catherine, m. to Ellis Kirk, a cartoonist and sketch artist; and Aury E. The family is one which has been united for generations in religion and politics, belonging to the Reformed Church and the Democratic party.

Aury E. Kalbach was educated in the schools at Womelsdorf, and after completing his education, became a news agent for a time and then entered the Reading Iron Company's pipe mill, but left there to learn the hatter's trade. This he followed for three years and then became interested in local express work, which he carried on some four years. He then entered his father's employ and remained with him as candy maker for twenty years. Since

his father's retirement, he has devoted his attention to transportation, teaming for large manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Kalbach was married, in 1882, to Sallie Miller, and their only child died in infancy. He m. (second) Sarah Wessner, daughter of Mark and Sarah (Bower) Wessner of Maiden-creek. Three children have been born to this union: Mark Leroy, born Nov. 23, 1892, at home; Catherine Bertha, born Aug. 24, 1897; and Josiah Bennethum, born Nov. 29, 1899, at home.

KRIEBEL FAMILY. The first of this name in America, (I) George Kriebel, came to Pennsylvania in 1734, a member of the little band of Schwenkfelders who emigrated hither from Silesia, Germany. On Nov. 25, 1740, he married Susanna, daughter of Balthaser and Regina Yeakel, and they had two sons: George, born July 11, 1744; and Andrew, born Sept. 17, 1748. George Kriebel died Sept. 2, 1778, and his wife, Susanna, died Sept. 14, 1775.

(II) Andrew Kriebel, son of George, the emigrant, married May 16, 1771, Susanna, daughter of Abraham Yeakel. She died April 22, 1808, aged fifty-seven years, five months, fourteen days. He passed away April 17, 1830. They had nine children, as follows: Rosanna, born in 1773, m. in 1818 Daniel Diehl, and died in 1836; Abraham, born Sept. 27, 1774, m. Christina Kriebel; Samuel, born June 13, 1776, m. Christina Schultz; George, born Oct. 2, 1778, died May 20, 1779; Regina, born June 25, 1780; David, born July 19, 1783, m. Rosina Schultz; Sophia, born Nov. 1, 1785; Salome, born Dec. 9, 1787; and Israel, born Sept. 14, 1790.

(III) Israel Kriebel, born Sept. 14, 1790, was a miller and lived near Chapel, in Hereford township, Berks county. He died June 14, 1860. On May 6, 1819, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Schultz, and she died in March, 1859. They had thirteen children: Christina, born Oct. 12, 1820 (died Oct. 10, 1864); John, Feb. 4, 1822; Samuel, Nov. 11, 1823 (died June 16, 1825); Susanna, Jan. 8, 1825; Elizabeth, Aug. 10, 1826; Henry, March 25, 1828; Elias, Oct. 13, 1829; Regina, Oct. 7, 1831; Joseph, June 28, 1833 (died Dec. 29, 1859); Andrew, Aug. 8, 1835; Anna, 1838 (died 1845); Sarah, 1841 (died 1845); and Mary, July 14, 1846.

(IV) Andrew Kriebel, born in Hereford township Aug. 8, 1835, died Oct. 10, 1876, on the farm in that township now owned by his son Allen S. Kriebel. He is buried at Washington meeting-house. He was engaged as miller in his father's mill in early life, and later gave all his time to the cultivation of his farm. He married Christina Schultz, born March 8, 1840, daughter of Charles and Polly (Reichenbach) Schultz, died March 6, 1906. To them were born three children, as follows: Allen S., Oscar S., and Mary (m. to Milton Schultz, a farmer of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania).

(V) Allen S. Kriebel, a farmer in Hereford township, was born June 28, 1861, at the place he now lives, and was there reared. He attended school in his native township, and spent his youth and early manhood working on the farm for his parents. After reaching his majority he rented from his mother and continued farming thus for some years. In the fall of 1898 he purchased his father's homestead, where he has been doing well ever since. This property, which consists of sixty acres of farm land and twenty acres of wood land, is located near Treichlersville. The present stone dwelling was built in 1862, by Andrew Kriebel, and the barn was put up the following year, 1863. The stone house replaced a dwelling—part wood, part log—which had stood for over a hundred years. Mr. Kriebel has made a number of improvements on the place since it came into his possession, and it presents a most attractive appearance. In front of the house are two large pine trees and a spruce tree in which he takes especial pride. Good water is one of the valuable features of this farm, and as Mr. Kriebel has valuable live stock he appreciates this fact particularly. He is a modern farmer in every respect, having a full line of up-to-date implements, including a first-class threshing outfit, as he does considerable threshing in the neighborhood and surrounding townships—his patrons being found in Berks, Bucks, Montgomery and Lehigh counties. He has two gasoline engines, one of six and one of twelve horse-power. In addition to such work, he saws wood, bales hay, shreds cornstalks, etc., for the farmers of his section. He has a telephone at his house, and every convenience for the facilitation of his various enterprises.

In 1888 Mr. Kriebel married Keturah Schultz, daughter of Manoah and Annette (Trump) Schultz, of Hereford, and to them have been born eight children: Ada, Chester, Homer, Owen, Irene, Norman, Raymond and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Kriebel are much interested in the education of their family. Their daughter Ada is at present a student in the commercial department of the Perkiomen Seminary. All the members of the Kriebel family have maintained high standing for respectability and good citizenship, and well deserve the respect in which they are held. Allen S. Kriebel and his family belong to the Schwenkfelder Church, and they are also connected with the Sunday-school, he being a member of the board of managers, which consists of three members, corresponding to the board of trustees of a church. He is a Republican in political opinion.

One of the treasured possessions of this family is an old grandfather's clock, which formerly belonged to Rev. William Schultz. It not only shows the time, but the day of the month and the movements of the moon, and is a valuable relic.

Manoah Schultz, father of Mrs. Allen S. Kriebel, was born Nov. 23, 1847, in Hereford, and was reared to farming, which vocation he followed throughout his active years. From 1868 he was engaged on his own account, in 1873 obtaining the homestead farm in Hereford, where he lived until the spring of 1906. He then moved to Treichlersville, where he farmed a forty-acre tract for one year, at the end of that time moving to the Abraham Krauss tract, in Hereford township, which he bought, and where he is now living retired. He is a Schwenkfelder in religious faith and has been active in that denomination, having served as a manager of the Sunday-school for many years.

Mr. Schultz married Annette Trump, born July 23, 1848, daughter of John and Sallie (Conrad) Trump, of District township, died Nov. 6, 1875. By this union there were four children: Katie m. Allen S. Kriebel; Ambrose met an accidental death at the age of twenty-six; Sallie m. David F. Clemmer; Annie Amanda died in infancy. Mr. Schultz's second marriage was to Mary Wiand, in 1878. They have had no children.

(V) Rev. Oscar S. Kriebel, A. M., D. D., minister of the Schwenkfelder Church and principal of Perkiomen Seminary, is a resident of Pennsburg, Montgomery Co., Pa. He was born Sept. 10, 1863, in Hereford township, Berks county, and there spent his boyhood days upon the farm, receiving his early education meanwhile in the local schools. For three or four years during this period he was a very active member of the celebrated Hereford Township Literary Society. His spare hours were devoted to preparing himself to teach school, with such good results that in the summer of 1880, when only in his seventeenth year, he passed a county examination under Prof. S. A. Baer, Ph. D., then superintendent of Berks county, and was licensed to teach in the public schools. He taught his first term in Lower Milford township, Lehigh county, under Superintendent J. O. Knauss in 1880-1881. The two terms following he taught the Schultz school in his native township, under the superintendency of Prof. D. S. Keck. In April, 1883, Mr. Kriebel entered upon a preparatory course at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he prepared for his college course, meantime teaching two terms of school in Ohio and

one nine months term in Stronach, Mich., though he kept at his studies all the while. He graduated with honors from Oberlin College in 1889, and from the Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1902. During the first two years of his theological course in Oberlin he also taught in the preparatory department of the college. He spent the third year of his theological course in Germany, studying at the University of Berlin.

Mr. Kriebel was married in 1891, and he and his wife spent the following year in travel and study in Europe, Mr. Kriebel putting in most of his time at the University of Berlin, Germany. Their journeyings took them through England, Scotland, Holland and Germany, and in the latter country Mr. Kriebel gave very special attention to studying the school system of the country.

Dr. Kriebel has devoted much of his time to the cause of the Schwenkfelder Church, of which he is a minister, being the pastor of the followers of Caspar Schwenkfeld in the "Upper District" of the church in Pennsylvania. He is very active in the denomination, having been a member of the Home and Foreign Mission Board of the church since its organization, and a member of the Publication board, which has charge of all the church publications, including the works and life of Caspar Schwenkenfeld von Ossig, known as the "Corpus Schwenkenfeldinorium," which when completed will consist of seventeen volumes. The first volume appeared in 1908. Dr. Kriebel is secretary of the Publication board.

As principal of Perkiomen Seminary since 1892 Dr. Kriebel has attained front rank among the educators of the State, and he is a lecturer and public speaker of note. He is deeply interested in all educational and intellectual movements which tend to advance the civil or moral welfare of the country and exerts a considerable influence in such circles. His practical work along his chosen lines has been varied and efficient. He is a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, and has taken an active and prominent part in the good roads movement wherever it has been propagated in Pennsylvania. In his home town he is held in profound respect, and those who know him best speak of him as a scholarly, broad-minded, public-spirited and exemplary citizen, a Christian gentleman of the highest type.

In June, 1907, Rev. Oscar S. Kriebel had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa. Prof. Kriebel has also completed most of the required work for a Ph. D. degree in the graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Montgomery County Historical Society, of the Pennsylvania German Society, of the National Geographical Society, and has been for years president of the Private Secondary School Association of Pennsylvania.

On June 30, 1891, Dr. Kriebel married Miss Corinne Miller, of Castalia, Erie Co., Ohio, daughter of Capt. W. W. and Mary (Caswell) Miller. They have had three children, Frieda, Mary and Louisa, the eldest, Frieda, born in Berlin, Germany, during the parents' long sojourn abroad.

Mrs. Kriebel's father, Capt. W. W. Miller, served as a captain throughout the Civil war, being popularly called the "Boy Captain" because of his youth. He was wounded at Gettysburg. For ten years he was State Secretary of Agriculture of Ohio. On the maternal side Mrs. Kriebel comes from a line of patriotic ancestors who were ever ready to risk their lives in the service of their country, her grandfather Caswell and his brothers having served with distinction in the Civil war; her great-grandfather in the war of 1812-15; and her great-great-grandfather in the Revolutionary war.

PERKIOMEN SEMINARY. At Pennsburg, Montgomery County, Pa., two and one-fourth miles from the Berks County line, is located the famous Perkiomen Seminary, which was founded in 1887 by Rev. C. S. Wieand, of Pottstown, Pa., who was born and reared in the Schwenkenfelder Church. In 1892, the school opened its doors under the present management, with four teachers and nineteen scholars. The growth of the school has been remarkable. In fifteen years the teaching force was increased to thirty and the total enrollment to three hundred and sixty-one. During the last seventeen years the school has enrolled 2,200 different students from practically all the counties of Pennsylvania, from fifteen different States of the Union, and from five foreign countries. Out of a total of 491 graduates, since its reorganization in 1892, two hundred and eighty-one have continued their studies in sixty-one higher institutions of learning, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Oberlin, Ann Arbor and practically all the best institutions in the East and middle West.

The institution is equipped with new modern buildings, chemical and physical laboratories, gymnasium, athletic field, etc. A Carnegie library is proposed, but not yet built. It is located in the upper part of the rich and beautiful Perkiomen valley. Pure fresh air and an abundance of excellent spring water supply the school which is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The Perkiomen Railroad, a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading system runs through Pennsburg, Pa. Since 1892 Rev. Dr. Oscar S. Kriebel has been principal of the school. The institution is conducted under the auspices of the Schwenkfelder church. It is managed by a board of trustees consisting of thirteen members, elected by the Church. In 1908 the trustees were: M. K. Gilbert, president; Rev. N. B. Grubb; Jacob D. Heebner; Hon. John G. Hersh, M. D., vice-president; Adam Krauss, secretary; Hiram K. Kriebel; Jesse S. Kriebel; Rev. E. E. S. Johnson; Rev. O. S. Kriebel; Rev. G. K. Meschter, M. D.; B. S. Schultz; E. K. Schultz, treasurer; and Rev. A. S. Shelly.

MAHLON NUNNEMACHER KLINE, president and general manager of the Smith, Kline & French Company, who conduct the largest wholesale drug establishment in Philadelphia, and one of the largest in the United States, was born Feb. 6, 1846, near Hamburg, in Windsor township, Berks Co., Pa., son of John and Mary (Nunnemacher) Kline.

Hans (Johannes) Klein, the great-great-grandfather of Mahlon N., a farmer of near Centreport, died in 1795. He was twice married, and by his first union had four sons, John, Werner, Nicholas and Jacob; by his second wife, Catherine, he had eight children: Philip; Conrad; Peter; Catherine, who married Henry Lutz; Barbara, who married John Koch; Elizabeth, who married John Tobias; Mary, who married Christian Haak or Haag, brother of Philip's wife; and Margaret Elizabeth, who married John Losz. These eight children are named in the last will of the second wife, which was probated in 1801. All twelve children are named in Hans Klein's will, probated in 1795.

Of the foregoing family, Philip Klein, who was also a farmer of the vicinity of Centreport, was the great-grandfather of Mahlon N. He died in 1837, aged sixty-five years. By his marriage with Magdalena Haag he had five children: John; Joseph, who married a Stetzler; Jacob, who married a Roth; Charles; and Rebecca, who married Matthias Hettinger. The mother of these children died in 1856, at the age of eighty-two years.

The grandfather of Mahlon N. Kline, who like his father and grandfather was engaged in farming near Centreport, died in 1835, aged thirty-eight years. He was married to Catherine Faust, and by her had six children: John; William, who removed to Milton, Pa.; Benjamin, who removed to near Pottsville, Pa.; Mary, who married Jacob Renninger; Esther, who married John G. Hollenbach; and Catherine, who married Simon Hoffman.

John Kline, father of Mahlon N. Kline, was a farmer of Upper Bern (now Tilden) township, where he carried

on agricultural pursuits until his decease, in 1889, at the age of sixty-nine years. He took an active interest in the United Brethren Church situated several miles west of his residence. John Kline married Mary Nunnemacher, daughter of John Nunnemacher, of the same township, and she died in 1897, aged seventy-three years, the mother of one son, Mahlon N.

Mahlon Nunnemacher Kline removed with his parents, while still an infant, to Upper Bern (now Tilden) township, near Berne Station, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. He received his education in the public schools of that vicinity and for two years attended a private school at Reading. When fourteen years old he was sent to Philadelphia to attend public school there for a course of higher education, but he continued his studies there for only six months, when he returned home, and though but fifteen years of age he made application for a position as teacher. He passed an examination successfully, and was given a school several miles north of Reading, now Hyde Park, where he taught for one term. With this preparation he directed his attention to store-keeping, and, finding a place in a country store at Hamburg, a few miles from home, he applied himself assiduously to that work for two years. He then went to the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, and after graduating from this institution secured a position as bookkeeper with the wholesale drug firm of Smith & Shoemaker, at No. 243 North Third street, Philadelphia. This was in February, 1865, and in three years, so highly were his integrity and devotion to business appreciated, he was admitted a member of the firm. Mr. Shoemaker retired from the firm in 1869, and the name was changed to Smith, Kline & Co. The business stand was at the same place until 1887, when larger and more convenient quarters became necessary, and it was removed to Nos. 429-431 Arch street. A year afterward the firm was incorporated. In 1891, the wholesale business of French, Richards & Co. being closed out, Harry B. French joined the corporation, the name of which was changed to the Smith, Kline & French Company, and as such it has continued to the present time. The plant has been much enlarged and the volume of business developed until it ranks third in its line of trade in the United States. They now occupy the premises at Nos. 429-435 Arch street, with laboratory and mill at Canal and Poplar streets. Mr. Kline has been the general manager of the corporation since its formation and its president since 1903, which evidences his prominence in the successful management of the enterprise.

Mr. Kline has been publicly identified with the business, political, social and religious affairs of Philadelphia for many years. He took an active part in the establishment of the Bourse and was elected a director in 1900. The Drug Exchange was organized in 1861, and he became a director in 1882, vice-president in 1883, and president in 1884. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association was organized in 1882, and Mr. Kline coöperated with other wholesale drug merchants in establishing it as a body to take the place of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association; and since that time he has been attending all of its annual meetings, excepting in 1895, when he was traveling in Europe. Notwithstanding his busy life he took time to unite with other prominent citizens of Philadelphia in their efforts to reform local politics and improve the municipal government, and his activities in this behalf naturally led to his selection as a member of the executive committee of the Lincoln party, and as treasurer of the State committee in 1905. In the stirring campaign of 1906 he made numerous speeches in different sections of the State, advocating the election of the candidates on the Lincoln party ticket, and thereby demonstrating in a public manner his earnest devotion to the cause of political reform. Mr. Kline has been a member of the Union League since 1896; he is also a member of the Manheim Cricket Club and of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Following the religious inclinations of his parents, he has been a devoted member of the Church of the Saviour (Protestant Episcopal, at Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets), and has served the Sunday-school as its superintendent since 1896. He has also officiated as a director of the Franklin Reformatory Home at No. 915 Locust street for upward of ten years. For three months in 1895 he traveled extensively on the continent of Europe, and in 1897 he visited all the important places of England, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1874, Mr. Kline was married to Isadore E. Unger, of Allentown, daughter of Leopold Paul and Hettie (Hart) Unger, and by this union he has three children: Isadore C., who married Harry S. Valentine, treasurer of the drug corporation named; Leah Elizabeth, who married T. Carrick Jordan; and Clarence Mahlon, who is one of the directors of the Smith, Kline & French Company.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, junior member of the well known firm of Northeimer & Albrecht, practical plasterers of Reading, Pa., was born in that city, Oct. 10, 1864, son of the late Isadore and Mary (Reichert) Albrecht.

Isadore Albrecht was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1848, landing at New York City, thence going to Philadelphia. He had learned the trade of tailor in his native country, and that occupation he followed in Philadelphia for about one year, at the end of which time he located in Reading, in which city he continued to follow his trade for a period of twenty-four years. He was also engaged in the hotel business at Eleventh and Walnut streets, and was well known and very successful. He died in April, 1904, aged seventy-nine years. His widow, who survives him, resides at No. 1041 Walnut street. They had these children: Louisa, of Reading; William, a cigar maker of Reading; John, a contractor and builder of the city; George; Charles, proprietor of the "Friendship House," No. 108 Robeson street, Reading; and Matilda, m. to John Popp, of Reading.

George Albrecht attended the schools of Reading, his first employment being at Jackson's Rope Walk, whence he went to the Reading Hardware Company. He then became employed at the pipe mill, and for a time served on the police force of the city under Mayor Jacob Weidel. He learned the plastering trade, which he followed for one year in Philadelphia, then returning to Reading, where he engaged in business with J. E. Northeimer, the firm having since been known as Northeimer & Albrecht.

Mr. Albrecht married (first) Miss Annie Boyer, who died, leaving one child, Annie, who died when thirteen months old. Mr. Albrecht's second marriage was to Jennie Williams, born in London, England, who came to this country when eight years old. Nine children, eight of whom are living, were born to this union: Annie, deceased; Catherine; Jennie; Gerald; Maria; Josephine; Gertrude; George, and John. Mr. Albrecht is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of St. Paul's Church. He is connected fraternally with the Eagles Aerie No. 66, and the Rainbow Fire Company. Mr. Albrecht makes his home at No. 215 North Tenth street, Reading, and is very well known and highly esteemed in his community.

BEN. H. ZERR, a traveling salesman whose home is in Reading, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 22, 1860, and in paternal lines is of Holland ancestry.

(I) George Zerr, the pioneer ancestor of this family, was a native of Holland, and emigrated to America in 1750. The exact date of his settling in Hereford township, Berks county, is unknown, but in 1790 he was a taxable there, as was also his eldest son Jacob. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a tract of 160 acres of good land. He died "old in years" in 1801, and was survived by his wife, Sophia. In his will, recorded in Book 4, page 37, he is called a yeoman. The executors of his will were his son Jacob and one Peter Fink. The children mentioned in the will were: Jacob; George—"my youngest son shall have the adjoining tract of 150 acres"; Catharine m. Conrad Fink; Magdalena m. John Bickel; Mary m. Jacob Keifer.

(II) Jacob Zerr, eldest son of George, was born in Hereford township in 1760. He settled on a large farm in Amity township at an early date, and died there March 1, 1826, aged sixty-six. His wife Susanna, born in 1766, died Sept. 19, 1842, and both are buried in the graveyard

at the Amityville church. His will, dated April 19, 1825, is on record in Will Book 5, page 487. He and his wife had the following children: Jacob; Elizabeth (Kerst); George; Peggy (Bickel); Henry; Lidda; Samuel and Sarah.

(III) Jacob Zerr, eldest son of Jacob, was born in Amity, but in middle life he settled in Spring township on a farm located near the Lancaster bridge. His last will, made on March 25th, and probated Dec. 6, 1865, soon after his death, is on record in Will Book 11, page 436. He was survived by his wife Mary, and the following children: William and Elizabeth. He left a large estate, and his son William was bequeathed the tavern stand and tract of land in Amity township consisting of forty-three acres, bounded by the Perkiomen turnpike, and the house in Spring township in which his father died, besides other land in Spring township.

(III) George Zerr, third child of Jacob, was a farmer at Geigertown, in Union township, where he died in 1872. In his will he valued his 130-acre farm at $6,000, and this he bequeathed to his son, Jacob G. By occupation George Zerr was a linen weaver. His will, made July 14, 1869, is recorded in Will Book 12, page 455. His children were: Jacob G.; Christina m. Elijah Geiger; Hannah m. Jacob Kachel; Mary m. Joseph Geiger.

(III) Henry Zerr, son of Jacob, was a farmer in Union township. He died in 1866, and is buried at Geigertown. He provided that his wife Elizabeth should remain on the farm as long as she lived. This farm was cultivated by his son Lafayette. To Henry and Elizabeth Zerr were born: Harriet; Elizabeth; Mary Ann; George; Lafayette (who had sons, Henry H. and George M.); Hannah; and Elizabeth.

(IV) Jacob G. Zerr, only son of George, was a prosperous farmer at Geigertown. His children were: Howard; Henry; Jacob L.; Elijah M., a prosperous farmer, prominently identified with the Berks County Agricultural Society and Farmers' Union, whose three daughters, Sophie E., Eva A., and Sallie E., are all graduates of the Keystone State Normal School; Eliza; Mary Ann; Adaline and H. Susanna.

(III) Samuel Zerr, son of Jacob, is buried at Geigertown. He married Catharine Neida, born Sept. 10, 1805, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Neida, and she died Aug. 31, 1856, and is buried at Amityville. They had a son Samuel.

(IV) Samuel Zerr, son of Samuel and Catharine, was born in Amityville, where he lived until after attaining his majority, when for a short time he lived in Lebanon, Pa. He then came to Reading, and was in the sand business for a number of years along the Schuylkill river, supplying the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company with sand. The sand bank eventually came into the hands of Augustus Hoff, of Reading. Mr. Zerr spent his later years at farming in Caernarvon township, and there died in the early part of 1860, and is buried at Geigertown. He was twice married. To his first marriage were born: Samuel; Augustus; Jacob; Caroline m. Augustus Mentz; and Catharine m. Jacob Armpriester. His second wife was Catharine Krum, and to this union was born but one son, Ben. H. Mrs. Catharine (Krum) Zerr died at the age of seventy-two years.

(V) Ben H. Zerr was less than a year old when his parents came to Reading, where the family has since lived. For a time the family home was where the Elks Home is now located at Fifth and Franklin streets. Mr. Zerr received his education in the public schools, and in 1879, when the Philomathean Society was organized he became one of the active members, and so continued as long as the society was in existence. This organization was a great factor in the city, and many of its members became noted in various walks of life. When but twelve years of age Mr. Zerr became a newsboy for the Reading *Eagle*, selling the papers both in the city and on the different railroads through this section of the country. When he was twenty-one years of age he became a traveling salesman, and in 1882 he was one of the first to go out from Reading to sell hosiery and pants. His first experience, however, was in selling safes, afterward entering the employ of the J. G. Leinbach & Co., Woolen Mills, North Fourth street. In 1892 he conducted a cigar store in the "Hotel Penn" known as the "Art," and noted in particular for its appointments in the selection of the fine draperies, curtains, pedestals, and engravings. In 1907, with others, he engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, and in this he has continued to the present time. Mr. Zerr is a thorough business man, and has a pleasing address. For several years he was active in the base ball world of Reading, and it was his idea to secure Lauer's Park and transform it into the present ideal ball park. In spite of his other interests Mr. Zerr returned to the road in 1895, and has since continued at that work, as a merchandise broker.

On Feb. 22, 1882, Mr. Zerr married Elenora Muthart, daughter of John and Leah (Hoyer) Muthart, of Reading, and their children were: Walter B., an electrician in New York City; Florence, who died in childhood; Ben. H., Jr., who died Oct. 27, 1908, aged seventeen years and seven months; and Stewart R. The family have resided at No. 148 North Eleventh street, Reading, since 1888. Fraternally Mr. Zerr is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 115, B. P. O. Elks, and several commercial societies. In his travels Mr. Zerr has seen many of the points of interest of the country.

(V) Samuel Zerr, son of Samuel and half-brother of Ben H., lived in Reading, where he was an upholsterer employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He died in 1893, aged fifty-two years. By his wife, Susan Kissinger, he had two children: (1) Sallie died small. (2) Samuel, born June 27, 1869, was educated in the schools of Reading, graduated from the Pharmaceutical College, Philadelphia, in 1891, and has been for a number of years manager of the machine shop of Jacob S. Peipher, his half-brother; he married (first) Katie Hoffman, who died leaving two children, Samuel E. and Nora E., and he m. (second) in 1901, Mary Helfrich, daughter of John Helfrich, a native of Germany, and they have three children, Georgine, Mary and Harold.

JOHN M. GRILL, for a number of years a well known agriculturist of Cumru township, Berks county, now living retired at Shillington, Pa., was born Sept. 13, 1837, near Wernersville, Berks county, son of Joseph and Hannah (Matz) Grill.

Joseph Grill was born Aug. 7, 1806, in Cumru, now Spring, township, and was a lifelong farmer. For seven years he lived on a sixteen-acre tract in Lower Heidelberg township, and later he removed to Spring township, where he owned a good farm on which he died in July, 1891. He also owned the old Grill homestead in Spring township, and was in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Grill married Hannah Matz, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shoup) Matz, and to this union there were born children as follows: Joshua, m. to Mary Gring; Mary, living at Sinking Spring; John M.; Joseph, who died in childhood; Henry, m. to Sarah Huyett; Catherine, living in Sinking Spring; and Samuel, who died in childhood.

John M. Grill attended the pay schools and later the free schools of his day, and his entire life was spent in farming. He remained on the farm until 1890, in which year he removed to Shillington, and he has there resided retired to the present time. In 1866 he commenced farming for himself near the Green Tree in Cumru township, on his father-in-law's farm, which he acquired after the latter's death July 22, 1891, at the age of eighty-three years, eleven months, eleven days. In 1890 Mr. Grill built a large, two-story brick residence at the corner of Philadelphia and Lancaster avenues in Shillington, which the family has occupied since 1893. Mr. Grill and his brother Henry own the old Grill homestead of 120 acres of land, which lies adjacent to the old Wheat Field mines in Spring township, and here blue iron ore is found in great quantity. At one time Mr. Grill was a prominent figure in local politics, and for a time was a Democratic auditor

of Cumru township. He and his wife are members of Christ's Union Church, Cumru, of which he is a Reformed and she a Lutheran member. He has been a deacon and elder of the church for many years. In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Grill attended the World's Fair at Chicago, and in 1901 the Exposition at Buffalo, and they have also traveled extensively in other parts of the country. They are well known in their vicinity, and have a large social circle.

On Nov. 21, 1867, Mr. Grill married Sarah Fritz, daughter of Martin and Margaretta (Gring) Fritz, and granddaughter of Martin and Catherine (Rathje) Fritz. Mr. and Mrs. Grill's adopted daughter, whom they reared from her third year, Sallie A. Kohl, married Washington Leinbach, son of James and Catharine (Ahrens), Reading, and they have one son, Leroy K. Mr. and Mrs. Leinbach reside with Mr. and Mrs. Grill.

HENRY HALLER was a tailor at Reading in 1765, and in 1775 was engaged as an innkeeper, by which time he had become a man of considerable social and political influence. In the formation of a regiment in Berks county, as its quota of the 4,500 men for the Flying Camp, he was chosen Colonel, but he did not accompany the regiment in its march to Long Island, and did not participate in that battle. Shortly afterward, however, he commanded another battalion which went into service in New Jersey. In the public actions for encouraging the Revolution, he took a prominent part, and next to Edward Biddle, George Nagel, Jacob Morgan, and Bodo Otto, was as prominent as any man in Reading. He was a delegate to the Provincial Conference in 1776, and also a member of the Committee of Safety, the Committee on Attainder, and the Committee to Collect Arms, etc. He served as a member of the Assembly from 1776 to 1781. During the years 1778, 1779 and 1780, he was wagon-master of Berks County, and during 1779 and 1780, wagon-master-general of the Continental Army. The first public office he held was that of coroner of the county in 1767.

After the Revolution, he moved up the Schuylkill Valley beyond the Blue Mountains, in Brunswick township, then still part of Berks county, and there he died in September, 1793, possessed of a very large estate. He had eight sons; Frederick, Jacob, Henry, John, William, Isaac, Benjamin and Lewis; and two daughters, Elizabeth (m. to William Mears), and Sarah (m. to Samuel Webb).

FRANK L. KREPS is a plumber at Reading, Pa., whose establishment is situated at No. 40 North Sixth street. He was born April 30, 1865, at Salem, Ohio, son of Henry and Mary (O'Brien) Kreps.

Henry Kreps, father of Frank L., was also a native of Salem, Ohio, and there spent his entire life, and died in 1876, aged about thirty-eight years. His trade was that of machinist, and he was for many years known as a skilled mechanic and successful business man. Henry Kreps was married to Mary O'Brien, who died at Norristown, Pa., in August, 1896, aged fifty-two years, and to them there were born these children: William, engaged in the manufacture of silk at Paterson, N. J.; Frank L.; Charles, in the plumbing business at Fort Washington, Pa.; Elwood, a carpenter of Chester, Pa.; Ida, wife of William Schoffner, of Norristown, Pa.; and Katie, m. to Frank Bechtel, of near Coatesville, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary (O'Brien) Kreps was a daughter of George O'Brien, a native of a suburb of New York City. He was a machinist and stationary engineer. His children were: Sallie, Elizabeth, Mary and John (who located at Chester, Pa., and died in the early seventies).

Frank L. Kreps attended the public schools of his native town, and when twelve years old went to Delaware, later to Chester county, Pa., and finally to Philadelphia, where he learned the plumbing trade, following that occupation for about six years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Norristown, Pa., where for one year he was in the employ of the State Government, as a plumber, and the next year was spent at Phoenixville, where he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Kreps then spent six months at Pottstown, Pa., coming to Reading in 1892, where for thirteen years he was employed by the plumbing firm of Ed. Schull & Co. In 1907 Mr. Kreps engaged in business on his own account, opening an establishment at No. 108 North Eighth street, and later his present place, conveniently situated in the down-town district, No. 40 North Sixth street. He is a practical plumber, gas, hot water and steam-fitter.

Mr. Kreps was married to Maggie Garrison, of Reading, and their residence is situated at No. 108 North Eighth street. Fraternally Mr. Kreps is connected with Aerie No. 66, F. O. E., of Reading, and he is also a member of the Master Plumbers' Association.

WILLIAM W. SEITZINGER. In the early death of William W. Seitzinger, which occurred at his home Sept. 21, 1900, there was lost to the city of Reading one of its most enterprising young business men. Mr. Seitzinger was born in 1860, in Philadelphia, Pa., son of Jacob J. and Hannah (Collins) Seitzinger.

After leaving the common schools of his native city Mr. Seitzinger entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, and in April, 1896, he took up civil engineering. Later he became associated with Mr. James K. Getz, as secretary and treasurer of the Reading Shale Brick Company, a prominent business concern, and in this capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was an able business man, and was popular in business and fraternal circles. Mr. Seitzinger was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and was also connected with the Wyomissing and Berkshire Clubs. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and attended Trinity Church of that faith, of which his widow is a member.

In 1895 Mr. Seitzinger married Miss Anna L. Barbey, the eldest daughter of John Barbey, a sketch of whose life will be found elsewhere.

CYRUS G. DERR, lawyer of Reading, was born July 18, 1848, at Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa., son of William M. Derr, a leading member until his death of the Lebanon Bar, at which he practised for forty years.

George Derr, his grandfather, was born in Berks county in 1800, moved to Reading when a young man, and there married. When his son William was three months old he removed with his family to Lebanon, Pa., where he became a prominent citizen. He became identified with the construction of the Union canal, being superintendent of the middle division, extending from Myerstown to the Swatara. He served as chief burgess, was a trustee of Lebanon Seminary, and was active in church work, being one of the founders of Zion Lutheran Church, which he also served in an official capacity. He died in 1880.

The Derr family is of Irish extraction, and the immigrant ancestor spelled the name Derry, but the "y" was dropped in course of time. He settled near Monocacy, Berks Co., Pa., engaged in farming, and acquired considerable property.

William M. Derr was born in Reading, Pa., in 1827, and as above stated was three months old when the family moved to Lebanon. He received his early education in the public schools and in Lebanon Academy, and, choosing his life work, began the study of law. But in deference to his parents' wishes he took up medicine, at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and before settling down to his first choice also studied theology and architecture. In the end he returned to law, and meantime he spent a couple of years in the Western States, being in fact first admitted to the Bar in Illinois. His experiences broadened him and quickened his perceptions. In 1858 he was admitted to the Lebanon county Bar, and there he practised for almost forty years, until his death, May 31, 1897. He was foremost in many respects among the members of his profession, was long a member and for some time president of the Lebanon Bar Association, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Lebanon Bar. But his intellectual strength had never waned, and he was known to the last as a profound scholar

Salem, Ohio

and learned legal adviser, a man of keen wit and eloquent speech, and he used his gifts for the benefit of his fellowmen as much as his own interests. He was solicited to become judge, but declined. To an unusual degree he held the confidence of his clients and of the public, for he was known as a man who gave the best that was in him to his work and his patrons, and he was ever ready to espouse a cause for the right, his poorer clients receiving the same consideration that he gave to those of means. He was a member of St. John's Reformed Church and a liberal contributor to the Widows' Home and to other charitable institutions. In political sentiment he was a Republican, and he wielded a strong influence in his party, though he had no political aspirations himself. During the Civil war he entered the Union service, organizing and becoming the first Captain of Company A, 93d Regt. P. V. I., and served in the Virginia campaign.

On April 3, 1846, Mr. Derr married Caroline Hildebrand, born March 22, 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brubaker) Hildebrand, of Lancaster county, and two children were born of this union: Francis, who died young, and Cyrus G.

Cyrus G. Derr received his literary education in the public schools of Lebanon, and his legal preparation in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. Though only a boy during the Civil war he enlisted, in 1863, in Company E, 26th Regiment, Emergency Troops, and was taken prisoner in a skirmish with Jenkins' Confederate Cavalry, near Gettysburg, a few days before the famous battle. He was later paroled. The next year, during the invasion in which Chambersburg was burned, he enlisted for one hundred days, serving in Company G, of an independent organization, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles Stewart; this company was largely made up of students from the Pennsylvania Agricultural College in Centre county. As a precaution in case he was again captured, Mr. Derr's second enlistment was made under the name "Calvin" Derr, as he was uncertain whether a Confederate court-martial would construe the parole of the preceding year as he did, limited to the period of his first term of service.

Mr. Derr was admitted to the Bar in August, 1869, and after practising a year with his father located in Reading. Though he met with success at once his father induced him to return to Lebanon after a year, but he was so well impressed with the possibilities Reading offered him that he settled there permanently in 1872, since which time he has been in continuous practice. During his earlier years he gave much time to literary work, but of late his legal responsibilities have been so heavy as to preclude almost all other work, his large clientele including a number of important corporations, among them the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Trust Company. Like his father, he is a Republican in politics, but without official ambitions.

Mr. Derr was one of the founders and proprietors of the old Reading *Review*, an independent publication, which during the few years of its existence became noted for its fearlessness and aggressive policy. He was a regular contributor to its columns. He was a member and promoter of the Reading Lyceum and Reading Literary Society, and delivered lectures in Reading and other places upon Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and the "Oratory of St. Paul." His literary attainments are noteworthy.

On Nov. 30, 1870, Mr. Derr married Mary Virginia Weidman, daughter of Gen. John Weidman and sister of the late Maj. Grant Weidman, of Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. Derr have one child, Caroline Roberts, now the wife of John M. Archer, of Reading.

HIESTER H. MUHLENBERG, M. D., was born at Reading, Jan. 15, 1812, son of the distinguished Rev. Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, afterward member of Congress and Ambassador to Austria, and at the time of his death the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania. His mother was Rebecca Hiester, daughter of Gov. Joseph Hiester.

Mr. Muhlenberg gained his preliminary education under the instruction of Rev. John F. Grier, in the Reading Academy. In 1826 he entered the sophomore class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1829. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he began study in the office of Dr. Thomas Harris, a physician of excellent reputation in Philadelphia. He attended the medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1831 and 1832, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1832. Dr. Muhlenberg began practice in his native city and continued it for eight years. During this period and for some years following he took an active interest in politics, and until the breaking out of the Civil war he remained a firm and consistent Democrat. During the Civil war he twice enlisted in the Pennsylvania State Volunteers—once before the battle at Antietam, and again after the battle of Gettysburg.

During the panic of 1837 the affairs of the Farmers Bank of Reading became very much involved, and the complete ruin of the bank seemed close at hand. The integrity, capacity and financial ability of Dr. Muhlenberg were so well known that he was placed temporarily in charge of the bank in order to restore its affairs to a sound and healthy condition. His management of its affairs was so successful that he was induced to give up his intention of resuming his practice of medicine and urged to accept the position of cashier of the Farmers Bank in March, 1842. From that time until his death he was annually re-elected, serving continuously in that position for a period of forty-four years. The high standing and character of the cashier preserved the bank from embarrassment during the panic of 1857, the financial troubles incident to the Civil war and the financial crisis of 1873. During all these periods of financial depression the Farmers Bank of Reading always maintained the highest reputation for great financial strength and for the soundest business management. The success and reputation of the bank in all these years was mainly due to the ability and high character of its cashier.

Dr. Muhlenberg was for ten years a member of councils of the borough of Reading, and a member of the first councils after the city incorporation in 1850. Prior to the Civil war he took great interest and active part in the volunteer military organizations of his own county. He entered a noted company, called the Washington Grays, as a private, and afterward became lieutenant. During the Catholic riots of 1844, in Philadelphia, as lieutenant of the Washington Grays he formed part of the force sent to that city to assist in quelling the riot.

Dr Muhlenberg was one of the original trustees of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, and for many years was the president of that corporation. He was a director and president of the Reading Water Company. He was always a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and his generosity was well-known. He favored and assisted the development of his native city by every proper means within his power.

Dr. Muhlenberg was twice married, first to Amelia Hanold, and second to Catherine S. Hunter, both of Reading, Pa. By the second marriage he had seven children. He became a member of the Lutheran Church in 1830, and was a member of the vestry of Trinity Church for many years. He died May 5, 1886, survived by seven children, six of whom are still living.

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG 2d was born at Reading, July 21, 1823, son of Henry Augustus and Rebecca (Hiester) Muhlenberg, the latter the daughter of Gov. Joseph Hiester. He gained his preliminary education under the direction of his father, and at the age of fourteen years entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., where he remained one year, after which he became a member of the sophomore class at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, graduating from that institution in 1841. He

was a close student, especially of the classics and history. From 1841 to 1844 he was engaged in the study of the law with Hon. J. Pringle Jones. He entered public life almost immediately. During his father's candidacy for Governor, in 1844, he displayed marked ability as his private secretary, and conducted all his father's correspondence during the canvass. In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, he raised a company of volunteers in Reading, and personally tendered their services to the Governor, but the complement of Pennsylvania having already been filled the offer was declined. In the county convention of 1846, he and his brother Hiester, the president of that body, were mainly instrumental in causing the adoption of a resolution approving of the principles of the tariff of 1842, and demanding that, as it was passed by Democratic votes, it should receive a fair consideration from a Democratic Congress. He also delivered a speech in the same body on the Oregon question, in which he strongly favored the claims of the United States to all that district of country lying south of the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes. In 1847 and 1848 he was occupied in writing a "Life of General Peter Muhlenberg," of Revolutionary fame, which was published early in 1849, by Cary & Hart, Philadelphia, and was well received. It was dedicated to Jared Sparks, as a slight recognition of his services in elucidating our Revolutionary history.

In the fall of 1849 Mr. Muhlenberg was elected to the State Senate from Berks county, and served three years, 1850-52. He there acquired a reputation for integrity, eloquence and business ability. Shortly after taking his seat he delivered a speech on the supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which greatly influenced the Senate in its decision to pass the measure. During the second part of his Senatorial career he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, though the youngest member of that House, his competitor on the Whig side being Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie (the president of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73). The Senate then contained sixteen Whigs, sixteen Democrats and one native American, and a majority of all who voted was required to elect. On the eighth ballot, and on the third day, when it was evident that no choice could be made, unless the Whig candidate should vote for himself, the Democratic candidate, together with Messrs. Packer and Guernsey, also Democrats, out of political courtesy, abstained from voting. Throughout the whole contest the two candidates respectively voted for Thomas Carson and William F. Packer. As chairman of a select committee to which was referred that portion of Governor Johnston's message for 1851 treating of the care and preservation of the State archives, Mr. Muhlenberg reported a bill, which became a law, for the publication, at the expense of the State, of the records of the proprietary government and of all papers relating to the Revolutionary war down to 1783. He was greatly instrumental in securing the passage of an act making an appropriation to continue the geological survey of the State, conducted by Professor Rogers. He favored also the building of new railroads to develop the resources of the Commonwealth, though he was opposed to the State granting any direct aid to these objects. During the whole of his Senatorial term he was, in the words of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, "The bulwark of the treasury against the assaults of outside interested parties." He was outspoken in defense of a tariff of such amount and so levied as to protect the great manufacturing interests of the country. He also thought that as iron was an indispensable requisite for any nation, to provide against the contingency of war, and to render the United States independent of any other country, a high, though not a prohibitory duty, should be imposed on that article.

In the Senate and in the county conventions, he, in connection with Judge Strong and other distinguished Democrats, demanded a modification of the tariff of 1846, in favor of the iron interest, in accordance with the views of Hon. Robert J. Walker, the author of that tariff—views expressed at the time of its passage. He was an earnest opponent of slavery, and considered it "a curse to that community on which it was inflicted; no one could dislike it more than he did, nor did he ever wish to be thought the friend and advocate of the institution." In his devotion, however, to the Union, and in his desire to do away with all causes which might inflame one section of the country against the other, looking upon the compromise measures of 1850 as a solemn compact between the North and South, he thought those measures and the laws resulting from them should be executed fully, honestly and completely. His devotion to the Union was one of the cardinal principles of his political faith. The words used by his father in Congress, at the time of Clay's compromise act of 1833, might be placed in his mouth also,—"The Union is the first and greatest of our national blessings, and to preserve it, nothing can or ought to be too precious. I go for the Union, the whole Union and nothing but the Union. It must be preserved, peaceably, if we can, forcibly if we must." No one who knew him intimately can doubt for a moment that had he lived until the crisis he would have been foremost in the van of those Democrats who, in the hour of greatest danger, rushed to the rescue of their government and of their Union. At such a time he would not have been behind his brother Hiester, or his uncle, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, in forming that party which, in their opinion, held the true Democratic doctrine, in that it advocated the greatest good to the greatest masses.

In July, 1852, Mr. Muhlenberg was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress in Berks county, and was elected the following October by a large majority. He left Reading late in November, 1853, for Washington, and was present at the opening of the XXXIVth Congress, but he appeared in that body only one day. He was stricken down by illness, and though everything was done for him that was possible, and it was believed at one time that he was materially improved, a relapse occurred and he died Jan. 9, 1854, of hemorrhage and congestion of the lungs. His remains were laid to rest in the Charles Evans cemetery at Reading.

He was a warm and true friend; no act of kindness was ever forgotten by him, and nothing within the limits of possibility was deemed too difficult when done in the cause of a friend. His fearlessness in all departments of life was one of the most marked traits of his character; he never shunned bearing the responsibility of any of his actions; he did what he considered his duty, no matter what the consequences might be. Above all, throughout all of his public life he was a man of unswerving integrity and unblemished honor; he would do nothing, however great the inducements to the contrary, which could lower himself in his own esteem or in that of others. His standard was a very high one, and when he believed himself to be right no power on earth could divert him from the path which honor, good faith, good feeling and his own judgment pointed out. He possessed an ample fortune, from which he was ever ready to contribute to all objects, whether charitable, religious, political or literary, which deserved his support.

As a citizen of Reading, Mr. Muhlenberg was foremost in advancing, by pen, tongue and purse, all projects which could benefit or increase the prosperity of his native place. Had he lived, he would have written his name on the historical records of his country, and would have impressed his character on her legislation; cut off untimely in the flower of his youth, and in the very maturity of his powers, his loss was a great calamity to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Muhlenberg married, in November, 1847, his cousin, Annie H., daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pa. He had one child, Henry A. Muhlenberg 3d, who died in 1906.

FREDERICK W. NICOLLS, son of Gustavus A. Nicolls, was born in Reading, Feb. 7, 1870. He was educated by Edward Carroll, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin,

who for many years conducted a successful preparatory school in Reading. He entered Harvard University in 1888, where he devoted himself principally to history and literature, and was also an editor of the "Harvard Advocate," one of the oldest college publications in the country. He was also greatly interested in the game of chess and held the championship of the college for the four years of his residence there. He graduated in 1892 with a *magna cum laude* degree. After graduation he returned to Reading, and began to study law in the office of his half-brother, Henry A. Muhlenberg, being admitted to the Bar of Berks county in November, 1895. While pursuing his legal studies he wrote a series of six lectures on the "Puritan Revolution in England," which lectures were delivered in Reading under the auspices of the "University Extension Society," and were received with favor by the public and by the press. After his admission to the Bar, and while building up his practice, he continued to study the theory of the law with some assiduity, and though never attending a law school, he covered the greater part of the work taught in the three years course at Harvard, and also familiarized himself with other textbooks and authorities. In 1900 he was elected Solicitor of the Reading School District, held the office for a year, and was subsequently elected for a term of two years. For a number of years he was the principal lawyer of the Taxpayers' League, an organization formed for the protection of the public against municipal corruption and conducted a number of important public cases in this capacity. In March, 1908, he formed a law partnership with William Rick, then mayor-elect of the city, and has since then been engaged in conducting the law practice of this firm, which is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Owing to the official duties of his partner, Mr. Nicolls handles almost all the court work of the firm, and is acquiring an experience which in addition to his thoroughness and studious habits, makes him regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the Bar. In 1898 he was married to Minnie R. Taylor, by whom he has had four children, Gustavus A., Sarah T., Frederick W. and Anne H.

ANNE H. NICOLLS is a woman who deserves mention, even in a work whose principal object is an account of the lives of men. She was the daughter of Dr. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, a well known physician of Lancaster, a granddaughter of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America, and thus a member of that distinguished Muhlenberg family, prominently connected with the early history of the nation, the state, and the country. She was married in early life to her cousin Henry A. Muhlenberg 2d, who died while a member of the 34th Congress. Mrs. Muhlenberg was studious and cultivated, and as her second husband, G. A. Nicolls, was a man of thought, of information and of intellectual tastes, her associations, in connection with her natural quickness of perception and adaptability, made her a woman of understanding and liberal attainments.

Mrs. Nicolls was a woman of wide acquaintance and of strong character. In her youth she was remarkably beautiful, and even in later years retained a charm of manner and appearance which endeared her to a large circle of friends, and with her capacity and strength of character made her influence strongly felt in the community. She was a natural leader, not only on account of her birth and associations, but also by her abilities, her pleasing address, and her high character, and until the day of her death she kept up her social relations and delighted in the companionship of younger people. She was connected with the management of a number of charitable organizations during her life time and for some years was Regent of the Berks County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization which she aided not only on account of its supposed aristocratic tendencies, but because of the good it might accomplish in creating historical interest fostering national patriotism. She was the President of the Reading branch of the Needlework Guild of America, a charitable organization designed to assist the deserving poor with clothing, a directress of the "Home for Widows and Single Women," and connected as a contributor with many other local charities. For almost thirty years she lived in a large brown-stone house at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and though for many years her health did not permit her to take active exercise, her face and figure were a familiar sight at the corner where she resided. She died January 14th, 1906, survived by two sons, Henry A. Muhlenberg 3d, and Frederick W. Nicolls.

GARRETT B. STEVENS, lawyer of Reading, is the head of a family of lawyers, as all his sons are practising attorneys. He was senior member of the former law firm of Stevens & Stevens, though not connected by the ties of consanguinity with his partner, W. Kerper Stevens, with whom he was associated from 1894, but who is now serving as Judge by appointment.

Benjamin Stevens, father of Garrett B. Stevens, was a farmer, and his father, Abraham Stevens, was a merchant. The first of the family in America came from Holland and held title to lands in Bucks county previous to the advent of the Penns in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Stevens married Elizabeth Barcalow, daughter of Garrett Barcalow, of Bucks county, and seven children were born of this union: Hogeland Stevens, at one time deputy sheriff of Bucks county, who died in 1898; Abraham, a farmer and store-keeper in Indiana; James Vansant, a merchant of St. Paul, Minn.; Maria, wife of Isaac Bennet, a farmer and contractor of Ivyland, Bucks county; Dr. Elwood, of Fox Chase, Philadelphia; B. Frank, formerly of Hill & Stevens, contracting carpenters of Oak Lane, Philadelphia; and Garrett B. The father of this family died in 1895, aged eighty-seven years, and the mother in 1898, in her eighty-eighth year.

Garrett B. Stevens is eminent among the members of his profession in Reading, both for his attainments and his success. He married, Nov. 9, 1876, Kate M. Zeller, daughter of John Zeller, deceased, of Reading, and five children were born to this union: Garrett, now of Cleveland, Ohio; Wallace, a graduate of Harvard and of the New York Law School, who after spending a year in the law office of Peckham, Warner & Strong was admitted in June, 1904, to practise law in the courts of New York; John B., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, admitted to the Berks county Bar in 1902 and now associated with his father forming the firm of G. B. & J. B. Stevens; Elizabeth and Katharine.

Garrett Stevens was born in Reading, Dec. 19, 1877. He was graduated from the Reading high school in 1895, from Andover in 1896, from Yale in 1897, and from Dickinson Law school in 1898. He then registered as a law student in the office of Stevens & Stevens, and was admitted to practice Dec. 20, 1899. On Sept. 4, 1901, Mr. Stevens m. Sarah S. Stayman, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary Stayman, of Carlisle, and the one son born to this union is Garrett Barcalow, named after his grandfather. Fraternally Mr. Stevens is a Mason. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat. In 1902 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature from Reading, and received a very handsome support.

John B. Stevens, son of Garrett B., was born Dec. 9, 1880, in the city of Reading, and there received his early training in the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1897. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1901 received his diploma from that famous old school, immediately afterwards taking up the study of law in his father's office. On Nov. 10, 1902, he was admitted to the Berks county Bar, and in February, 1905, was admitted to practice before the Supreme court. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity of the University. He is a Presbyterian in religion. He has taken considerable interest in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and has engaged in campaign work to some extent.

FREDERICK LAUER AND HIS WIFE MARY R. (née GULDIN)

Frank P. Lauer

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG 3d was born in Reading, Oct. 27, 1848. He was educated privately, and subsequently spent a year at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, which he left to enter Harvard University in 1868. At Harvard he was both popular and successful, and graduated with honors in history in the class of 1872. After a short European trip he began to study law in the office of George F. Baer, Esq., being admitted to the bar of Berks County in 1875. He then devoted himself to the practice of his profession, though he engaged more in office affairs and in the business side of law than in the active duties of court work. He was a director in the Farmers' National Bank, the Reading Trust Company, the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad, and the Reading City Passenger Railway Company, being for many years secretary and treasurer of the latter organization and one of its original members. His connection with these concerns brought him in touch with the important business interests of the community and naturally influenced him to allow law to yield to business. He was also a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, a vestryman of Trinity Lutheran Church, and a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, to which position he was appointed by two Governors of the State. He was always a strong Republican, and spoke for and contributed to the party whenever such services were necessary. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket, but, as the party was in a hopeless minority in the county, he failed of election. He was an omnivorous and indefatigable reader, being interested in everything from the lightest fiction to the longest history, and possessed a fine library which he used to its full extent. He was extremely generous, charitable both in action and in judgment, the soul of honor, and a Christian gentleman in the true sense of the word. He never married, but almost all his life lived with his mother, Annie H. Nicolls, to whom he was devotedly attached and whose death he survived only for four months. On May 14, 1906, he was found dead in his library, sitting in his chair with an open book in his lap.

JOHN HENRY ZERR, former president of the Letter Carriers' Association, and one of the well known mail carriers of the city of Reading, was born in this city May 11, 1870, son of Charles and Eliza (Bollman) Zerr.

Charles Zerr was born in lower Berks county March 6, 1833, and died at Reading Feb. 4, 1907. He was reared by his grandfather Shirey. He was a blacksmith by trade, and for upwards of forty years worked for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. For many years his place of residence had been at No. 1111 Spruce street. He married Eliza Bollman, daughter of John and Mary (Auman) Bollman, of Spring township, and she is now seventy-three years of age. Their children were: Charles, of Reading; Catharine, m. to John B. Gnau, of Reading; Ida V.; Anna R., m. to W. W. Wetherhold; William R.; Howard G.; John H.; Margaret, m. to Grant Schultz; and Lillie M., m. to Jacob Schmehl.

John H. Zerr received his education in the public schools of Reading, and when eighteen years of age learned the upholsterer's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1893 he took a competitive examination for letter carrier, making a very high average, and in August of that same year was appointed to a position by Postmaster Capt. P. R. Stetson, a position he has since filled. He is a member of the Letter Carrier's Association, of which he was president in 1904. In point of service he ranks as one of the old men on the force and has a most creditable record, and is very popular among the government employes at the Reading postoffice.

Mr. Zerr is active in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M.; Reading Lodge of Perfection; Harrisburg Consistory; and Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Reading Chamber, No. 26, Knights of Friendship.

On Oct. 6, 1901, Mr. Zerr married Clara E. Fair, daughter of George E. and Hannah E. (Bowman) Fair, of Reading, where Mr. Fair is identified with the Reading Railway, and has been for more than a quarter of a century. Her grandparents were Reuben D. and Mary (Schaffer) Fair, of Berks county. Mr. and Mrs. Zerr have no children.

FRANKLIN PIERCE LAUER, brewer at Reading since 1882, was born in Reading Nov. 2, 1852, the day on which Pierce was elected President of the United States. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, which he attended until 1866, when he and his brother were sent to Germany for their advanced education, and they remained three years, spending two years in the institutions at Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart, Germany, and one year at Lausanne, Switzerland. He directed his studies more especially toward the scientific manufacture of beer, porter and ale for the purpose of qualifying himself to take charge of his father's breweries upon his return home. While at Lausanne he showed great proficiency in music, and though still a boy the vestry of the French Lutheran Church elected him as the organist, which position he filled in a very satisfactory manner during his sojourn at that place.

Upon returning home his father placed him in charge of the two breweries as brewmaster and he displayed great skill in the production of malt liquors of a superior character. He discharged the duties of this responsible position with increasing success for twelve years, until 1882, when his father retired, and he organized the Lauer Brewing Company, of which he became the manager and principal owner. Since then, covering a period of twenty-six years, he has directed the affairs of the company in a most successful manner, bringing its productions to a high state of perfection and purity (as evidenced by the analysis of the State authorities), and giving them a popularity equal to that of any others in Pennsylvania. Its trade has been developed to extend into all the surrounding counties, and to numerous distant places, the large shipments being made on the railroad in improved refrigerator cars.

Mr. Lauer's responsibilities at the head of his company have kept him so closely confined that he could not devote any time to political or social affairs. He, however, has been a liberal contributor to various public causes; and he has assisted in organizing several financial institutions at Reading, and participated in their management as a director: the Schuylkill Valley Bank since 1890; the Colonial Trust Company since 1900; and the American Casualty Company, since 1903. His only relaxation for some years has been an annual vacation of several weeks with his family to Pike county, where he enjoys the privileges of membership in the Porter's Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, which owns several thousand acres of timber land on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, elevated 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In August, 1891, he made an extended tour of three months through the principal countries of Europe.

In 1874 Mr. Lauer married Amelia Dora Heberle (daughter of William Heberle), by whom he had six children: Florence, who married William Y. Landis, of Reading; Carl Franklin; and four who died in youth. He owns and occupies a costly home on the site of the homestead on South Third street, near Chestnut, where he was born, and where his parents and grandparents had lived since 1826. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion a Lutheran, being a member of St. John's German Lutheran Church, of which his father was one of the organizers in 1860.

FREDERICK LAUER, father of Franklin Pierce Lauer, was the principal brewer at Reading for nearly fifty years from 1835 to 1882. He was born in the town of Gleisweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 14, 1810, and whilst a boy accompanied his father to America in 1823. He was educated in pay schools at Womelsdorf and Reading, and while growing to manhood learned the business of brewing under the tutelage of his father, who was an expert brewer; and he assisted his father until

1835, when he and his brother George became the owners of the plant. The brothers continued as partners for several years, when his brother George retired and removed to Pottsville, where he carried on the same business. The younger brother, as the sole owner, enlarged the brewery and extended the business gradually until he came to send his beer, porter and ale throughout the county and into the adjoining counties. The brewery was situated on Chestnut street below Third. He established a second plant on North Third street, beyond Walnut, in 1866; also constructing a large vault in a solid bed of limestone, and sinking an artesian well to the depth of 2,200 feet, which for many years were considered great curiosities at Reading; and the well was then one of the few deep wells in the United States. He was engaged in the business until shortly before his decease. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-three years. He was married to Mary Reiff Guldin, daughter of Peter Guldin, in 1838, and they had two sons, George Frederick and Franklin Pierce. The mother died in October, 1891.

Frederick Lauer was a public-spirited man and labored assiduously for the development and prosperity of Reading. He co-operated heartily in the advancement of the place from a borough into a city in 1847; and under the amended charter of 1864 he represented the Fifth ward in the select council from 1865 to 1871, serving as president of that body in 1867. He was a devoted adherent of the Democratic party, and active in behalf of its success for many years. He represented the Berks district as a delegate to the National Convention which met at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and notwithstanding the platform and the defeat of the party nominee for President, when the Civil war broke out, in 1861, he espoused the cause of the Union in a most earnest and patriotic manner. He assisted materially in organizing the Berks County Agricultural Society in 1852, and officiated as president for a number of years; also in projecting the construction of the railroad from Reading to Lancaster and Columbia, serving as a director for twenty years until his decease; and by special appointment of the governor he served for several terms as trustee of the Keystone State Normal School. He gave liberal support to local charities by aiding the Dispensary and the Relief Society.

Lauer Monument.—Mr. Lauer's great experience and success in the brewing business brought him into national prominence before the brewers of the United States, and he quite naturally became the first president of the national association upon its organization in 1870, which evidences his great popularity and influence at that time; and in May, 1885, the association erected a fine bronze statue to his memory on Penn Common, near Perkiomen avenue, on a small plot of ground set apart and dedicated by the city councils, the first public honor of the kind in the community. The inscriptions on the four sides of the base are as follows:

(*North Side*)

"The city of Reading commemorates the public and private virtues of an honored citizen by the grant of this location. Erected 1885, the year of the Twenty-fifth convention of the United States Brewers' Association."

(*South Side*)

"To Frederick Lauer of Reading. The United States Brewers' Association of which he was the first president has erected this monument in grateful remembrance of his unselfish labor for the welfare of the brewing trade in this country."

(*East Side*)

"His zeal sprang from his firm conviction that in striving to advance the brewing trade he was working for the cause of national temperance."

(*West Side*)

"Let his example tell the brewers of this country to maintain good fellowship, to preserve their association, and to defend their rights."

George Lauer. The grandfather of Franklin P. Lauer was George Lauer, of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, whose home (including large vineyards) was situated at Gleisweiler, three miles from Landau. His property was sacrificed during the Napoleonic invasions of the country anterior to 1814. He carried on the manufacture of wine and beer until 1823, when he emigrated to America. Upon landing at Baltimore, Md., he was poor, having just had enough money to pay the passage across the ocean for himself and family. The journey was made in a sailing vessel and required three months. He immediately proceeded to Reading, Berks county, where a married daughter, Mrs. Sprenger, resided; and shortly afterward he settled at Womelsdorf and started the business of manufacturing beer in limited quantities. He carried on the business for three years and then located at Reading, where he established a small brewery on Chestnut street near Third, on a rented lot (which he afterward purchased from Marks John Biddle, the attorney for the Penns, in 1833), similar to the brewery at Womelsdorf, which had a capacity of five barrels, and was soon increased to ten barrels on account of the increasing demand for his product. There were other breweries at Reading at this time, but the product was of a different character. In 1831 he added the manufacture of porter and ale; and he carried on the enlarged plant until 1835, when his two sons, George and Frederick, became his successors. He married Maria Catharine Fox, of Boechingen, in Rhenish Bavaria, and by her he had nine children: Catharine, who married a Mr. Baker and remained in Germany; Elizabeth, who married John Abraham Sprenger, and had emigrated to Pennyslvania before her parents, settling at Reading; Christina, who married John Borrell; Susanna and Barbara, who remained unmarried, and who joined the "Separatists," living with this religious society in New York for some years and then in Iowa, where they died; Margaret, who married John Yost, of Womelsdorf; George, who married Anna Wilhelmina Ehlers; Frederick, who is mentioned above; and Eva, who married Michael Rudisill. The father of these children died in May, 1845, aged seventy-six years, and the mother in July following, aged seventy-three years.

Guldin Genealogy. The grandfather of Franklin P. Lauer on his mother's side was Peter Guldin, a farmer of Oley township, near Friedensburg. He was born in 1782 and died in 1827. Peter Guldin was a son of Daniel, also a farmer of Oley; Daniel was a son of Samuel, a blacksmith, born in Switzerland, who emigrated with his father while yet a boy, and settled in Oley in 1718; and Samuel was a son of Samuel K. Guldin, a highly educated and distinguished minister, who was born in Switzerland in 1664, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1710, where he became the spiritual forerunner in the establishment of the Reformed Church, and served as a minister very successfully until his decease in 1745, at the age of eighty-one years. He is mentioned with distinction in Good's "History of the Reformed Church in the United States"; also in Miller's "Early History of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania."

William Heberle, father of Mrs. Franklin P. Lauer, was born at Rottenburg-am-Neckar, in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831, and there learned the trade of tanner and leather finisher. He emigrated in 1849, landing at Baltimore and proceeding shortly afterward to Philadelphia, where he remained three years, working at his trade. He then removed to Reading and continued working at his trade, until 1863, when he went to Hamburg, Berks county, and carried on a tannery until 1869. He then returned to Reading and resumed his occupation, working at it until 1895, when he entered the employ of the Lauer Brewing Company, and he has continued with that company to the present time. In 1853 he married Paulina Goelz, daughter of Philip Goelz, of Weilheim, Wurtemberg, by whom he had nine children, six boys and three girls, those who survived being: Amelia Dora married Franklin P. Lauer; Anna married Bertolet Yoder Landis; William C. married Julia Dersch and has been foreman of the Lauer Brewery since 1891.

MONUMENT IN PENN COMMON
OF FREDERICK LAUER

E3701